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# HEARINGS

BEFORE

*U.S. Congress.*  
SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. CANNON, HEMENWAY, MOODY, M'RAE, AND BENTON,

IN CHARGE OF

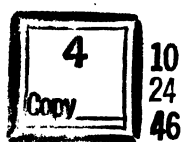
SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1903.

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WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1902.



HJ10  
B35  
1903

## SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

25

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MESSRS. J. G. CANNON (CHAIRMAN), J. A. HEMENWAY, W. H. MOODY, T. C. M'RAE, AND M. E. BENTON, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1903, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING, NAMELY:

TUESDAY, *March 4*, 1902.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE AT CHICAGO, ILL.

STATEMENTS OF MR. JAMES K. TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AND MR. HENRY IVES COBB, ARCHITECT OF POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE AT CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Who knows about the Chicago appropriation, you, Mr. Taylor, or Mr. Cobb?

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Cobb knows more than I do because he is handling it.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office and court-house at Chicago, the limit of cost of this building was \$4,000,000. That legislation was had, as I recollect it, in 1897, and the first appropriation was made in 1898, for \$300,000; and that law authorizing the custom-house and post-office at Chicago authorized to contract for all work. That is your understanding?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is my understanding, and also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint an architect.

The CHAIRMAN. And from that time to this it has been quite in the power of the Supervising Architect—or the architect appointed, which?

Mr. TAYLOR. The architect.

The CHAIRMAN. In the power of the architect appointed to place any part or all the parts of that building under contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. COBB. As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, the \$4,000,000 was immediately available for contracting.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The first appropriation, made in 1898, was \$300,000; the second, in 1899, was \$1,000,000; and the third, in 1901, \$130,000; and the fourth, in 1902, of \$1,000,000; making a total of \$2,430,000. What amount is now expended?

Mr. COBB. The condition of that building to-day is this: There was \$4,000,000 available, and there has been \$2,430,000 appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. There was not \$4,000,000 available—

Mr. COBB. I mean available for contracting. There has been \$2,430,000 appropriated. There is a balance of \$1,570,000 left of the original \$4,000,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is an actual cash balance of \$149,829.55.

Mr. COBB. That is over and above all liabilities. My books are a little different from that.

The CHAIRMAN. Over and above all liabilities how much, in fact, is in the Treasury now that has not been paid out?

Mr. COBB. \$750,919.28. I do not know exactly the date of that, but it is within a few days when this statement was made up. There is about \$750,000 now in the Treasury available for that building.

The CHAIRMAN. When will it be paid out?

Mr. COBB. The contract for the superstructure calls for \$571,000, and according to the statement of the contractor he will have that building done next summer, the first part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, he will have the part of it done that will absorb the \$570,000?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What time next summer?

Mr. COBB. He says in May everything but the dome, and the latter part of the summer the dome itself. I think it is fair to presume that his contract will not be wound up before September. I mean all payments made and everything.

The CHAIRMAN. And still would leave of money appropriated how much?

Mr. COBB. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, approximately.

The CHAIRMAN. And still the power has been there, from the commencement, to contract up to the full \$4,000,000, and of the appropriations that have been made there is between \$100,000 and \$200,000 that even has not been covered by contract?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When is it proposed to make further contracts?

Mr. COBB. Between now and the 1st of June I expect that contracts will be made that will practically absorb the rest of the \$4,000,000. That is for interior work, heating, plumbing, power plant, and everything of that kind, so that the work on that can begin just as soon as the building is ready for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was it not made two years ago?

Mr. COBB. There is no advantage in it, and a very serious difficulty in getting the necessary data from the Department, etc., as to what they require until the time comes when it was necessary to fix it. The contract for the interior could have been let two years ago, to be put in two years from the time it was let, but I think it is much better to let a contract when the contractor knows he is figuring for work to be done at a specific time instead of at an indefinite time.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the exact date of the passage of this act. Do you recollect it?

Mr. COBB. The original act? No, I have not it here.

The CHAIRMAN. When were you appointed, Mr. Cobb?

Mr. COBB. March, 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. Had you at that time your plans ready for this building?

Mr. COBB. No, sir; there was nothing done whatever on the plans: I was appointed to make plans.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you make them?

Mr. COBB. I started just then and continued.

The CHAIRMAN. How long before the plans were made and adopted?

Mr. COBB. It took about a year to prepare the plans which were finally adopted and approved. The time was really fixed by the time it would take to tear down the old building and get possession of the ground, and I made my calculations I would be ready to start to work immediately the site was ready for my beginning work.

The CHAIRMAN. This legislation authorizing the Chicago building was enacted February 13, 1895, and March 2, 1895. You were appointed when?

Mr. COBB. March, 1896, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Then twelve months passed by before you were appointed?

Mr. COBB. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why that delay, Mr. Supervising Architect?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know that. While I was connected with the office, I do not know what the particular reasons were for that delay.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to know.

Mr. COBB. When was that law signed?

The CHAIRMAN. February 15, 1895, and March 2, 1895.

Mr. TAYLOR. I only know when I was in the office there was a long discussion as to who should be appointed architect.

Mr. COBB. I wonder if it was 1895 or 1896.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is 1896, I know, because it was right after I came in the office. I was not in the office until April 1, 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. The act of January 28, 1896, authorizes the employment of an architect for this building?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the reason.

The CHAIRMAN. And it sets aside out of the money already appropriated the sum of \$25,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. I remember now there was a discussion; I did not take part in it, but it was stated that the Illinois Members and Senators wished to have that work done by an outside architect. They had not any confidence in our own office, as they thought we were too busy, so they asked to have an outside architect appointed, and that act was the result of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it that your office, pending the time of almost a year between the enactment of this legislation and the authorization of the employment of a private architect, waited instead of commencing work?

Mr. TAYLOR. Probably on the request of the people who got that act through.

The CHAIRMAN. Congress speaks through its legislation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; but we can not take up in our office all the legislation at one time.

The CHAIRMAN. But here was a building badly needed in a great city, to cost \$4,000,000, the site belonging to the Government—

Mr. TAYLOR. And covered by an expensive building.

The CHAIRMAN. And yet from the 13th of February, 1895, to the 28th day of January, 1896, there was not a lick of work done in the Supervising Architect's Office.

Mr. COBB. I think the reason of that was there was no appropriation for an architect until January, 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; but the Government had an architect.

Mr. TAYLOR. That I should have to look up; I do not know the reasons why back in 1895 they did not move.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I want to know.

Mr. TAYLOR. I will see from my records what the reason was. I have got some men down there who were interested at that time, and I will have a letter written to you to-morrow or this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would exhaust that matter, making the best excuse, if there be an excuse, or the best justification, if there be a justification, that can be made.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think it will be a justification.

The CHAIRMAN. I can not very well see how it can be a justification, because the public service required this work to be done promptly. Now, what was the difference, roughly stated, in the price of materials in 1896 and now?

Mr. COBB. As applied to that particular building, I made a rough estimate of the steel cost for that building and what it would cost now, and there is a variation of at least \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the difference in the price of labor now and then? In other words, suppose this building had been placed under contract at any time during the year 1895 for completion.

Mr. TAYLOR. It could not possibly have been done.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because they could not have gotten the drawings for that building complete before 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. Not before 1897?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not care how many men you put into or upon the work you could not have gotten the drawings before 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, the drawings could not have been gotten before what time, in 1897?

Mr. TAYLOR. The first of the year?

The CHAIRMAN. The 1st of January, 1897?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would have been almost two years after the authorization?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; that is, the complete drawings for the entire building.

The CHAIRMAN. So as to place it upon the market—

Mr. TAYLOR. As a whole.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, give me just as near as you can an estimate of the difference between cost of the material of that building if it had been placed under contract early in 1897 and what if placed under contract as it was, a large part of it yet not placed under contract. In other words, I want to know how much has been lost by the failure to do this work properly.

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not believe you will find much of anything—

Mr. COBB. I think I can answer you that question. The big contract for the general construction was probably let at the cheapest time that has been since the time the building was talked of.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that?

Mr. COBB. That was in 1898, and I do not think that steel has been as cheap as it was then, and steel is a very large item. I know granite has not before or since. In other words, there was a peculiarly fortunate time when that contract was let. As to the remainder of the building, it can be let now just exactly as cheap as it ever could have been.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, substantially one-half of this building has been covered by contract.

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the other half has not been covered by contract?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand you to say, Mr. Cobb, with \$2,000,000 to be expended upon material and labor, under contracts that will be now made, it can be as cheaply done as it could have been done in 1897 or 1898, either one?

Mr. COBB. Not in 1897 or in 1898, but in 1900 or in 1899.

Mr. TAYLOR. Take for instance, if you had let the whole work in 1898, when the superstructure was let, and say you had let the interior finish at the same time you let that. They know absolutely it can not go in until January 1, 1902, which is the date of the superstructure contract, and men are not going to figure four years ahead for the same price they would do the work then and there if the building was ready for them.

Mr. COBB. I think the impression then was the price of material and labor was going higher than it did. I think any contractor figuring at that time for the interior finish of this building would have figured higher than he would to-day. Of course it is purely a matter of speculation, and no man is going to undertake to do work several years hence without protecting himself. If he had the impression, as it was then the opinion, that things were going higher he would have figured accordingly. He must know perfectly well that the work could not go in there for several years.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the principal contract for the superstructure made?

Mr. COBB. That was made in 1898.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it to have been completed?

Mr. COBB. The 1st day of January, 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. The contractor having the discretion to do it when he pleased, or was it to be begun and carried on promptly?

Mr. COBB. The question of time was the matter of steps fitting together. The old building was to be torn down and removed by the 1st of March, 1897. I let the contract for the foundation so that the man could get possession the 1st day of May. He did not get possession until several months afterwards.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings out at the very beginning the contract to remove the old building was to have been completed by the 1st of March, 1897?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that complied with?

Mr. COBB. Finally the contractor for the foundation had to take it and finish it himself, and he took possession about the 1st of August.

The CHAIRMAN. Of what year?



Mr. COBB. The same—1897.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the cause of the delay?

Mr. TAYLOR. The principal cause of the delay was the Chicago Wrecking Company.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they have a contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; they removed the building. They were under penalty and took away the principal part of the material that was valuable, and then when they struck the expensive portion to take away—that is, the portion that would cost them money and bring them no return, being not particularly honest individuals—they quit the work, and we had a legal fight with them, which we are still in. We got a claim of \$20,000 against them at one time, which is before the court now on appeal.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you do when they failed?

Mr. TAYLOR. We undertook to press them to get it done.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you cancel their contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not think we did.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have power to do it?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think we had; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When did they first fail—when was it apparent that they were going to fail?

Mr. TAYLOR. It was apparent they were going to fail somewhere along in the fall of 1896, and still it was possible for them to get through.

The CHAIRMAN. And you canceled their contract when?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not think we ever canceled their contract.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you take the building and set somebody else to work?

Mr. TAYLOR. We got judgment afterwards, but the work was practically removed by the contractor for the foundation.

The CHAIRMAN. When you saw these people were going to fail, why did you not cancel their contract?

Mr. COBB. I think if you understood the nature of the contract you will understand it is a very curious one. They paid the Government so much instead of the Government paying them so much.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Mr. COBB. Instead of being able to hold back money and completing it at their expense it would have involved the Government in expending its own money to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; you made that contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; and got the money, and the money was paid to us.

The CHAIRMAN. You had the power to cancel the contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; but what good would it do you?

The CHAIRMAN. Turn around and contract with somebody else.

Mr. TAYLOR. The portion left was no earthly good, and it would have cost money to have it removed.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you make a contract of that kind for?

Mr. TAYLOR. It was the only way you could make a contract for the removal of such a building.

The CHAIRMAN. Were these people the only bidders?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; but they were the highest bidders. They offered the most for the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have bonds?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; they were forfeited.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a solvent company?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is a question the court has not been able to find out yet whether they are solvent company or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Was their bond good?

Mr. TAYLOR. As far as we could find out, yes; but we have got suit under that bond now.

Mr. McRAE. What is the defense in the suit?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not remember exactly the defense, but they were shrewd Hebrew brethren, and they made a defense.

Mr. McRAE. Is it a defense to that action or is it a question of solvency?

Mr. TAYLOR. Both.

Mr. McRAE. You have not got judgment?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have got judgment for \$20,000 against them as liquidated damages, and they appealed that case, and it has gone to the courts again.

Mr. McRAE. You do not know whether, when you get final judgment, you can collect it or not?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we do not. We may get judgment, and that may be all we get.

The CHAIRMAN. What security did they give—in a security company or personal security?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not remember now, but I think it was personal security.

The CHAIRMAN. Finally you had to cancel their contract and hire somebody else to do this work?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What did that cost you?

Mr. COBB. We allowed the contractor for the foundation \$2,000 for removing the parts of the old building that the wrecking company had not removed.

The CHAIRMAN. And that was along in the summer of 1897?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the man who had the next contract, did he comply with his contract?

Mr. COBB. He was behind just about the time he was delayed, in spite of the fact he was forced into winter work instead of summer work. He counted on starting in the spring and he was forced to start in the fall. The next man, the same way, was calculating on starting in the spring and he was forced to start in the fall.

The CHAIRMAN. Who was the next contractor?

Mr. COBB. The contractor for the superstructure.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the iron?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you let to one man the iron part of it and the stone part of it?

Mr. COBB. Everything was in one contract to put the building under roof after the foundation.

The CHAIRMAN. And when was he to have completed his contract?

Mr. COBB. The 1st of January, 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. You now expect he will complete it by what time?

Mr. COBB. Next summer.

The CHAIRMAN. The first or the last part of it?

Mr. COBB. He says in May; but I think probably in the latter part of the summer. The trouble with his contract is he counted on starting in the spring and he was delayed until the fall. Then incidentally, of course the Government is not responsible for it, there has been a continuous strike for almost two years on the granite work of it; but I think in spite of that strike and in spite of being laid up, outside of the delay he was occasioned by the preceding contractor not getting done with his work, I think he will have complied with his contract. In other words, I think the present contractor is going to live up to the technical conditions of his contract regardless of the strike.

The CHAIRMAN. The latter part of next summer you expect to get the superstructure complete and it will be about nine months behind time?

Mr. COBB. About six months.

The CHAIRMAN. It was to have been done by the 1st of January.

Mr. COBB. Well, call it eight or nine months.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have got nearly \$2,000,000 more to expend on that building before it can be occupied?

Mr. COBB. About a million and a half.

The CHAIRMAN. No part of that has been placed under contract?

Mr. COBB. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take, proceeding as you are, before that work will be done?

Mr. COBB. About two years.

The CHAIRMAN. From when?

Mr. COBB. Now.

The CHAIRMAN. Two years from now. Suppose that contract had been made for the other million and a half's work twelve or eighteen months ago, would you not have hastened the completion of the building?

Mr. COBB. Not a particle.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. COBB. Because it will be let now, so that the work can begin just as quick as the building is ready for it to begin.

The CHAIRMAN. The material has to be prepared?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir; but if it is let within the next sixty or ninety days, which I propose, that gives six months before they have to do any serious work.

Mr. TAYLOR. One thing you must bear in mind, before they can get material out for finishing they have to take measures for the spaces where that material is going. You can not go at it haphazard.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not the plans give accurate measures?

Mr. TAYLOR. It gives general measurements, of course. For instance, there is this room 30 feet long and it does not give the exact number of feet of marble going between each one of those trines, and, more than that, it may vary in building from a half to three-quarters of an inch, and you have got to get these exact measurements from the building before you can get anything more than the general stock out.

The CHAIRMAN. Then draftsmen's and architects' plans do not perform their function?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; they perform their functions which they are supposed to perform, and one of the functions is not to get out accurate drawings so that a thing will drop into place without measurements from the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not practical to do that?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

Mr. COBB. You have to have what are known as "shop drawings."

The CHAIRMAN. Do they not do it in private construction?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; never. You have to have the shop drawings. In other words, a space 6 feet and 5 inches may run 6 feet 4½ inches, or it may run 6 feet 5½ inches. Now, if you have got a piece of marble to put between a certain place like that [illustrating], you have to have that exact measurement from the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to tell me why it is in private construction you can do such work in two years as you do in your office in six?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; I can tell you that.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad to know.

Mr. TAYLOR. Because the Government has to have an order made out and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury is one reason.

The CHAIRMAN. That would take only a day?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; it does not take a day. You have got to get a proposition from the contractor and that has to be approved and it has to go to the Secretary of the Treasury to be signed and he has to get that written order before he can touch it. The necessary amount of routine work which goes in governmental work will increase the time on work at least from 25 per cent to 30 per cent always.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the use, now, if it does not give more haste of having here a supervising architect with a great army of employees and then with the hope of getting speed what is the use of employing private architects?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because private architects are stronger men in the profession. You would not want to authorize the salaries we would have to pay in the Supervising Architect's office to get men strong in the profession as the men we employ among the outside architects. The highest we run in our salary list is some \$2,300 for the architectural men.

The CHAIRMAN. In the employment of private architects does that give speed?

Mr. TAYLOR. It gives speed away above what has been in the office, but it can not give speed equal to private work.

The CHAIRMAN. By what; one-half or two-thirds?

Mr. TAYLOR. By about 30 per cent. For instance, you can not do this as is done in private work. A private individual will have 8-inch scale sketches made just simply what we send, to be approved according to law, and a contractor like the George W. Fuller Company or Norcross Brothers Company would take that piece of work, and on that 8-inch scale sketch they will charge a good round price for it, and build that building, having the drawings made as they go along. The Government can not do that; they can not possibly do that. In the first place, they pay more percentage for their work, because work of a private character like that costs 60 cents a cubic foot, whereas the Government work, on the average, is from 35 to 40 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your salary, Mr. Cobb?

Mr. COBB. Four thousand five hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you give all your time to this building?

Mr. COBB. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You carry on your other business besides?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is a small incident of your business?

Mr. COBB. It is one building of my business; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of it; one-tenth or one-twentieth?

Mr. COBB. It varies at different times. I suppose I am building now twenty or thirty buildings of different sizes and kinds. This is the largest building I have, and it requires much more attention than any of the other buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got all your assistants, architects, etc., on the salary roll. What is your whole salary roll in connection with this building?

Mr. COBB. It costs about \$20,000 a year for all expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. And has from the commencement?

Mr. COBB. No, sir. The total cost to date of the office is \$85,000; that is, the architectural services of all kinds to date on this building have cost \$85,577.57.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that does not take into account any expenditure of the Supervising Architect's Office?

Mr. COBB. He has no expenses in connection with it.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it be, as near as you can estimate, by the time this building is completed?

Mr. TAYLOR. I am trying to keep it within 5 per cent of the cost of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be \$200,000?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you come in about one year behind time; one or two?

Mr. COBB. I lose about a year from what I originally expected in the completion of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the usual architect's fees?

Mr. COBB. Five per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be on \$100,000 or \$500,000, as the case might be?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When you build a \$4,000,000 building you do not do it for less?

Mr. COBB. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will cost \$200,000 here. There has been no delay in the appropriations in this work?

Mr. COBB. Not a bit.

The CHAIRMAN. I find at a hearing a year ago, December 6, 1900, the following colloquy occurred in the preparation of the sundry civil bill:

The CHAIRMAN. You have enough for the Chicago public building?

Mr. TAYLOR. That I do not know anything about.

The CHAIRMAN. You omit it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Cobb knows about it, I suppose.

The CHAIRMAN. He has not submitted anything.

Mr. TAYLOR. If he has not submitted anything to be appropriated for, he has enough.

The CHAIRMAN. He has got \$1,430,000 from the beginning.

Mr. TAYLOR. They have not done much of any work there.

Mr. MOODY. The strike has prevented it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; the strike has prevented it. In regard to the Chicago building, if he has not submitted an estimate he does not need any, because we sent him over the estimate blank.

Now, later on, January 26, in regard to the supplemental estimate submitted, the following colloquy occurred:

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate a million dollars appropriation for continuation of the United States post-office, court-house, etc., building at Chicago, Ill.?

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in charge of the Chicago division, can inform you in regard to that.

\* \* \* \* \*

The CHAIRMAN. Just give us a statement of the amount that you expect to fall due under contracts, and when.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. By January 1, 1902, the Pierce contract will be due, \$1,531,910, and then there will be—

The CHAIRMAN. That is January, 1902?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Yes; when the superstructure is expected to be completed under the contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you are away off on the estimate and you have not asked for enough.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Then there is \$131,000 over and above that which will have to be expended on carpentry, plumbing, and other incidental expenses and on other contracts which will be gone into prior to that time for the finishing of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask an appropriation of \$1,000,000?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet you say for that one contract alone there is \$1,500,000 to be paid on the 1st of January?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. We have available \$715,000 still in the Treasury, and that gives us \$1,700,000 to pay for \$1,500,000 plus \$131,000 for other expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the only contract you have to take care of in the time specified?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do you recollect an article in the Chicago Tribune sometime last summer, in which you are alleged to have said the delay in the construction of this public building at Chicago was due to the fact that Congress had not made appropriations of the necessary amount?

Mr. COBB. I do not think that was given as a statement from me. I know there was an article in a paper which I did not see.

The CHAIRMAN. Were you responsible for that article?

Mr. COBB. Not at all, because it was absolutely false.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you contradict it?

Mr. COBB. I never saw it, only by hearsay.

The CHAIRMAN. And you paid no attention to it?

Mr. COBB. Not the slightest.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is responsible for that article?

Mr. COBB. I do not know. I know that in an interview in Chicago soon after that I stated that the building could not have been delayed on account of appropriations, because the \$4,000,000 was originally available for the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for, and that there has been no delay whatever on that account.

The CHAIRMAN. Where did that interview materialize?

Mr. COBB. I think I can find it for you. I do not remember exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. The truth is somebody was being jumped on in the Chicago papers for the delay on this building, were they not?

Mr. COBB. There was an attack made on the Secretary of the Treasury; yes, sir, on account of this building, by the Chicago Chronicle.

The CHAIRMAN. And so it stands without any correction?

Mr. COBB. I do not think the Secretary was ever interviewed relative to it, as I remember.

The CHAIRMAN. I admire your caution; I recollect the roasting Congress got.

Mr. TAYLOR. Congressmen were not the only ones who got roasted in those articles.

The CHAIRMAN. The roasting was due to somebody. Congress was not in fault, because not only was authorization made and not only was money appropriated, but a vigorous cross-examination was made and the suggestion made that there was not money enough.

Mr. TAYLOR. In no way or form did that emanate from either the Chicago division of the Architect's Office or from the Treasury Department; in fact it was denied in toto in both of those places, but never published.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, it was a convenient thing to let Congress bear the blame for the laches of the officials who had charge of this construction?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; I do not want you to feel that way.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the situation, is it not?

Mr. TAYLOR. I know that we can not control the publication of the Chicago newspapers, and we have denied that statement in every interview that has come to the office there every chance we got, but it has never been published. The papers would not publish it, and for the reason the gentlemen who were running that thing were opposed to the at that time Secretary, and stated they were going to hammer him. I had that statement made to me personally.

Mr. HEMENWAY. By the reporter of what paper?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not remember what reporter it was now, but I know that happened in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the fault of Congress from this on if public work is authorized and contracts authorized and money appropriated if steps are not taken to see that the work is properly done. Your estimate for appropriations for the coming year is \$1,000,000.

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that be sufficient to meet all contracts for the coming fiscal year, together with what has already been appropriated?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir. There is one point relative to that building which would simplify its conduct greatly. The Chicago division is a curious anomaly. The Supervising Architect's Office is now conducting work under three methods—the regular method, the Tarsney Act, and this Chicago division. I am obliged to keep up an establishment in the Treasury Department and have a lot of clerks for this building, and everything that is done for this building has to be separate from every other building and run as an independent establishment. I am obliged to employ all my men by civil service. I have to employ a man even for months when I only want him for weeks. I have to keep expensive men doing work that would naturally be done by inexpensive men because I can not make changes as if I were working a number of buildings in the office. I see no reason why the Secretary of the Treasury should not be authorized to put the building under the same management and under the same arrangement as other buildings that are being built by private architects, and save the Government the expense of keeping up the Chicago division.

It has not made so much difference up to date, but from now on it is going to require much more of an establishment than would be necessary. You may remember I got you to provide \$10,000 for the employment of experts who were not subject to the civil service so I

could get a portion of the time of the valuable men instead of the entire time of the less valuable men, which has worked very well, and I suggest that in the interest of this building, and so it can run more rapidly and smoothly, that it be put on the same basis as the buildings now being constructed under what is known as the "Tarsney Act."

The CHAIRMAN. How many people have you in the Chicago division so far on this work?

Mr. COBB. I have about a dozen.

The CHAIRMAN. What is their aggregate salary per annum?

Mr. COBB. I have not it here, but offhand I should think it has cost about \$15,000 a year for salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. If you were given a free hand to bind and loose whoever you chose of draftsmen and clerks from this on, how much could you save?

Mr. COBB. It is very hard to say. I think I could get the drawings out in the extra time.

The CHAIRMAN. Have not you commenced on the drawings yet?

Mr. COBB. We have finished them, but I have got all the details to make during the construction of the work, you know. I think it would save 50 per cent to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Then for the two years yet, it has got to take two years more?

Mr. COBB. No, sir; it will take a little longer than that to wind everything up.

The CHAIRMAN. How much longer?

Mr. COBB. Another year.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it will take three years?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Before this building can be occupied?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And proceeding as you are now doing under the civil-service law for your employees, it will take you three years, and it will cost you about \$8,000 more a year than it would if we dispense with the civil-service employees engaged upon this building?

Mr. COBB. That is simply a rough estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. That is simply a rough estimate. Now, then, how much time, which is of far greater importance, can you save and complete this building if you have a free hand to employ people without regard to the civil service on this work?

Mr. COBB. Why, if I run that building as I would naturally run it in my own office, I ought to save. I certainly can crowd just as fast as private work.

The CHAIRMAN. How much sooner can you complete the building? It is three years from what time before you can complete the building, proceeding as you are now?

Mr. COBB. I should think three years from now.

The CHAIRMAN. Three years from to-day. So that will be the 1st of March, 1905. You say you can do this work, employ those draftsmen and your assistants, for less money by \$20,000 and save how much time and how much earlier can you complete this building?

Mr. COBB. You see the difference is not the civil service. I have, for instance, we will say, 30 clerks. If I can take 10 of those suddenly and put on this building and crowd something else out, those would be



put on it and worked around in this way just as any other building, and you can see right off I can push the work much more rapidly than if I have to run a separate organization for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well; how much earlier can you complete that building? If we give you a free hand and let you save to the Government \$20,000 in giving you the free hand, how much earlier can you complete this building?

Mr. COBB. I do not know, but I should think several months.

The CHAIRMAN. If you desire more time to answer that question, I would like to know. You say you should think several months. That is hardly a reply. Several months is two months or twelve months. Is it practical, if you took a day or a week, to write the committee a letter and give us your statement and what provision you desire covering the matter fully, and state how you will expedite the completion of this building? You can take a day or a week's time and communicate with us in writing.

Mr. COBB. This whole matter of the change of the conduct of the building I did not expect to bring up, so I am not prepared as to a definite recommendation, except the broad recommendation that it seems a pity to run three different systems of buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you are an architect and building, probably, thirty or forty buildings, and what you claim now is that if you can take this plant in connection with your private employees and utilize them as they are needed with your experts, you can save the Government \$20,000 in assistants in comparison with the way it is now run and do this work several months quicker?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, we get possession of this building at a less cost by \$20,000 and several months earlier?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that is a very important statement, and I want you to write the committee a letter in which you go into this matter, in black and white, covering the ground as you have covered it here and amplify it where it is necessary to amplify it and state how much earlier you can complete this building if you are given a free hand as you desire and how much less you can complete it for, accompanying that with such provision as you desire in the premises.

Mr. COBB. Very good, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You can give us that in the course of a week?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir. (See letter page 45.)

The CHAIRMAN. Do not make it more lengthy than necessary, but make it lengthy enough to fully and clearly cover the premises.

Mr. COBB. The main item in the completion is when I am going to get the superstructure contract completed. The contractor says he will be done next summer, barring strikes, and I think he ought to be, but the building was held up and probably no work done on it for over a year, through strikes. Probably you remember the occasion.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I will be entirely frank with you. There are a good many people who think, and I am not making this personal to you more than to the assistants, the practice of employing architects from private life in the construction of public buildings puts them upon a salary and their employees upon a salary, and in the end it leads to delay and an exceedingly dilatory method of construction in

the Supervising Architect's Office and to a much greater expense, and that the temptation for the delay arises in part from the desire to eat up the 5 per cent which covers the ordinary architect's fees on the one hand or to somewhat indefinitely extend the salary of the architect in charge.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Cannon, this Chicago building is the only one that has a contract in that way. He is paid a salary, and the rest are paid a commission, the 5 per cent commission that covers all the expenses except the expense of the Supervising Architect's Office.

Mr. COBB. One reason why I should like to have this change is that that criticism, then, is impossible, because it stops all salary. It is needless to say the salary that I get from this building, if I spent the same time on other private work, would pay me infinitely more, if anyone knows anything about my practice; but that is not the point. If this building was on the basis of other buildings, then that criticism would be impossible.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should it be on the same basis as a building which costs \$200,000, where the total compensation would be \$10,000?

Mr. COBB. Because it takes that proportionate more work.

The CHAIRMAN. Where there is a building which costs \$4,000,000, where the 5 per cent would amount to \$200,000, do you not make a difference between retail and wholesale?

Mr. COBB. The proportionate cost of getting out a large building of this kind is just about the same.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish in this letter you address to us now that you would cover the point of your compensation here, the expense of building this building as it is now proceeding, whether it would be increased or decreased by the proposed change. Do you understand?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Cover that also and above all cover the additional speed that you can get by the proposed change.

Mr. McRAE. Would you be willing to deduct what has been paid you for the administration of the work and agree to finish this building on a commission of 5 per cent?

Mr. COBB. That would be a fair way to do it?

Mr. McRAE. Would you be willing to do that?

Mr. COBB. Yes, sir.

Mr. McRAE. With that kind of contract how much time would be saved in the construction?

Mr. COBB. That is what I meant by putting it under the Tarsney Act; instead of my expenses and retainer being paid I would be under contract just as I am with other buildings, just as the other buildings that are being constructed by private practitioners.

Mr. McRAE. What I am trying to get is whether the amount paid for the work already done is in excess or less than 5 per cent.

Mr. COBB. I should think it would be very much in excess of 5 per cent. In other words it has been much more expensive to run by this method than it would have been in an office with a number of buildings.

Mr. McRAE. Then necessarily the change to the Tarsney Act would not involve an increase over 5 per cent?

Mr. COBB. No, sir. The Government would save, I would lose, but I would be much freer and I can handle the building more credit-

ably. By putting it under the Tarsney Act there would be no chance for the Government to lose money, unless it could conduct the building under present methods for less than 5 per cent.

Mr. TAYLOR. Possibly the explanation of the matter might be this: The average cost, exclusive of personal services, for the preparation of drawings in carrying out work under the 5 per cent limit, as calculated by most architects, outside of their own time, is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. From  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 per cent is what they have to pay out in actual cash expenditure. Now, the proportion of work that has been done in Chicago, at 5 per cent on \$2,250,000, would be something in the neighborhood of \$100,000 to \$110,000, of which \$85,000 has been paid, which is, you see, over the proportionate amount of 5 per cent that is usually run into that; whereas the other \$90,000 which would be paid under the other proposed scheme could be largely taken up with personal services, in the matter of drawings, etc., which have to be gotten out, and the matter would adjust itself again.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask one question right there. What does it cost the Government to do work upon public buildings through the Supervising Architect's office—what per cent?

Mr. TAYLOR. From 4 to 5 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Nearer 5 than 4.

Mr. TAYLOR. We allot to each building a proportion of the expenses of the year. That \$250,000 that is allowed us we allot not to exceed 5 per cent. It never exceeds 5 per cent; sometimes it runs below that, but as a continuous appropriation it never exceeds 5 per cent.

Mr. McRAE. Out of that do you pay the expenses of the visits of the inspectors?

Mr. TAYLOR. We pay for the traveling inspectors, but we do not pay for the inspector of the building or clerk of the work, as he is called.

Mr. McRAE. Do you pay the salary of the inspector?

Mr. TAYLOR. We pay the salary of the inspector; yes, sir.

Mr. McRAY. I mean out of the appropriation?

Mr. TAYLOR. We pay the salary of the traveling inspector, not of the inspector of the building. That is charged against the building appropriation.

Mr. McRAE. So, as a matter of fact, your estimate is really less than it ought to be because there is the general supervision to come out of that?

Mr. TAYLOR. There is always that in private work. You take a private piece of work and the architect is paid 5 per cent for it, and then if the owner wants a special superintendent or clerk of the works from private individuals, the man who is there all the time on a salary, he is paid by the client, and we pay exactly the same as they do on that piece of work.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we do as Mr. Cobb wants us to, does your office still supervise the work?

Mr. TAYLOR. We would still have an inspector there.

The CHAIRMAN. So you would have one Government employee, an architect, getting 5 per cent, and then you would have another Government employee watching him?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is your first employee coming in, Mr. Cobb?

Mr. TAYLOR. He is under a commission of 5 per cent; he is not an

employee of the Government then, he is simply a contractor with the Government. The only employee of the Government in connection with that would be the inspector placed in charge of the work.

## POST-OFFICE, ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Aberdeen, S. Dak., you recommend an increase of the limit of cost?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not commenced the building yet?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have the drawings well under way.

The CHAIRMAN. For a building of what kind—\$87,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. One hundred thousand dollars, but the drawings are such that it will be a difference in the materials. We could either make a wooden cornice building entirely nonfireproof, and with the very cheapest pine finish and possibly do it with the \$100,000, but it is to be a court building. There is a very large court business and a very large land office business, and it has always been the headquarters in that district for the internal revenue.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask that the cost be doubled and it be made \$200,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not going to do anything in letting this contract until it is decided in regard to the limit of cost?

Mr. TAYLOR. As I say, we can make the cheaper building.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, are you going to do it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; I am going to put it on the market.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got \$43,000, and what I want to get at is whether that is enough?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have \$32,280.54 available.

The CHAIRMAN. With authority to contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got all the money you will need the next fiscal year?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; we should not have less than \$25,000 added to it anyway. You see this is to carry us over until March 4.

The CHAIRMAN. Why have you not let this contract before?

Mr. TAYLOR. This is one of the buildings for which we could not get the site until within a short time. Unfortunately we bought a site and at an early stage of the game somebody died and it had to go through the probate court.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you get the site?

Mr. TAYLOR. It was purchased two years ago this summer.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had the site two years?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have had the site about a year and a half.

The CHAIRMAN. Why have you not gone on with it?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have had the site selected for nearly a year and a half, but it has not been over six months since the site actually came into our office and we could do any work on it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to put this building under contract within the limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. We are going to try to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet you are making plans for a \$200,000 building?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; we are not making plans for that size build-

ing. We are making plans for the building that can be made to cost \$200,000, but we can build the building poorly, and without the proper construction, within that sum of money.

The CHAIRMAN. Now whether the limit of cost is increased or not, will you make a contract the purpose of which will require more money during the fiscal year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. TAYLOR. I believe \$30,000 more, and we ought to have the total amount of \$56,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need it?

Mr. TAYLOR. We can get through to the 4th of March—if it is to run until 1903 we will need the whole \$56,000.

#### POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE AT ABILENE, TEX.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office and court-house at Abilene, Tex.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is under contract and will be finished August 24, 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you want the full amount?

Mr. TAYLOR. We want the full amount.

#### POST-OFFICE AT ANNISTON, ALA.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Anniston. Is that under construction?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; that is not under construction. That is another site for which we have just got title because the legislature had not passed the act of cession.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you build it for that amount?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know; I do not think we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we could safely repeal this appropriation unless the limit of cost is increased?

Mr. TAYLOR. You can repeal it if you want to.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not propose to let it at \$50,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not think we would. We can build a building for \$50,000, but it will not be enough for their purposes.

Mr. McRAE. Fifty thousand dollars will not be enough for a post-office?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; it will not be big enough for the post-office there.

Mr. McRAE. I should not think there was a building in Anniston that would cost \$50,000. I will engage there is not a building there which cost \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How big a place is it?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know; but I know the post-office requirements require us to build a building costing more than \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know much about it?

Mr. TAYLOR. I know what the requirements on us are.

#### CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE, MD.

The CHAIRMAN. For custom-house at Baltimore, Md., you have submitted \$300,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. You can cut that down to \$100,000 if you want to.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be sufficient for the coming fiscal year?

Mr. TAYLOR. The actual cash balance on hand is \$480,000 there. Nominally, we have got a deficiency of \$390,000, but that covers the contract, and we have got in cash in the Treasury \$480,000, and the contract will not be completed until October 5, 1903—that is, the super-structure contract.

The CHAIRMAN. You could cut it all out?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; I would not cut it all out; I would give \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need that much the coming fiscal year?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think we will.

The CHAIRMAN. For rental of temporary quarters at Baltimore, Md., I suppose you will have to have that.

#### POST-OFFICE AT BOISE, IDAHO.

The CHAIRMAN. Public building at Boise, \$50,000, for the completion under the present limit. What are you doing at Boise?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is under contract and is to be completed July 14, 1903.

#### CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE AT BRUNSWICK, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. Custom-house and post-office at Brunswick, Ga. You estimate there to break the limit. What are you doing there?

Mr. TAYLOR. We are building a building with wooden cornices, and wooden roof, and wooden floor beams, and all that sort of thing.

The CHAIRMAN. When will it be completed?

Mr. TAYLOR. The contract calls for it to be completed February 7, 1903.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you need this money?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

#### POST-OFFICE AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Buffalo. That is occupied, is it not?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; that is an increase of the limit.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all there is of it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; an increase of the limit. Certain approaches were not completed under that limit.

#### POST-OFFICE, BUTTE, MONT.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Butte, Mont. What is the condition of that office?

Mr. TAYLOR. Unless we get an increase of appropriation we do not need that. If we do get an increased appropriation we will need it.

#### PUBLIC BUILDING, CHEYENNE, WYO.

The CHAIRMAN. Public building at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Mr. TAYLOR. Cheyenne will be completed January 1, 1903, and we will need the whole of the money.

The CHAIRMAN. For rental of quarters at Chicago. I suppose we will have to put that in.

## POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE AT CHICAGO.

The CHAIRMAN. We have had the item of post-office and court-house at Chicago.

Mr. TAYLOR. Right there on the rental of quarters at Chicago, you remember in the urgent deficiency bill we had a small item of \$1,145 which you threw out. That was the subject of a special letter last year for counters, screens, etc., \$1,145. The Rand-McNally people fitted up the last addition to quarters there. The subtreasurer at Chicago ordered extra work outside of our contract without having any authorization from the Secretary of the Treasury, which amounted to \$1,145, and the only way we said they could get pay was to submit it to you gentlemen, and I just wanted to call your attention to it.

The CHAIRMAN. We concluded we would let the subtreasurer pay it.

Mr. TAYLOR. I state it for your information.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not affect this appropriation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not at all. I just wanted to bring it up showing that we had called it to your attention.

The CHAIRMAN. You rent from March to March?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We are to hear further in regard to this post-office and custom-house at Chicago.

## POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND COURT-HOUSE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the public building at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. TAYLOR. We ask \$350,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition there?

Mr. TAYLOR. You can cut it down to \$150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is unexpended there?

Mr. TAYLOR. \$205,439.31, and there is a contract just going into force for the foundation work which will be very expensive and will require \$150,000 in addition to that.

## RENTAL OF QUARTERS, CLEVELAND.

The CHAIRMAN. Rental of quarters at Cleveland.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is a contract.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been paying \$28,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is for six months.

The CHAIRMAN. And the next year you want the whole \$49,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. The Chicago rentals are rather peculiar and they pay in all sorts of ways. The courts pay for their own, the customs pay for their own, and the Treasury Department pays under this just as the Rand-McNally building is rented.

The CHAIRMAN. And the rental at Cleveland covers everything?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; all the officials of the Government.

## COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE AT COVINGTON, KY.

The CHAIRMAN. Court-house and post-office at Covington, Ky. You ask for installation of elevator and changes incidental thereto. I have got that marked "General fund."

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not want you to put it in the general fund. We have treated these general funds on the same basis. For instance, an elevator, if paid for from the general fund, would come under the head of "Heating apparatus of public buildings." Now, we have a ruling from the Comptroller that no new work that is an addition to a building or anything of the sort should be done under the "Preservation and repairs of public buildings." We can simply renew old work that was worn out, and this elevator work is where there has never been an elevator, and is, in fact, new work.

The CHAIRMAN. We had better enlarge the general fund. Why did you not build this out of the appropriation?

Mr. TAYLOR. For that reason.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of the original appropriation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because it never was calculated to have one in there. It was never calculated to have an elevator in that building.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it built?

Mr. TAYLOR. Back in 1884 or 1885. In other words, whenever we have asked for an appropriation for that sort of thing, for elevator work in this bill, it means there never was any provision for an elevator in that building at all.

The CHAIRMAN. How high is this building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Three stories, with a court service.

Mr. McRAE. Where is the court held?

Mr. TAYLOR. In the third story, and wherever we have had an elevator in or there has been a hatchway put in the building and no elevator installed, we put that in from our general fund as being part of "Preservation and repair."

The CHAIRMAN. Put what in?

Mr. TAYLOR. The elevator. We do not ask for a special appropriation, but where there has never been a special provision for an elevator in the slightest degree, we ask for an appropriation on the same basis we do for preservation and repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you could not use your general appropriation for this?

Mr. TAYLOR. Applying the same rule the Comptroller has applied for "Preservation and repair," we could not?

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever tried?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not on this thing.

The CHAIRMAN. You never asked him?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not on this.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you ask, and, if necessary, let us amend the general-fund appropriation.

Mr. TAYLOR. If you amend that you amend "Preservation and repairs" the same way. "Preservation and repairs," we say, can do no new work—

The CHAIRMAN. Has not there been some new construction, as a matter of fact?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you examine and inform us and let us fix the general fund so it will cover it.

#### POST-OFFICE AT CRESTON, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. For the post-office at Creston, Iowa. Are you going to complete that the next year?



Mr. TAYLOR. Bids are to be opened this afternoon, and the next year, I imagine, it will be completed.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE AT CUMBERLAND, MD.

The CHAIRMAN. For court-house and post-office at Cumberland, Md.

Mr. TAYLOR. Bids will be opened on the 17th day of this month.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for the continuation of the building under the present limit. You had \$75,000 there, but you want to break the limit. Suppose the limit is not broken?

Mr. TAYLOR. We will go ahead and build a nonfireproof building.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the contract been let?

Mr. TAYLOR. It will be let inside of two weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event, you will want this money?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

MINT BUILDING, DENVER, COLO.

The CHAIRMAN. Mint building at Denver, Colo. The limit of cost is \$500,000, and you have had \$500,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you finished that building at Denver?

Mr. TAYLOR. The superstructure has been finished, but the interior work is still to be put in.

The CHAIRMAN. Your money is exhausted?

Mr. TAYLOR. Oh, no; it is not exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you do not increase its limit, can you finish it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Oh, yes; after a fashion. We have \$123,031.83 left.

The CHAIRMAN. You have only built the superstructure?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, you can not finish it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; I can finish it. I can plaster it and put in pine, so the people can occupy it.

The CHAIRMAN. And operate it?

Mr. TAYLOR. And operate it.

The CHAIRMAN. Just as well with this or without?

Mr. TAYLOR. As far as practical living and keeping the rain and storm out we can occupy it.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean operating it as a mint?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You can operate it as a mint just as well without the \$300,000 as with the \$300,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. With the exception of the vaults. We will not have any vaults in that building.

The CHAIRMAN. Vaults are a necessary thing in a mint building, are they not?

Mr. TAYLOR. We can put in the small vaults we usually put in small buildings, but not the big money vaults.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew they had to have those vaults?

Mr. TAYLOR. I know, but they did not call for them, and we are not obliged to provide for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Who does not call for them?

Mr. TAYLOR. The act calls for the ordinary vaults in the building, and those we do put in.

The CHAIRMAN. What will the vaults cost?

Mr. TAYLOR. It will depend a great deal upon an investigation that is going on now in regard to electrical protection, whether we shall put in heavy vaults or light vaults, and if we put in the light vaults and put in the electrical protection I think it will be a comparatively small item.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that the best way?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is what we are trying to find out, and personally I think it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Substantially, breaking the limit at Denver is mere leather and prunella?

Mr. TAYLOR. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But you say the vaults are a small item?

Mr. TAYLOR. They will be a comparatively small item.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean?

Mr. TAYLOR. The vaults at the Philadelphia mint cost either \$339,000 or \$369,000, and the vaults there would probably cost \$150,000 to \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You are that much short on vaults anyhow?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And Congress passed a law to make this building at Denver for the purpose of a mint and limited the cost at \$500,000, and you go to work and construct a building there, knowing that even with the cheapest vault that can be employed in any mint you have got to have \$150,000 more; that is the situation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What justification have you?

Mr. TAYLOR. Simply the justification that we have done the very best we could with the money.

The CHAIRMAN. You could have made a smaller building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Then it would not have been big enough for them?

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter for Congress.

Mr. TAYLOR. I submitted this to Congress last year, and Congress did not act.

The CHAIRMAN. If Congress wants to build a fool building which cost \$500,000, it has the right to do so?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What right have you to expend the money so as to make it absolutely necessary that \$150,000 more at least will have to be spent?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because we can use the mint as a mint without those big vaults.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is not necessary to have them?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; it is necessary to have them, because they are running certain risks without them.

The CHAIRMAN. You knew that when you made these plans?

Mr. TAYLOR. We knew that.

The CHAIRMAN. And deliberately went to work and made this expenditure?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Knowing the mint was to be constructed and the money all used, and that before the mint could be used with safety you would have to have an additional amount of money?

Mr. TAYLOR. When the contract was awarded for that it was away back in 1896, and at that time it was supposed there would be sufficient

money to build a building and complete it, including the necessary vaults, but the work has run along in various ways until the money has been used up.

The CHAIRMAN. You had the power, then, to contract for the building and the vaults, too?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. We had the power to contract for building the building, but it does not pay in a big building, as a good proposition, to contract for the entire building of a size like that.

The CHAIRMAN. But Congress is the judge of that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, I know that Congress would blame us if we contracted for a thing that would be ultra expensive.

The CHAIRMAN. Not at all. If I was executive officer I would turn you off and hire you over unless you cut your garment according to the cloth.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is all right; but at the same time if you can get a better garment out of the same cloth by letting it piecemeal—by letting the coat to one man and the trousers to another—you would use it that way.

The CHAIRMAN. And the result is you have got a man with a coat and no trousers.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is just exactly what it is.

#### CUSTOM-HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH.

The CHAIRMAN. For custom-house, Detroit?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is on the same basis with Covington.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the old custom-house?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You built a new one and intended to sell the old one, and you have retained the old one?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; and we put the pension office in the top, and the pensioners want to get to the top of the building in an elevator.

#### COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. Court-house and post-office at Eau Claire.

Mr. TAYLOR. You can strike that out unless we get the increase of limit. That is the only case where we can not cut the building according to the cloth unless we get the whole cloth.

#### COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Court-house and post-office at Elizabeth City, N. C.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will want that money.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether the limit is broken or not?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$50,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

#### POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE AT ELMIRA, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office and court-house at Elmira, N. Y.

Mr. TAYLOR. We want that money. That building is due to be finished January 1.

The CHAIRMAN. That is under the limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

## COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, FERGUS FALLS, MINN.

The CHAIRMAN. Public building at Fergus Falls, Minn.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will want that money in any event.

## POST-OFFICE AT FITCHBURG, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Fitchburg. Do you want that money?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; we will want that.

## POST-OFFICE, FREEPORT, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Freeport.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will want that.

## PUBLIC BUILDING, HELENA, MONT.

The CHAIRMAN. Public building at Helena, Mont.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need it the coming year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

## POST-OFFICE, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office, Hot Springs, Ark.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is due September 25, 1902. That is when the contract time is up.

The CHAIRMAN. You are inside the estimate?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

## POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office and custom-house at Indianapolis, what have you expended there?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have unexpended \$492,626.74 and we ask \$300,000, and you can cut that down to \$100,000.

## RENTAL, TEMPORARY QUARTERS, INDIANAPOLIS.

The CHAIRMAN. Rental of temporary quarters, Indianapolis.

Mr. BENTON. Why is the estimate raised over the current year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because we have to have more quarters for more people.

The CHAIRMAN. It was \$14,000 and then it was raised to \$16,000 for the current year, with no deficiency.

Mr. TAYLOR. The building at Indianapolis was sold for \$400,100, made payable in four annual installments. We have to pay interest on the part that is already paid and a certain amount of rental—the agreement read that way; \$2,000 was the extra amount put in for fitting up the building. The other \$14,000, including interest on the amount already paid on it, was rental of a portion of the building that was sold. It covered three or four old buildings in there. Then this year, by the 1st of March, they paid up the whole \$400,100. Now we rent the whole building. We have given a deed to the syndicate which bought it and pay a rental on the whole building, which amounts to \$31,000.

## POST-OFFICE, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Jamestown, N. Y.

Mr. TAYLOR. We want that. The building is under contract and will be finished within six months.

The CHAIRMAN. Without reference to the increase?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

## POST-OFFICE AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Janesville, Wis.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is the same thing there.

## POST-OFFICE AT JOLIET, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. Joliet, Ill.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is due to be finished November 7, 1902.

## POST-OFFICE AT JOPLIN, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Joplin, Mo.

Mr. TAYLOR. We do not need that. We need \$25,000 of that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, you are going to build it whether the limit is extended or not?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you unexpended there?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have \$39,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The coming fiscal year you can not spend more than \$25,000 more?

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

## POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. At Kansas City you have had the limit, and that is out.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is practically a new building bill for increasing the size of the post-office.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had the full amount of money?

Mr. TAYLOR. The building is already occupied, and this is simply a new building bill to increase the size of the post-office.

## POST-OFFICE, LAWRENCE, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Lawrence, Mass.

Mr. TAYLOR. You can drop that.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of that?

Mr. TAYLOR. We just bought a site there at the Boston and Maine depot, corner of Broadway and Essex street—

Mr. MOODY. A very good site.

Mr. TAYLOR. We bought it at \$12,000 under what we could get any other site in town, but there seems to be some little cloud on the title which will make it necessary to have condemnation proceedings.

Mr. MOODY. If you get some money you can begin the building this fiscal year?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have got \$69,865 left.

Mr. MOODY. After paying for the site?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. That will be as much as you can use for the coming year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. You have the power to contract there?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; it will be probably five or six months before we can get that site anyway through condemnation proceedings.

#### POST-OFFICE, LEADVILLE, COLO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is post-office at Leadville, Colo.

Mr. TAYLOR. Unless we get this increase of limit, that can be stricken out.

#### POST-OFFICE AT LOCKPORT, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Lockport, N. Y.

Mr. TAYLOR. We want \$25,000 of that.

#### COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, LYNCHBURG, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. Court-house at Lynchburg.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is an elevator.

#### TEMPORARY QUARTERS, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Rental of temporary quarters, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. TAYLOR. A letter will come to you, written last night, from the Department in regard to that. They need very greatly an enlargement of quarters there, and the letter written asks that that item be made \$12,500 instead of \$8,500, on the recommendation of the Post-master-General.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for post-office, court, and everything?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

#### COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, MARTINSBURG, W. VA.

The CHAIRMAN. Martinsburg, W. Va.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is for connecting with the city sewer, which does not come anywhere near our building, and we are dependent upon a cesspool; and the city will not bring the sewer up to the building, and at the same time they passed an act not permitting us to carry the refuse from the cesspool through the streets of the city.

The CHAIRMAN. How far do they propose to make us carry that connection?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not remember exactly the number of feet, but I think it is six or seven blocks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this in the thickly settled part of the city?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. This is an old building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. Custom-house and post-office at Newark, N. J. Have you got the limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; there was a limit of \$85,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you spent the money?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; but the drawings are all ready.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not put it in at \$85,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will try to. I will tell you the reason for that request of \$15,000, and that is this: We originally proposed when we put this addition on that we would simply have the addition on only one-half of the lot, leaving the old church building. Since that time we found we could not put that in and leave the church building, and we had to tear the church building down and build over a larger portion of the lot, which makes it necessary to have that \$15,000 additional.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary to have that for the public service?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

## POST-OFFICE, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Mr. MOODY. The next is New Brunswick, N. J. We have no authority there at all.

## POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEWPORT, VT.

Mr. MOODY. For Newport, Vt., continuation.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will want that.

Mr. MOODY. You have had all the money authorized there.

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we need \$50,000.

Mr. MOODY. You want it whether the limit is increased or not?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Mr. MOODY. The next is Newport News.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will need that.

Mr. MOODY. You need this estimate whether the limit is increased or not?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; we will need \$50,000.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mr. MOODY. Custom-house at New York, continuation of the building under the present limit.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have \$299,461 and we ask for \$300,000 more.

Mr. MOODY. That is what you have had up to the present time?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we have got an actual cash balance in the Department unexpended of \$299,461.

Mr. MOODY. Are you going to need the whole \$300,000 this year?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; you can deduct \$150,000 from that.

Mr. MOODY. You will need \$150,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. For rent of old custom-house, New York—that is the old question?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the same old question.

## POST-OFFICE, OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

Mr. MOODY. Post-office at Oskaloosa.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will need that money. It is under contract to be finished June 30, 1902.

Mr. MOODY. Irrespective of the increase?

Mr. TAYLOR. Irrespective of the increase.

Mr. MOODY. Then you have only \$16,000 coming?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

## COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, PENSACOLA, FLA.

Mr. MOODY. For Pensacola, Fla., you want an elevator?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is another one of those elevators.

## POST-OFFICE, ROME, N. Y.

Mr. MOODY. Rome, N. Y.

Mr. TAYLOR. You can strike that out.

Mr. McRAE. Why?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is tangled up in another site suit.

## POST-OFFICE AT ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Mr. MOODY. St. Cloud, Minn.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will need that money.

Mr. MOODY. That completes it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Mr. MOODY. The next is St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. TAYLOR. The old St. Paul building under the sundry civil act of last year on page 5, which says:

Post-office, court-house, and custom-house, Saint Paul, Minnesota: That so much of the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the erection of a public building at Saint Paul, Minnesota," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, as authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, after the completion of the new United States post-office, court-house, and custom-house building, to sell and convey the present property of the United States in said city now occupied as a court-house, custom-house, and post-office, and of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cause suitable accommodations to be provided in the new United States post-office, court-house, and custom-house building for all officials of the United States located in said city who are entitled to quarters in public buildings, are hereby repealed; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to retain the custody and control of the property of the United States in said city now occupied as a court-house, custom-house, and post-office, to rearrange and remodel the same as may be necessary for public business, and to assign the space therein to such officials located in said city who are entitled to offices in public buildings as in his judgment shall be proper; and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Mr. MOODY. Let me see if I understand the situation. You have got a new building, and under the law by which the new building was



authorized the old one was to be sold; but last year that provision was repealed?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And now the building is in the hands of the Government without any authority to sell?

Mr. TAYLOR. Without any authority to sell.

Mr. MOODY. Is it being occupied at the present time?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is being occupied by the post-office officials. They have never gone into the new building.

Mr. MOODY. What will it be used for when the removal is completed?

Mr. TAYLOR. When we remove the post-office officials to that new building we will, as soon as we can get the money, remodel this building to make it serve a purpose, and we will remove the customs officials and internal-revenue officials and some other minor bureaus, such as army engineers, steamboat-inspection agency, etc., back to that building.

Mr. MOODY. They have gone into the new building, and you now propose to move them back again.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is not room enough in the new building for all the officials in St. Paul.

Mr. McRAE. How much do you want to do that?

Mr. TAYLOR. Fifty thousand dollars. That will be principally put on the interior. When you take that up I wish you would do it if you possibly can, because it is a very important thing to get it done.

Mr. McRAE. You can not do it out of your repair money?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

Mr. McRAE. Why?

Mr. TAYLOR. Simply because it amounts to so much that we can not possibly take it out of the repair fund.

Mr. McRAE. You can not do it because you have not enough. But suppose we increase the repair fund by \$50,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I would not like to do it then. Mr. Moody came up against that once before.

Mr. MOODY. Where you make large repairs you desire specific authority?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Although you can, as far as the wording of the law is concerned, take the money from the repair fund?

Mr. TAYLOR. I suppose the law would allow us to take it.

Mr. MOODY. Is this absolutely necessary for the public service?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. What would happen in case we did not reconstruct this building?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know.

Mr. MOODY. They would have to rent quarters?

Mr. TAYLOR. I suppose they would. For instance, the Railway Mail Service has been renting and the Weather Bureau is renting at the present time.

Mr. MOODY. Will this, when completed, gather under the two roofs all the public officials?

Mr. TAYLOR. All the public officials in St. Paul.

## COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Mr. MOODY. Salt Lake City.

Mr. TAYLOR. You can make that \$50,000.

Mr. MOODY. You will need that?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

## COURT-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND POST-OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. MOODY. At Seattle you ask \$250,000 and you had \$175,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will need \$250,000. In fact, we practically have a deficiency of \$397.77 at the present day. We have paid that \$175,000 out.

Mr. MOODY. You will expend the whole of this \$250,000 the coming year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Will that substantially build the building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Oh, no, sir.

## WAREHOUSE AND WHARF, SITKA, ALASKA.

Mr. MOODY. For repairs to warehouse and wharf at Sitka, Alaska, you ask \$10,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. The wharf and warehouse at Sitka is a very curious thing. It is a wharf that, while we have got control of it, we do not seem to have any reason for having it. Revenue cutters berth there, and they have no other place to berth, and we get, I think, some \$1,500 or \$2,000 rent out of it.

Mr. MOODY. From that service?

Mr. TAYLOR. From the wharf, but the Treasury Department has got no particular reason for holding it outside of berthing the revenue cutters from time to time.

Mr. MOODY. It is a wharf in general use?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is a wharf in general use, but nobody has authority to keep it in repair, so we have had to ask for this \$10,000 to put it in repair.

Mr. MOODY. This obviously can be done under the general appropriation.

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I doubt if it could. It is the wharf principally, and we think, according to the terms of the Comptroller's decision, we could not use the preservation and repair fund for the repair of that wharf.

Mr. MOODY. The language of the appropriation says "Repairs, preservation of public buildings and grounds thereof under the control of the Treasury Department." Why would not that come under that? The wharf could be fairly said to be a part of the grounds surrounding the warehouse.

Mr. TAYLOR. I should say it was, but the Comptroller says it is not.

Mr. MOODY. Has the Comptroller specifically decided that question.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. With reference to this single item?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. So you have either to have a special appropriation or let the work remain undone?

Mr. TAYLOR. Or let the thing go to pieces. I can write you a letter and give the Comptroller's decision.

Mr. MOODY. I wish you would, and state in that letter or state now for the hearing what condition the warehouse and wharf is in that requires this expenditure.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would rather state that in a letter, because that would give you a better idea of what it is.

Mr. MOODY. Of course you have no personal knowledge of it. Your information comes from what quarter?

Mr. TAYLOR. From the reports of our officials up there.

Mr. MOODY. You will give the details in your letter?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

#### POST-OFFICE, WILKESBARRE, PA.

Mr. MOODY. Wilkesbarre, Pa., completion of building under present limit. You ask for the remainder, \$25,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. If we can get an appropriation next year by the 4th of March, you can strike that out.

Mr. MOODY. Then you will not need that before the next appropriation bill becomes a law?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

#### CUSTOM-HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Mr. MOODY. Custom-house at Wilmington, N. C., installation of elevator and for changes incidental thereto.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is one of the same elevators.

Mr. MOODY. That goes to the general fund as far as authority is concerned?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know whether you were in the room——

Mr. MOODY. If you have explained it, you need not repeat it.

Mr. TAYLOR. I explained the basis we went on.

#### NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. MOODY. National Bureau of Standards at Washington, for completion of laboratory under present limit you had \$100,000. Is it all expended?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. How much have you left?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have practically \$100,000 left.

Mr. MOODY. Why do you need so much?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because we expect to push that building right through.

Mr. MOODY. Will you need it all?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Will you complete it by the 4th of March?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I do not think we will need all by the 4th of March. We would get along with \$75,000 of that until the 4th of March.

## TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. MOODY. Treasury building, Washington, D. C., additional story, etc. That is the main Treasury building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; we want to raise the roof. Our office wants to go up there, as we are crowded out of room now.

Mr. MOODY. Where is this additional story?

Mr. TAYLOR. This will show you [exhibiting map].

Mr. MOODY. We will defer the further consideration of this question until Mr. Cannon returns.

Treasury building at Washington, D. C., repairs to Treasury, Butler and Winder buildings; you ask \$21,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. I am sorry Mr. Hills could not stay to take that up, because that comes under the chief clerk more than under me, but I know what it is about pretty well. Part of that \$21,000 is for new floor steel beams over the entire colonnade. At the present time there are about 800 tons of files there over that colonnade, and there are simply wooden beams and plaster there. That is \$5,000.

Mr. MOODY. Is that the top floor?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; it is the colonnade along the Fifteenth-street side, and the ceiling of that is the floor over that. This is to replace that with steel.

Mr. MOODY. Is it dangerous at the present time?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; I think it is.

Mr. MOODY. The reports on file are not available to us here, are they?

Mr. TAYLOR. We can send them up if you would like to have them.

Mr. MOODY. Perhaps you had better. I see here it has repairs, too, including skylights and ventilators and painting same, painting corridors and rooms, repairing and resetting tiles on north and south fronts, etc. I thought we gave you a lot of money for plumbing?

Mr. TAYLOR. You did.

Mr. MOODY. Did we not replumb that building completely?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; we have got entirely new plumbing in there and I imagine the items you see there for plumbing is for current repairs.

Mr. MOODY. It makes current repairs so much larger than usual.

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; it comes under the head of miscellaneous repairs, new flooring, plumbing, carpenter work, etc., and plumbing is but a small part of the item, as we have entire new plumbing through the Treasury Department.

Mr. MOODY. Fire-alarm system, Treasury Department.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is annual.

Mr. MOODY. That is the sum that has been expended for several years. Will you describe this automatic fire-alarm system?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is the system that is much the same as in use in the wholesale buildings or stores. There is a fusible plug in the ceiling and the wires are carried to a central point where there is a watch force—in the case of the Treasury Department at the east door—and in case the temperature gets above a certain point it makes a contact and rings a bell at the central point.

Mr. MOODY. By fusing this plug?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; it is simply two pieces of brass that are convex

and concave that work by expansion and contraction. Heat to a certain point will expand the disk. I do not know whether it is brass, but it is something very susceptible to heat and makes a contact, and that completes the circuit and rings a bell at the central station. If it becomes hotter, so that it brings it up hard against it, it carries it through the central station and rings a bell at the fire station.

Mr. MOODY. By the central station do you mean a central station at the building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; where the watch force always is.

Mr. MOODY. And intense heat carries it—

Mr. TAYLOR. Through to the fire department.

Mr. MOODY. And the fire department would answer at once without any further alarm?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And the first alarm would have to be repeated?

Mr. TAYLOR. The first alarm would be simply to the watch force in the building, for if the temperature of the room was simply overheated this thing might cause an alarm.

Mr. MOODY. I suppose this has been put to a practical test?

Mr. TAYLOR. Oh, yes; it has been put to a practical test. There has been at least four fires in there this year.

Mr. MOODY. And always worked well?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. When we first put it in it did not work well, because it did not have the outside contact, and it did not ring through the central station to the outside department.

Mr. MOODY. Because the fire was not sufficiently intense?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; it did not have that attachment on it. In Cincinnati they had this, and the man who paid attention to it in the main office where it rang thought it was a fire-proof building and it could not be a fire there, and he went around without turning in the general alarm, and by the time he got back and turned in the general alarm the fire was under such headway that the building was burned, so they have had that attachment on ever since.

#### ADDITIONAL VAULT FACILITIES, BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Mr. MOODY. Additional vault facilities for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$50,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is necessary for this reason. The Superintendent of the Bureau gives me this:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.  
*February 28, 1902.*

[Memorandum for Supervising Architect Taylor.]

#### ADDITIONAL VAULTS AT THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

An estimate for this item will be found at page 201, Book of Estimates for 1903. The amount asked for is \$50,000. This amount is based on a report made by an engineer of the Supervising Architect's office, who made a thorough investigation of the matter, which was approved by the Supervising Architect.

The necessity for the additional vault facilities arises from the large increase in the work of the Bureau. The present building of the Bureau was completed in 1880, and there has been no increase in the vault facilities since that year. In the fiscal year 1881, the total number of sheets produced by the Bureau was 26,017,661. For the fiscal year 1901, the total number of sheets produced was 121,558,291. This

shows an increase of more than fourfold in the volume of work executed. The stock of engraved plates and unfinished securities must necessarily increase in proportion, and the necessity for additional vault room is, therefore, very evident. The completion of the northwest wing and the new outbuildings will permit of an assignment of the necessary space for the additional vaults needed, and the necessity for the appropriation asked for is very urgent. The vault on the first floor is needed by the custodian of dies, rolls, and plates for the storage of engraved work in his custody. The vault on the second floor is needed for a reserve vault for unfinished stamps and securities.

Extracts from the report of the engineer who examined the matter and of the Supervising Architect are hereto attached.

WM. M. MEREDITH, *Director.*

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,  
*Washington, D. C., October 4, 1900.*

SIR: In accordance with your verbal request there is forwarded you herewith a copy of report relative to the extension of vault facilities at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing which explains itself.

As there is an upward tendency in the iron market at the present time it is suggested that an appropriation of \$50,000 be requested for this work.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR, *Supervising Architect.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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AUGUST 18, 1900.

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On second floor of building a vault about 34 by 18 feet 6 inches can be built, with door at corridor nearly opposite the entrance to vestibule of present vault. This would be convenient for a reserve-stamp vault, now much needed.

On the first floor the rooms now occupied by the hardening work, the adjoining toilet room, and the small room now occupied by the geometric engraving machines can be vacated when the extension now under contract is completed and would give room at most convenient place for same for vaults about 55 by 19 feet 6 inches.

There are no structural difficulties in the way of placing these vaults in the above locations where they are desired by the Acting Director. These vaults would cost about \$42,000, including metal shelving and balconies and structural changes in present floors incidental to the work.

Respectfully,

F. L. AVERILL.

Mr. MOODY. What do they do now with the storage?

Mr. TAYLOR. Whatever they can do with it. They have overstocked their present vault facilities, and put things in, making it inconvenient to get at them, and what they can not put in they leave out on the floor.

Mr. MOODY. Are some of the things which should be stored in a vault left outside?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. You know this from your personal knowledge?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; I saw wooden cases outside, and they told me that dies and plates were in them.

Mr. MOODY. And very valuable?

Mr. TAYLOR. And very valuable.

#### REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MOODY. Repairs and preservation of public buildings. That is

the general provision. Why do you strike out the language, "and quarantine stations?"

Mr. TAYLOR. Because we have asked right after that for special appropriations for quarantine stations.

Mr. MOODY. Those two would be dependent upon each other. If the second one is not granted you desire to retain the first?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. I desire to call attention to another thing in that language and I should ask for a change in the wording of this clause. For instance, it says—

not exceeding forty thousand dollars which may be used in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury in the employment of superintendents and others at a rate of compensation not exceeding for any one person six dollars per day.

Now the point has been raised by the Auditor of the Treasury Department that under that we had no right to pay the mechanical force at the building doing temporary repairs, that the only thing we could do was to contract for this. Now there are a good many things that have to be done at once that we could not stop to get a contract for so we have been in the habit of keeping in the building a machinist, as we have had at the Boston building, for instance, you know, an electrical machinist who will keep things going each day. Under the late decision of the Auditor we have been told we would have to do away with him because it was temporary employment, so we ask to have that changed so that it will read this way instead of reading as it is in the act:

not exceeding forty thousand dollars, which may be used in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury in the employment of superintendents and others, including the mechanical labor force, at a rate of compensation not exceeding for any one person six dollars per day.

Mr. MOODY. Where did that decision originate—with respect to what building?

Mr. TAYLOR. It originated in respect to the Boston building and also the New York building, and the disbursing officer's accounts were held up.

Mr. MOODY. You employed men to do repairs there?

Mr. TAYLOR. For instance, we employed a machinist the year round, and he does the daily repairs that come up and keeps the machinery in condition, and as a matter of money it would be much cheaper to employ him at \$3.50 a day than it is every time we want a little piece of repairing done to go to the repair shop and pay the contract price.

Mr. MOODY. Do I understand the Comptroller holds no part of the \$40,000 can be expended except under contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we can expend a certain portion in the employment of superintendents and others, but he says that does not mean the continuous employment of machinists in the building. It is a little fine point they raise, but still they think it is good, and as the Comptroller is the court of last resort we have to go under it, and we have undertaken to cure it in this way, and we are providing in this language here for doing what we have been doing for the last thirty years.

Mr. MOODY. I understand the situation is this. If in the Boston custom-house they want to hire a man to do specific repairs you could pay out of this \$40,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. We could.

Mr. MOODY. But if the repairs amounted to enough in the course

of the year to make it profitable to keep that same man in continuous employ and do the same work you could not do it.

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; we would just have to have him take the piece across the street, and then we could pay him his price regularly every day, but we can not employ him regularly as an employee of the Government. It is a little fine. Our accounting officers jumped us and we can not go back of them.

Mr. MOODY. You have not been paying him from the \$10,000 specifically appropriated for the employment of superintendents and others?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have been paying that class of men, but not paying superintendents.

Mr. MOODY. Why could you not employ him out of the other \$390,000 of this appropriation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because it says not to exceed \$10,000. For instance, we want \$40,000 now so as to cover all this sort of people—10 per cent of the appropriation.

Mr. MOODY. You have hitherto not taken it out of the \$10,000, but out of the \$390,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we have paid him out of the \$10,000, but we have not paid the superintendents.

Mr. MOODY. Where have you paid them?

Mr. TAYLOR. From the general fund of the office.

Mr. MOODY. And from this appropriation?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; from the general fund of the office.

Mr. MOODY. Then this language as it is here now is entirely meaningless except as applied to these mechanical people?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. So it should be either stricken out or else altered so as to apply.

Mr. TAYLOR. It would cover the decision better if it was altered as I have got it here, "including the mechanical labor force."

Mr. MOODY. Why not strike out "employment of superintendents?"

Mr. TAYLOR. That has been carried for so long there might be somebody we are paying; for instance, under preservation and repairs we may be paying some other men under that provision. I should like to have that put in so as to cover that point.

Mr. MOODY. Why do you need so great an increase to-day when you have hitherto had but the \$10,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think we have generally run over that \$10,000. As a matter of fact, I think it has gone up to \$40,000.

Mr. MOODY. Do you need the whole of this \$400,000 this year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. You have had a lot of special things?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have got a lot more besides. We do not ask for any great special repairs this year, and we have got a lot of buildings we will have to put in shape.

#### REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION, QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Mr. MOODY. Repairs and preservation of quarantine stations. This suggestion about the segregating of the quarantine stations from other buildings is an old one, one you have made for several years?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; I do not think I have made this suggestion



before. We have for a number of years asked to have the marine-hospital buildings segregated.

Mr. MOODY. Of course the effect of that is to raise your estimates \$35,000 this year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; and it applies simply to quarantine stations. It gives us \$35,000 more in our general appropriation.

#### HEATING APPARATUS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Heating apparatus for public buildings, \$200,000

Mr. TAYLOR. We have raised that.

Mr. MOODY. What is the reason for raising it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because there is a large number of heating apparatus in this country in buildings that are from twenty-five to forty years old that have to be replaced, and we are taking this up.

Mr. MOODY. Somewhat in the same condition as in Boston?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not on quite so large a scale, and that same question comes in there in regard to including the mechanical labor force.

Mr. MOODY. The adoption or rejection of that language does not affect the amount of the estimates one way or another?

Mr. TAYLOR. It does not affect the amount of the estimates, but it would materially affect our work under them unless we get it.

Mr. MOODY. I see. You had last year \$150,000; did you have any deficiency?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; we did not, and we have not done a lot of work we ought to have done.

Mr. MOODY. It is simply a question that you have got the work to do and you would like the money to do it with?

Mr. TAYLOR. Exactly.

#### VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MOODY. Vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings; there is no change in the appropriation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Except that same change at the bottom in regard to the mechanical labor force.

Mr. MOODY. That is in here—

Out of this amount not exceeding \$3,000 may be expended for personal services of mechanics employed from time to time for repairs only.

Mr. TAYLOR. For making casual repairs only. You see, we have changed that, and would make it read—

But of this amount not exceeding \$3,000 may be expended for personal services of mechanics and others employed in making repairs and inspecting work done.

Mr. MOODY. Would there be any single case where you would employ a man continuously for this character of work?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not probably for this.

Mr. MOODY. Then there would not be any real stress for that change of language?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not in this particular instance. I do not know whether we are paying these men. There are two men, vault, safe, and lock experts, under the Treasury, and that possibly covers their work.

Mr. MOODY. Are they employed here at Washington?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. There has never been any question about their payment?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we are simply putting it in because the auditing officers have raised the question, and I am not sure whether they pay them out of that appropriation, but I will leave these notes to mark the changes where we desire them.

#### PLANS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MOODY. Plans for public buildings.

Mr. TAYLOR. There we have made a change.

Mr. MOODY. Will you explain the reasons for that change?

Mr. TAYLOR. I will tell you why. Under the old law the Comptroller held that we could buy nothing but novels and books of that character, or periodicals which come as periodicals, from time to time. Now what we particularly want are books of reference and law books in the office, and he says we could not buy either law books or books of reference.

Mr. MOODY. I should not think you would need this language?

Mr. TAYLOR. He says we could not buy books of reference or law books under that, so we cure that by making it—

law books and books of reference, photographic instruments, chemicals, plates, and photographic materials of like nature for the use of the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

Mr. MOODY. Upon what theory did he construe the obvious meaning of the word "books?"

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know what his theory was; we have not been able to find out, but for the last two years we have not bought any architectural books or books of reference.

Mr. MOODY. The Solicitor of the Treasury is in the Department, and you have the right to resort to him for advice?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And he has, of course, a law library?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Why should there be another law library in the same building?

Mr. TAYLOR. His law library is a general law library. The most of our purchases are occasionally books of reference for architectural work, and not law books. We simply put in the words "law books" because occasionally there is a law book we want to buy, but the majority of the law books we get either from the Department of Justice or the library up here.

Mr. MOODY. You will not care for law books in here; it is simply books of reference?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is books of reference I am particularly after.

Mr. MOODY. And you say for two years you have not been able to purchase any?

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

Mr. MOODY. You really need them?

Mr. TAYLOR. We really need them; they are our tools of trade.

Mr. MOODY. Is there anything else?

## HARRISONBURG, VA., PUBLIC SEWER.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is a matter of a public sewer at Harrisonburg, Va. It is a letter under date of January 8, and it is the same sort of proposition as at Martinsburg. (Doc. No. 211.)

Mr. MOODY. Exactly the same question?

Mr. TAYLOR. Except they want us to help put in the sewer. They have not got a sanitary system of sewerage at Harrisonburg, and they want us to pay part of the expenses for it. The letter gives the full explanation.

Mr. MOODY. That was before the deficiency subcommittee?

## MOBILE, ALA., PUBLIC SEWER.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think it was. At Mobile there is a letter written under date of January 8 in regard to a sewer. That is a thing I think it would be wise to put in, because this is not an expenditure by the Government, but it relieves it from an expenditure.

Mr. MOODY. Will you leave the letter?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, January 8, 1902.*

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: This Department is advised that extensive repairs are needed to the private sewer which was constructed many years ago at the joint expense of the United States and certain private property owners for the accommodation of the post-office and custom-house and the properties of such private persons in the city of Mobile, Ala. This Department is further advised that the city of Mobile is desirous that said private sewer be abandoned, and has offered to connect said Federal building with the public sewer system of said city and to permit the subsequent use of said sewer system without expense to the Government, provided there is released or transferred to said city all the rights, title, interest, demand, and claim of the United States in and to said private sewer.

The proposition made by the city, if accepted, will result in securing sewer facilities for said building without any future attending expense for repairs and maintenance of the sewer and will furthermore obviate the necessity of making any expenditures at this time to put said private sewer in proper repair. This Department has the honor, therefore, to recommend the enactment of such legislation as will enable this Department to accomplish the object herein proposed, and has the honor to submit herewith the draft of a bill as suggestive merely of the character of the enactment which this Department has in contemplation as affording sufficient authority for the action recommended.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

Mr. MOODY. Is that a regular estimate?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; it was sent up as a special letter, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. MOODY. Signed by whom?

Mr. TAYLOR. Signed by Secretary Gage.

Mr. MOODY. I understand the situation is this: At Mobile the public building is drained through a private sewer?

Mr. TAYLOR. Built a good many years ago.

Mr. MOODY. That sewer was constructed by the Government jointly with the city and is now used?

Mr. TAYLOR. And is continually becoming clogged.

Mr. MOODY. Now there is a public sewer system there?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. With which the Government can connect without expense?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Except the mere expense——

Mr. TAYLOR. As I understand it from this, they have offered to connect the Federal building with the public sewer system of the city.

Mr. MOODY. And the price is the release of the rights of the Government to the private sewer?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Why does the city wish that done?

Mr. TAYLOR. They want to get out of the use of the private sewer; they want the main sewer to handle it.

Mr. MOODY. They want to discontinue the private sewer altogether, and it has certain rights in the street. That would evidently require legislation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; and here is the suggested legislation, and if it could be put in the sundry civil bill with the clause——

Mr. MOODY. And be subject to the point of order.

Mr. TAYLOR. This is the legislation desired.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to release and transfer to the city of Mobile, Ala., all rights, interests, claims, and demands of the United States in and to the private sewer constructed in part by the United States in connection with the post-office and custom-house building in said city and generally known as the "Battle House" or "Atheletan Association" sewer, provided that the said city of Mobile will, without cost to the United States for making connection or for subsequent use, transfer the sewer connection of said Federal building from said private sewer to the sewer system of said city, and will grant to the United States for all time, without charge, the free and uninterrupted use of said public sewer.

Mr. TAYLOR. It strikes me it is a pretty good thing to do to get out of any expense of keeping up part of this sewer.

Mr. MOODY. And release something of no substantial advantage to the Government.

Mr. TAYLOR. Which is a continual source of expense to us.

Mr. MOODY. Is that all?

Mr. TAYLOR. Unless you want to take up this matter of \$275,000 in regard to the Treasury building here.

Mr. MOODY. We will defer that for the present.

#### CHICAGO PUBLIC BUILDING.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,  
Washington, March 5, 1902.

HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.*

SIR: In response to your inquiry of yesterday, asking the reason why work was not begun by this office upon the new post-office and court-house building in Chicago, immediately after the appropriation therefor was made, I have the honor to advise you as follows:

Although I was serving in the office at that time, my duties did not bring me in direct touch with all matters of policy concerning the construction work performed under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for this reason I was unable yesterday to respond fully to your inquiry. Upon my return to the office, however, a conference was held with Mr. Charles E. Kemper, who was then, as now, the executive officer of the office, and who was able to throw considerable light upon the general question of delay in beginning work upon the building.

You doubtless recall that Congress authorized the rental of quarters in the city of Chicago, for the various branches of the service which occupied the old court-house

and post-office building, and the same policy has been pursued from year to year since that time. This, of course, was absolutely necessary, as the new building had to be erected upon the old site. In addition to this, a temporary building for the use of the post-office alone was authorized, and in the meantime the postal service in Chicago was obliged to remain in their old quarters, until the new temporary building was finished. Rented quarters for the various branches of the service which were obliged to move, were secured with reasonable dispatch, and plans for the construction of the temporary building were made with the utmost haste, and a contract let for the erection of the building in question. The completion of the temporary building was secured in the early spring of 1896, in about twelve months from the time when the said temporary building was authorized.

While this was being done, the press of Chicago seemed to be unanimous in demanding that a special architect for the new court-house and post-office building should be appointed, and that he should be a Chicago man. This agitation continued during the summer and fall of 1895, and doubtless had weight with the then Secretary of the Treasury, and also with Congress, because the act of January 28, 1896, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a special architect for this building, and fixed his compensation at \$4,500 per annum.

Naturally there was competition among leading architects to secure the honor of designing and supervising the construction of this great building, and it was not until some time in the spring of 1896 (March or April) that Mr. Carlisle, then Secretary of the Treasury, reached a conclusion concerning the matter, and his choice fell upon Mr. Henry Ives Cobb, who was duly appointed.

You can readily understand that it was practically impossible for this office to begin work upon the plans for this building as soon as the legislation authorizing it was passed and the appropriation made available. It was absolutely necessary to find suitable quarters in which to house the subtreasury, the pension office, and other important branches of the Government located in Chicago, and this required considerable time. It was also absolutely necessary that the postal service of the city should remain in the old building until the new structure was completed, the cost of which was \$200,000, and I beg to advise you that the construction of this temporary building was attended by many difficulties, due largely to the fact that the successful bidder proved to be a contractor who was not entirely satisfactory in his methods.

Another reason for the delay, and perhaps the most important of all, was the fact that before any plans for the foundations for this building could be made, it was absolutely necessary to ascertain, beyond all question, the exact nature of the soil beneath the proposed new building, in order that foundations might be placed under the new structures which would be safe beyond peradventure, thereby avoiding the error committed in the construction of the old building. The giving way of the foundations beneath the old building was the cause of the erection of the new building, and the facts necessary in connection with designing the new foundations could not be ascertained until the old structure was entirely removed.

The postal service left the building in March or April, 1896, and meanwhile a contract had been let for its removal, a proposal for the work being accepted May 26, 1896, in amount \$15,519, of the Chicago House Wrecking Company. The contractors for the wrecking and removal of the said old building were exceedingly dilatory in their methods, and after repeated warnings the Government served upon said contractors and their bondsmen the eight-day notice, as provided by the terms of their contract, with a view to taking the work out of their hands. The contractors appeared in Washington, personally, and made an appeal to the office of the Supervising Architect, where they were informed that it was deemed to be to the best interests of the Government that their contract should be abrogated without delay, upon which an appeal was taken to the Assistant Secretary in charge, who was disposed to deal more leniently with them, and finally a new agreement was entered into which fixed another date for the completion of the work, with the proviso that if the building was not entirely wrecked and the debris removed from the premises by the time agreed upon that they were to forfeit \$25,000 to the Government as and for liquidated damages.

Every precaution was taken in preparing the new agreement to safeguard the interests of the Government, and the contractors becoming delinquent a second time, it finally became necessary to forbid them entering upon the site. The work of wrecking the building and removing the debris was by this time nearly accomplished, and suit was shortly afterwards instituted against the contractors and their sureties in the United States district court for the northern district of Illinois, and a judgment was rendered in favor of the Government for \$25,000. An appeal, however, was taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the decision of the lower

court reversed, and the Department finally compromised with the contractors for the sum of \$2,000.

This letter is written hastily because, in the press of business in this office, it has been impossible to review, in so short a time, the record of all the facts involved in your inquiry, but it is hoped that this statement of the case is substantially what you desire.

Respectfully,

J. K. TAYLOR,  
*Supervising Architect.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO BUILDING,  
Washington, March 8, 1902.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: As requested by you I have the honor to make the following report on the Chicago building:

The original bill authorizing the Chicago building was approved February 13, 1895. That bill placed a limit of cost at \$4,000,000, and authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to contract to that amount.

March 2, 1895, \$300,000 was appropriated to begin work, of which \$30,000 "to be expended by the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary draftsmen and skilled service which may be needed in the preparation of plans and specifications."

January 28, 1896, \$25,000 was appropriated in addition to the above "for the employment of a skilled architect to assist the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department in preparing the designs, plans, and specifications and drawings for said building and for the architectural supervision of its construction."

March 12, 1896, I was appointed architect of the building by the Secretary of the Treasury, assigned offices in the Treasury Department building, and instructed to organize the Chicago division and to prepare the plans and specifications of the Chicago building.

I received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury that the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department would remove the old building from the site and turn the ground over to me free and clear.

In April, 1896, each department that was to be housed in the new building was requested to send a statement of the amount of space required by them.

November 10, 1896, the plans and specifications for the building were approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of the Interior.

March 26, 1897, contract was let to make borings on the site to secure the necessary data for finishing plans and specifications for the foundations. It was found impossible to make these borings for a number of weeks, as the old building had not been removed.

June 26, 1897, contract was let to McArthur Brothers for the foundations, for \$208,453, to be completed in eight months. At that time the old building was not removed, and, finally, on August 16, an agreement was made with McArthur Brothers to pay them \$2,000 in addition to their contract to remove what remained of the old building. Owing to the delay of removing this old material, forcing the work into the winter months and labor troubles, the foundation was not completed until October 28, 1898.

April 7, 1898, contract was let to John Peirce for the exterior of the building, complete under roof, for \$1,987,000; foundation to be delivered to him July 1, 1898, his contract to be completed January 1, 1902. The foundation was finally checked over and accepted by him November 10, 1898. Immediately and following this time there were more and worse labor troubles among the building trades of Chicago than have ever been known in that city, and this extended to the granite quarries in Maine from which the stone for this building was secured. Building operations were practically abandoned in Chicago during the year 1900.

Since appearing before your committee I have been over the matter with the contractor, and he is confident his work will be completed by the 1st of next August, and I see no reason why it should not be so.

The estimate for the foundation was .....	\$226, 818. 60
The contract was .....	208, 453. 00
The final cost was .....	207, 453. 00

That is, the foundation was completed for \$19,365.60 less than the estimate and \$1,000 less than the contract.

The estimate for the superstructure was ..... \$2, 111, 277. 98  
The contract was let for ..... 1, 987, 000. 00

Since the work started I have made changes, all for the betterment of the building, that involve a net saving to date of \$95,960.

From present indications I expect to complete the superstructure for about \$175,000 less than the estimate and \$75,000 less than the contract.

I estimated that it would take 5 per cent of the cost of the building to pay for the architectural work, including superintendence in connection therewith, the total expense of which to-day is \$139,964.80, and I see no reason why the work can not be completed within the estimate. I estimated it would take one year to prepare the plans, one year to put in the foundation; two and a half years was the best contract I could let in competition for the exterior of the building, and I estimate that it will take not less than two and a half years more to complete the interior of the building after it is inclosed. There was an original delay of about eight months in removing the old building. Considering the time of beginning operations as delayed eight months, I see no reason now why the building should not be completed according to the above schedule, which will be proportionately more rapid than any similar building, and this, too, in spite of having been the target for unprecedented labor difficulties.

Among the many absolutely unfounded criticisms that have appeared in the papers, is that delay has been caused by lack of appropriations, the absurdity of which is established by the form of the original bill, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to contract to the limit of \$4,000,000; and appropriations have been made subject to my recommendations, which have kept a safe balance always in the Treasury to meet all possible contingencies. The delays that have occurred upon this building have been absolutely beyond the control of Congress or of the Treasury Department.

It has been suggested that time and expense can be saved by putting this building under what is known as the Tarsney Act. I have gone into this matter very thoroughly, and deem that, inasmuch as so great a proportion of the architectural work has been done, such a change would be inexpedient at this time. I do, however, strongly urge that the Chicago division be treated as a temporary office, and in order to expedite the work the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to employ any necessary additional assistance in office or at the building without the restrictions of civil service. Often it is advisable to employ a man for only a portion of his time, or for a short period, or men who are engaged on other buildings, or special experts now in my personal employ.

With this in mind, I would suggest the inclosed form of appropriation for the continuance of the work.

#### FINANCIAL MEMORANDA.

Feb. 13, 1895. Original bill limit of cost.....	\$4, 000, 000
Mar. 2, 1895. Appropriation .....	\$300, 000
July 1, 1898. Appropriation.....	1, 000, 000
June 6, 1900. Appropriation .....	130, 000
Mar. 3, 1901. Appropriation .....	1, 000, 000
	<hr/> 2, 430, 000

Balance of limit unappropriated ..... 1, 570, 000

Of the above \$2,430,000 appropriated, there is now a balance in the Treasury of \$750,919.28, of which, after deducting for all obligations, there is available \$151,181.91, which, added to the unappropriated part of the original, leaves \$1,721,181.91 available to complete the building.

The contracts for the interior work of the building will be let that this work may begin as soon as the structure is in condition for it. To meet all payments upon existing liabilities and payments that may become due on new contracts during the coming fiscal year, I request an appropriation of \$1,000,000.

Respectfully,

HENRY IVES COBB, *Architect.*

FOR POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., AT CHICAGO, ILL.

For continuation of building under present limits of cost, \$1,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use out of this appropriation the sum of

\$40,000 for the employment of a special architect, assistants, experts, superintendents, and other skilled and clerical service to continue the plans, specifications, and superintendence of the building. This work being essentially of a temporary and special nature, the Secretary of the Treasury may employ such assistance as he sees fit, with or without compliance with the conditions prescribed by the act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service," approved January 16, 1883.

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## PUBLIC BUILDINGS—GENERAL INFORMATION.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

*Washington, January 21, 1902.*

SIR: In response to your request, made through the Office of the Supervising Architect of this Department, I inclose herewith statements relative to the condition of appropriations for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, to wit: Public buildings in course of construction January 1, 1902, showing limit of cost of site and building, amount appropriated, amount paid for purchase of property, incidental expenses, purchase of site, amount paid contingent force at building, amount paid for services Office Supervising Architect, amount expended for construction under contracts, etc., amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc., total expenditures and contract liabilities, balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc., amount to be appropriated under limit, whether the Secretary is authorized to contract within limit, and the date of authorization; also public buildings appropriated for but not in course of construction, with the same information.

Respectfully,

H. A. TAYLOR,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*



*Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on  
under control of the*

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BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropri- ated.	Amount paid for pur- chase of property.	Incidental expenses, purchase of site.	Amount paid con- tingent force at building.
Aberdeen, S. Dak. ....	Post-office .....	\$100,000.00	\$43,500.00	\$5,168.45	\$37.85	.....
Anniston, Ala. ....	do .....	50,000.00	50,000.00	3,800.00	103.90	.....
Baltimore, Md. ....	Custom-house .....	1,600,000.00	600,000.00	75,000.00	11.19	.....
Bridgeport, Conn. ....	Post-office .....	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	71.62	.....
Butte, Mont. ....	do .....	225,000.00	125,000.00	1.00	887.84	.....
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	Post-office, cus- tom-house, and court-house.	2,500,000.00	900,000.00	558,923.00	98.25	.....
Creston, Iowa. ....	Post-office .....	100,000.00	50,000.00	3,500.00	96.74	.....
Cumberland, Md. ....	Court-house and post-office.	100,000.00	75,000.00	20,000.00	226.49	.....
Eau Claire, Wis. ....	do .....	110,000.00	50,000.00	.....	175.70	.....
Elizabeth City, N. C. ....	do .....	100,000.00	50,000.00	4,000.00	51.10	.....
Emporia, Kans. ....	Post-office .....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,600.00	202.59	.....
Fergus Falls, Minn. ..	Court-house and post-office.	100,000.00	75,000.00	13,000.00	59.56	.....
Fitchburg, Mass. ....	Post-office .....	125,000.00	100,000.00	34,132.71	1,758.11	.....
Freeport, Ill. ....	do .....	85,000.00	75,000.00	17,500.00	32.14	.....
Hastings, Nebr. ....	do .....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,500.00	68.24	.....
Indianapolis, Ind. ....	Court-house and post-office.	2,217,423.65	1,242,423.65	626,200.00	81.52	.....
Janesville, Wis. ....	Post-office .....	75,000.00	50,000.00	7,500.00	106.07	.....
Joplin, Mo. ....	do .....	100,000.00	50,000.00	5,000.00	101.85	.....
Lawrence, Mass. ....	do .....	135,000.00	100,000.00	.....	134.38	.....
Leadville, Colo. ....	do .....	75,000.00	50,000.00	12,000.00	81.84	.....
Lockport, N. Y. ....	do .....	105,000.00	50,000.00	7,500.00	38.66	.....
Macon, Ga. ....	Court-house, post- office, etc.	58,000.00	58,000.00	.....	.....	.....
New Iberia, La. ....	Post-office .....	50,000.00	50,000.00	8,000.00	124.95	.....
Newport, Vt. ....	Court-house, post- office, and cus- tom-house.	100,000.00	50,000.00	14,800.00	32.84	.....
Newport News, Va. ..	Custom-house and post-office.	200,000.00	100,000.00	40,000.00	58.10	.....
Norfolk, Nebr. ....	Post-office .....	10,000.00	10,000.00	4,775.00	65.14	.....
Norwich, Conn. ....	do .....	110,000.00	100,000.00	.....	96.83	.....
Rome, N. Y. ....	do .....	70,000.00	50,000.00	.....	43.61	.....
St. Louis, Mo. ....	Buildings Louisi- ana Purchase Exposition.	250,000.00	250,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah. ....	Court-house and post-office.	500,000.00	225,000.00	1.00	30.31	.....
Seattle, Wash. ....	Court-house, cus- tom-house, and post-office.	750,000.00	175,000.00	.....	647.77	.....
Tampa, Fla. ....	Court-house, post- office, and cus- tom-house.	325,000.00	250,000.00	29,000.00	71.01	.....
Toledo, Ohio. ....	Buildings, Ohio Centennial and Northwestern Territorial Ex- position.	200,000.00	200,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Wilkesbarre, Pa. ....	Post-office .....	150,000.00	125,000.00	39,850.00	135.68	.....
Winston, N. C. ....	do .....	60,000.00	50,000.00	3,800.00	51.29	.....
Total .....	.....	10,855,423.65	5,548,923.65	1,549,551.16	5,783.07	.....

*Appropriations, relative to condition of appropriations for public buildings  
Treasury Department.*

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COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION JANUARY 1, 1902.

Amount expended for service, Office Supervising Architect.	Amount expended for construction under contracts, etc.	Amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.	Amount to be appropriated under limit.	Secretary authorized to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
-----	\$496.21	\$5,500.00	\$11,202.51	\$32,297.49	\$56,500.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
-----	26.00	2,700.00	6,629.90	43,370.10	-----	Yes ....	Do.
\$15,000.00	29,117.79	76,824.19	195,953.17	404,046.83	1,000,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 3, 1899
-----	899.02	12,150.00	71.52	99,928.48	-----	No ....	June 4, 1897
11,700.00	18,404.30	108,255.14	13,937.86	111,062.14	100,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
-----	-----	-----	694,380.69	205,619.31	1,600,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 3, 1899
-----	353.95	5,500.00	9,450.69	40,549.31	50,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
1,000.00	302.27	4,400.00	25,928.76	49,071.24	25,000.00	Yes ....	Feb. 20, 1895
-----	-----	9,820.00	9,995.70	40,004.30	60,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
-----	75.28	5,500.00	9,626.38	40,373.62	50,000.00	Yes ....	Do.
-----	-----	-----	9,802.59	197.41	-----	No ....	Mar. 3, 1891
-----	85.58	5,515.00	18,660.14	56,339.86	25,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
2,000.00	262.60	4,750.00	42,903.42	57,096.58	25,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 1, 1899
-----	181.14	4,650.00	22,363.28	52,636.72	10,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
10,300.12	15,740.66	97,152.85	9,568.24	431.76	-----	No ....	Do.
-----	-----	-----	749,475.15	492,948.50	975,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 1, 1899
-----	193.68	4,050.00	11,849.75	38,150.25	25,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
-----	116.31	5,500.00	10,718.16	39,281.84	50,000.00	Yes ....	Do.
-----	-----	-----	134.38	99,865.62	35,000.00	Yes ....	Do.
-----	3.00	4,069.00	16,153.84	33,846.16	25,000.00	Yes ....	Do.
-----	48.00	5,750.00	13,336.66	36,663.34	55,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 3, 1899
1,000.00	198.86	1,900.00	3,098.86	54,901.14	-----	No ....	Mar. 2, 1899
-----	34.85	2,660.00	10,819.80	39,180.20	-----	Yes ....	Do.
-----	204.68	5,500.00	20,537.52	29,462.48	50,000.00	Yes ....	Do.
-----	197.68	10,800.00	51,055.78	48,944.22	100,000.00	Yes ....	Feb. 21, 1899
-----	-----	-----	4,840.14	5,159.86	-----	No ....	Mar. 2, 1899
-----	-----	-----	96.83	99,903.17	10,000.00	Yes ....	Do.
-----	66.80	12,245.00	12,288.61	37,711.89	20,000.00	Yes ....	Do.
-----	-----	12,500.00	12,566.60	237,433.40	-----	No ....	Mar. 3, 1901
-----	453.19	27,505.39	27,989.89	197,010.11	275,000.00	Yes ....	June 11, 1896
-----	-----	174,750.00	175,397.77	* 397.77	575,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
-----	95.56	17,450.00	46,616.57	203,383.43	75,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 3, 1899
-----	-----	-----	-----	200,000.00	-----	No ....	Do.
-----	-----	8,000.00	47,985.68	77,014.32	25,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
-----	23.00	3,250.00	7,124.29	42,875.71	10,000.00	Yes ....	Do.
-----	-----	-----	-----	3,246,760.29	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	* 397.77	-----	-----	-----
41,000.12	67,580.21	638,646.57	2,302,561.13	3,246,362.52	5,306,500.00	-----	-----

*Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriations, relative to condition of appropriations for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department—Continued.*

RECAPITULATION OF BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN COURSE OF  
CONSTRUCTION JANUARY 1, 1902.

Total limit of cost of sites and buildings .....		\$10,855,423.65
Total amount paid for property (sites) .....	\$1,549,551.16	
Total amount paid incident to purchase of property (sites) .....	5,788.07	
Total amount expended for force, Office Super- vising Architect .....	41,000.12	
Total amount expended under contracts, etc., for construction of public buildings .....	67,580.21	
Total amount to be expended under contracts, etc., for construction of public buildings ....	638,646.57	
Total .....	\$2,302,561.13	
Total balance available for authorizations, con- tracts, etc .....	\$3,246,760.29	
Less deficit, to wit, Seattle, Wash. ....	397.77	
	3,246,362.52	
Total amount appropriated .....	\$5,548,923.65	
Total amount to be appropriated .....	5,306,500.00	
		10,855,423.65



*Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on control of the*

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Amount paid for purchase of property.	Incidental expenses, purchase of site.	Amount paid contingent force at building.
Abilene, Tex. ....	Post-office and court-house.	\$100,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$108.42	\$478.24
Altoona, Pa. ....	Court-house and post-office.	125,000.00	125,000.00	34,775.00	46.23	1,831.08
Annapolis, Md. ....	Post-office .....	100,000.00	100,000.00	20,000.00	28.24	2,374.40
Beaumont, Tex. ....	Post-office and court-house.	75,000.00	75,000.00	7,000.00	84.88	2,527.17
Blair, Nebr. ....	Post-office .....	43,000.00	43,000.00	6,350.00	57.79	1,802.54
Boise City, Idaho. ....	Public building ..	250,000.00	200,000.00	17,500.00	247.11	1,563.80
Bristol, Tenn. ....	Custom-house and post-office.	55,000.00	50,000.00	.....	31.25	2,108.65
Brunswick, Ga. ....	do .....	100,000.00	50,000.00	5,250.00	53.45	458.24
Carrollton, Ky. ....	Post-office .....	30,007.95	25,007.95	3,250.00	68.05	1,732.53
Cheyenne, Wyo. ....	Public building ..	325,000.00	250,016.56	11,000.00	164.07	2,625.63
Chicago, Ill. ....	Post-office, court-house, etc.	4,000,000.00	2,430,000.00	.....	.....	37,291.64
Clinton, Iowa. ....	Post-office .....	100,000.00	100,000.00	19,300.00	90.70	1,552.25
Columbus, Ga. ....	do .....	161,576.79	158,576.79	20,500.00	267.02	13,022.42
Denver, Colo. ....	Mint building .....	500,000.00	500,000.00	60,000.00	261.71	29,332.48
Dubuque, Iowa. ....	Custom-house and post-office.	110,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	2,742.58
Elgin, Ill. ....	Post-office .....	100,000.00	100,000.00	18,000.00	52.14	2,553.02
Ellis Island, N. Y. ....	Immigrant station.	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	.....	.....	17,044.93
Elmira, N. Y. ....	Post-office and court-house.	232,000.00	125,000.00	30,700.00	124.03	440.38
Helena, Mont. ....	Public building ..	350,000.00	300,000.00	53,500.00	210.63	607.01
Hot Springs, Ark. ....	Post-office .....	100,000.00	75,000.00	.....	112.15	766.26
Jamestown, N. Y. ....	do .....	115,000.00	75,000.00	13,500.00	522.09	.....
Joliet, Ill. ....	do .....	130,000.00	100,000.00	15,000.00	48.04	657.61
Kansas City, Kans. ....	do .....	150,000.00	150,000.00	20,000.00	132.50	2,186.31
Los Angeles, Cal. ....	Court-house, post-office, etc.	420,000.00	420,000.00	48,000.00	701.23	695.41
Menominee, Mich. ....	Post-office .....	50,000.00	50,000.00	4,200.00	33.89	2,233.72
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	1,886,402.36	1,886,402.36	388,054.00	6,854.73	46,862.56
Monmouth, Ill. ....	Post-office .....	47,000.00	47,000.00	3,950.00	41.89	2,559.78
New Brighton, Pa. ....	do .....	75,000.00	75,000.00	15,000.00	78.64	2,728.22
New Brunswick, N. J. ....	do .....	100,000.00	100,000.00	29,700.00	93.36	2,347.80
New York, N. Y. ....	Custom-house building.	5,244,977.52	3,744,977.52	2,195,413.95	45,304.59	4,278.61
Oakland, Cal. ....	Post-office .....	250,000.00	250,000.00	50,000.00	50.98	1,275.50
Omaha, Nebr. ....	Court-house, custom-house, and post-office.	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	399,281.00	719.00	48,051.64
Oskaloosa, Iowa. ....	Post-office .....	66,000.00	50,000.00	6,600.00	62.88	1,215.34
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	United States mint	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	305,000.00	24,338.71	27,639.27
Portland, Oreg. ....	Custom-house .....	750,000.00	750,000.00	160,000.00	405.80	14,778.11
St. Cloud, Minn. ....	Post-office .....	68,000.00	50,000.00	5,000.00	51.77	1,393.87
St. Paul, Minn. ....	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house.	1,150,000.00	1,050,000.00	.....	1,058.81	54,239.13
Salem, Oreg. ....	Post-office .....	100,000.00	100,000.00	7,500.00	128.84	1,722.20
San Francisco, Cal. ....	Post-office, court-house, etc.	3,555,055.04	3,555,055.04	1,040,000.00	15,055.04	36,201.23
Stockton, Cal. ....	Post-office .....	156,900.00	156,900.00	26,350.00	129.00	2,076.09
Streator, Ill. ....	do .....	50,000.00	50,000.00	15,000.00	41.74	2,559.78
Washington, D. C. ....	Building, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....	1,776.60
Washington, D. C. ....	Outbuildings, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.	115,000.00	115,000.00	.....	.....	2,376.39
Total. ....	.....	26,735,919.66	23,059,936.22	5,057,173.95	97,856.40	382,760.42

*Appropriations relative to condition of appropriations for public buildings under Treasury Department.*

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CONSTRUCTION JANUARY 1, 1902.

Amount expended for service, Office Supervising Architect.	Amount expended for construction under contracts, etc.	Amount to be expended under existing contracts, etc.	Total expenditures and contract liabilities.	Balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc.	Amount to be appropriated under limit.	Secretary authorized to contract within limit.	Date of authorization.
\$2,000.00	\$652.18	\$85,782.56	\$91,516.40	*\$16,516.40	\$25,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
5,250.00	32,550.84	40,104.16	114,557.31	10,442.69	.....	Yes ....	Feb. 21, 1899
4,500.00	61,625.12	11,066.76	99,594.52	405.48	.....	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
2,250.00	47,274.45	11,339.75	70,476.25	4,523.75	.....	Yes ....	Do.
1,150.00	5,794.98	22,492.67	37,647.98	5,352.02	.....	Yes ....	Do.
6,750.00	14,952.68	182,567.39	223,580.98	*23,580.98	50,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1895
2,500.00	45,163.68	4,576.15	54,379.73	*4,379.73	5,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 1, 1899
2,250.00	490.77	78,565.58	87,068.04	*37,068.04	50,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
1,000.00	13,501.53	8,509.79	28,061.90	*3,053.95	5,000.00	Yes ....	Do.
9,250.00	58,877.56	197,381.65	279,298.91	*29,282.35	74,983.44	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1895
.....	1,353,464.82	888,006.90	2,278,765.36	151,234.64	1,570,000.00	Yes ....	Feb. 13, 1895
3,000.00	23,283.71	47,110.61	94,337.27	5,662.73	.....	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
9,791.82	112,109.68	3,296.67	158,987.61	*410.82	3,000.00	Yes ....	Feb. 9, 1891
22,950.20	234,254.34	27,316.33	374,165.06	125,834.94	.....	No ....	Mar. 2, 1895
5,000.00	81,294.58	19,566.74	108,603.90	*8,603.90	10,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
4,000.00	50,626.22	17,961.80	93,193.18	6,806.82	.....	Yes ....	Do.
75,000.00	1,305,957.83	81,997.15	1,479,999.91	20,000.09	.....	Yes ....	July 19, 1897
2,100.00	6,835.97	164,311.24	204,511.62	*79,511.62	107,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
11,500.00	30,612.76	217,638.40	314,068.80	*14,068.80	50,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1895
3,000.00	896.59	81,440.20	86,215.20	*8,215.20	22,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
1,750.00	3,823.89	4,501.50	24,097.48	50,902.52	40,000.00	Yes ....	Do.
3,500.00	6,937.87	74,756.77	100,900.29	*900.29	30,000.00	Yes ....	Do.
4,500.00	42,864.25	58,170.80	127,853.86	22,146.14	.....	No ....	Do.
8,032.46	140,195.32	175,806.11	373,480.53	46,569.47	.....	No ....	Jan. 29, 1887
2,000.00	35,414.56	5,731.97	49,614.14	385.86	.....	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
102,175.46	1,300,797.49	28,350.97	1,873,095.21	13,307.15	.....	No ....	Jan. 21, 1889
2,000.00	22,949.19	15,384.03	46,884.89	115.11	.....	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
2,750.00	35,286.45	17,831.16	73,674.47	1,325.53	.....	Yes ....	Mar. 3, 1899
2,500.00	15,021.18	44,234.15	93,896.49	6,103.51	.....	Yes ....	Mar. 1, 1899
41,144.69	483,856.30	669,326.34	3,439,324.48	305,653.04	1,500,000.00	Yes ....	Sept. 14, 1888
7,000.00	12,495.06	155,704.33	226,525.87	23,474.13	.....	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
69,000.00	955,283.94	211,451.30	1,683,786.88	116,213.12	.....	Yes ....	Jan. 21, 1899
1,550.00	5,539.37	46,901.51	61,869.10	*11,869.10	16,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
52,095.25	1,568,920.80	20,585.00	1,998,579.03	1,420.97	.....	Yes ....	Mar. 3, 1891
32,853.39	485,870.54	53,888.44	747,796.28	2,203.72	.....	Yes ....	Jan. 24, 1891
1,400.00	5,626.26	45,083.56	58,555.46	*8,555.46	18,000.00	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
57,019.86	912,539.32	116,320.41	1,141,177.53	*91,177.53	100,000.00	Yes ....	Feb. 16, 1891
2,000.00	27,796.43	48,522.52	87,669.99	12,330.01	.....	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
105,797.12	965,807.18	1,253,448.75	3,416,309.32	138,745.72	.....	Yes ....	Mar. 3, 1887
8,371.96	45,250.59	61,002.01	143,179.65	13,720.35	.....	Yes ....	Jan. 12, 1891
2,500.00	19,218.94	10,254.90	49,575.36	424.64	.....	Yes ....	Mar. 2, 1899
5,000.00	89,908.41	2,600.49	99,285.50	714.50	.....	No ....	June 6, 1900
5,750.00	76,921.78	24,496.21	109,544.38	5,455.62	.....	No ....	Do.
				1,091,474.27			
				*337,194.17			
693,932.21	10,738,545.31	5,335,387.83	22,305,656.12	754,280.10	3,675,983.44		

*Statement submitted in response to request of chairman of House Committee on Appropriations, relative to condition of appropriations for public buildings under control of the Treasury Department—Continued.*

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION JANUARY 1 1902.

Total limit of cost of site and buildings.....		\$26,735,919.66
Total amount paid for property (sites).....	\$5,067,173.95	
Total amount paid incident to purchase of property (sites) .....	97,856.40	
Total amount expended for contingent force at the buildings.....	382,760.42	
Total amount expended for force, Office Supervising Architect .....	693,932.21	
Total amount expended under contracts, etc., for construction of public buildings..	10,738,545.31	
Total amount to be expended under contracts, etc., for construction of public buildings .....	5,335,387.88	
Total.....	\$22,305,656.12	
Total balance available for authorizations, contracts, etc .....	1,091,474.27	
Less deficits, to wit: Abilene, Tex., \$16,516.40; Boise City, Idaho, \$23,580.98; Bristol, Tenn., \$4,379.73; Brunswick, Ga., \$37,068.04; Carrollton, Ky., \$3,053.95; Cheyenne, Wyo., \$29,282.35; Columbus, Ga., \$410.82; Dubuque, Iowa, \$8,603.90; Elmira, N. Y., \$79,511.62; Helena, Mont., \$14,068.80; Hot Springs, Ark., \$8,215.20; Joliet, Ill., \$900.29; Oskaloosa, Iowa, \$11,869.10; St. Cloud, Minn., \$6,555.46; St. Paul, Minn., \$91,177.53.	* 337,194.17	
	754,280.10	
Total amount appropriated.....	\$23,059,936.22	
Total amount to be appropriated .....	3,675,983.44	
		26,735,919.66

WEDNESDAY, *March 5, 1902.*

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL WALTER WYMAN, OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. At the top of page 18, for marine hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, for boiler plant and expense incident thereto you make an estimate of \$6,000.

Dr. WYMAN. I will say, Mr. Chairman, that that estimate is made by the Supervising Architect. I did not make that estimate myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not pay it from the permanent appropriation?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; as I understand it, this work was begun under a special appropriation and has to be continued under a special appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose there had been no special appropriation?

Dr. WYMAN. The decision of the Auditor and the Comptroller prevents our continuing this work out of our appropriation, and this is a matter that I was not prepared for, as I did not make this estimate myself, but, if you say so, I will look into it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you prepared to withdraw it?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir. I have no doubt it is a necessary appropriation, but it is one submitted by the Architect; I did not make it. You will notice in the Book of Estimates I did not include it in my estimates, and that work is under charge of the Architect.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had \$19,000, in round numbers, appropriated heretofore. It consequence of this ruling of the Comptroller you can not utilize—

Dr. WYMAN. The marine-hospital fund for concluding it; that is my understanding of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Look into it and let us know, and see what you want put in the bill so as to be at liberty to do that.

Dr. WYMAN. Very good, sir; I will do that.

The CHAIRMAN. And see how much will be required.

MARINE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. For marine hospital in New York, for purchase of site and building, or purchase of site and erection of marine-hospital building, \$250,000. I have got that marked out. You have got a marine hospital there which you are renting.

Dr. WYMAN. We are renting a marine hospital which we have rented for the last twenty years. The property in the meantime has vastly improved, and there is a great pressure being brought by the owners of the property to cut the acreage into lots and sell it off into building lots for a town. They, however, feel that the Government should possess this property. The owners of it are the Marine Society of New York, which takes a great interest in the sailor, and they have been holding on with the hope that eventually the Government would purchase this hospital. We have been renting it for two years at a time, and the present lease expires on 15th of next May, and we have been notified that they will not re-lease it. If we do not purchase it, I have no idea where we can go now to care for the sailors in the largest port in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the situation of this hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. At Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. It is a beautiful piece of property.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres are there?

Dr. WYMAN. About 10 acres, and a large building erected some time ago, but serviceable. I have a plat of it here that I would like to show you [exhibiting same]. We are very much in need of this hospital, and we have been asking for it, and the Secretary has recommended it from year to year, and we are really in a bad way regarding the accommodations.

The CHAIRMAN. What rent do you pay?

Dr. WYMAN. \$9,500 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. For the hospital and grounds?

Dr. WYMAN. For the hospital and grounds of 10 acres. It is a beautiful piece of property and very valuable for our specific purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they ask for it?

Dr. WYMAN. They ask \$250,000 for the building and grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. And you rent for how much?

Dr. WYMAN. \$9,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Who keeps it in repair?

Dr. WYMAN. They have spent \$1,000 a year for repairs; that is the limit.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it is at Stapleton. How large a place is that?

Dr. WYMAN. It is a village; quite an important place. There are three villages, practically one, along the bay side of Staten Island.



There is, beginning at the south, Clifton, above Stapleton, and on the other side of it Tompkinsville. This is between Tompkinsville and Clifton.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is it from New York?

Dr. WYMAN. About 6 miles by ferry; but it is very available, because the ferryboats land at the Battery, where we have our marine-hospital office, and our ambulance is sent over on the ferryboats.

The CHAIRMAN. What property has the Government anywhere about New York Harbor on which you could build a hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not know. We have looked into the matter quite carefully. I had charge of this hospital myself for four years and while there I hunted all around to find a proper place for a hospital. The matter has been urged constantly for the last ten or fifteen years. I myself looked around for a good site that I could recommend in case we could not buy this property, but I could not find anything.

The CHAIRMAN. Have we not got something down toward Sandy Hook?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the Government own anything down there?

Dr. WYMAN. Nothing available. We had a camp at Sandy Hook, but were ordered off by the War Department because it is in the way of their proving grounds. Sandy Hook would be an entirely unavailable location.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the building worth? Is it in good repair?

Dr. WYMAN. It is in very fair repair.

The CHAIRMAN. And answers every purpose for a marine hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it answer without further improvement, without further additions for some time to come?

Dr. WYMAN. For some time to come, but we would want to make some alterations and repairs on it after we had purchased it. That is a matter for future consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. At what cost could that building be put there now as it stands?

Dr. WYMAN. The building itself, I suppose, would not cost less than \$200,000, and I think that is a low estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. How long ago was this built?

Dr. WYMAN. This was built about fifty years ago. It cost at the time it was built \$125,000, and the Surgeon-General's quarters there cost \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Built of brick?

Dr. WYMAN. Built of granite.

The CHAIRMAN. All of it?

Dr. WYMAN. All of it in dressed granite; the hospital building as well as surgeon's quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. And in good repair?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It belongs to what kind of a corporation?

Dr. WYMAN. To the Marine Society of New York.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the object of that society?

Dr. WYMAN. That is a society that in general looks after the welfare of the old sailor.

The CHAIRMAN. A charitable society?

Dr. WYMAN. In a measure; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, if the Government was not the lessee of this property what could they do with it?

Dr. WYMAN. In the first place, they could dispose of it to Richmond County as a county court-house, and there is a strong pressure brought upon them to do that. They could then take the rest of the property and divide it up into building lots and sell them.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it is a charitable organization from what you say, and they could not divert the funds from the charity?

Dr. WYMAN. But the United States Government has no claim upon them.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand, but I am trying to find out what is the status of this society. Is it a charitable society?

Dr. WYMAN. It is not altogether a charitable society. It is an organization of old sailors of the old type who meet every year and look after one another's interest. I do not know that they have any charity under their control, but one of their members is a member of the sailors' Snug Harbor board, for example, and then there is a sailors' widows home that they are interested in, and a sailors' children's home they are interested in.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you fail to get this release, from your general fund you could provide yourself with a hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not know where you could go to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is available for the purpose of leasing a hospital elsewhere; your general fund would be available for that end?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; but that is entirely impracticable. We have discussed the matter and tried to find some alternative that would be satisfactory, and we can not. I do not know where we can hire a hospital if we were out of there.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you inquired to see what the value of this property is; whether you can condemn it for less money?

Dr. WYMAN. I have inquired concerning the property, and I have a letter here from the officer in command on that very point, and I will read it to you.

The letter was read.

The CHAIRMAN. That statement proves too much. Here are people anxious to sell to the Government for \$250,000 property that is said to be worth over \$400,000. That looks fishy to me, Doctor.

Dr. WYMAN. I do not think so, Mr. Chairman, because I know this building and I know they are anxious that the Government should benefit by having this property for its own use to care for the sailor. That is the same price they have had on it all the time.

Mr. McRAE. What will they do with this money, have you any idea?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not know what they would do with it.

Mr. McRAE. Have you looked into the question of whether they have authority to sell or not?

Dr. WYMAN. I have looked into that, and of course the way this appropriation is worded all the precautions necessary to be taken by the Government must necessarily be taken before the purchase is made.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had this property, how much would you expend on it?

Dr. WYMAN. We might come before you in a year or two years and ask for about \$50,000 to improve it. We do more business there than in any other port in the United States, and we are really hard pressed and have been for some time, and now it is reaching a critical point with us.

The CHAIRMAN. After a thorough investigation of what is best to do there you have not any reason to doubt but what you can rent this property for another year or two years?

Dr. WYMAN. I have serious reasons for doubting.

The CHAIRMAN. There are any amount of hospitals about New York?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; there are not; from personal inspection I find there are none.

The CHAIRMAN. How many patients have you there; how many people are at that hospital to-day on the average?

Dr. WYMAN. That we treated there last year?

The CHAIRMAN. Not what you treated.

Dr. WYMAN. We have about 140 patients to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. You average that the year around?

Dr. WYMAN. It will average very nearly that. In summer time it runs down to perhaps about a hundred, but it may run over that up to 150 or 160.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for the same money, in the event this property should not be bought, you could hire the caring for these patients?

Dr. WYMAN. Farm them out? That is very unsatisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. I know it is, but I mean that could be done, so that they could be well cared for and it would not be very expensive. I find here in a Senate amendment to the sundry civil bill in the Forty-ninth Congress:

For the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, from the present owners the property in the town of Middleton, Richmond County, N. Y., known as the Seamen's Retreat, consisting of 30 acres, more or less, and buildings thereon, or of such other property for this purpose that he may find more advantageous to the public interest, the same to be used for the purpose of a marine hospital at the port of New York, \$250,000.

Dr. WYMAN. That was the same.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to have been 30 acres?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What has become of the other land?

Dr. WYMAN. They have sold that off. If you will notice the wording of this estimate it does not absolutely limit us to this purchase, but it says there, "For the purchase of site and building or for the purchase of site and erection of a marine-hospital building," which leaves it optional with us to purchase or erect.

The CHAIRMAN. I must confess, with the great amount of property we own about New York City, that without further investigation and careful inquiry that I do not for one like to recommend this.

Dr. WYMAN. I would suggest this, as you seem doubtful about that: I will appoint a board to make inquiry as to public property and get all the places and show why we can not go there. I feel confident myself there is no such place, because I am pretty familiar with the territory myself.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is anything I have not much use for it is a board. If I had a plat of the public property about New York City, its location, and then have one man go over there and look at it, or you do it, I would sooner trust it than to a board, because when you get a board of the Marine-Hospital Service you have three people to please instead of one.

Dr. WYMAN. Then I will make a board of one. I will do it myself or have an officer do it and present the facts to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, let your man start out first to find out what the Government owns there. That is all the information you can give us this morning?

Dr. WYMAN. I would like to leave this statement.

The CHAIRMAN. By whom?

Dr. WYMAN. I will leave my own statement which I have written about it practically stating what I have said.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. If we appropriate this, that general fund is sufficient to do this work and you are authorized to use it?

Dr. WYMAN. The general fund is about \$700,000 now.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not use that fund to buy this property without specific authority?

Dr. WYMAN. Not without specific authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. There will be no embarrassment, in the event this item is appropriated for, to authorize its payment from that fund?

Dr. WYMAN. Of course we are husbanding that fund all we can, but I suppose we could pay for that out of that fund.

The necessity for the establishment of a marine hospital at the port of New York has been dwelt upon in the annual reports of the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service for the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1889, 1896, and 1897. Prior to 1879 patients at this port were cared for under contract in various local hospitals, being distributed at one time among eleven different institutions, rendering proper supervision practically impossible. In July, 1879, Bedloe Island was transferred to this Service by the War Department, subject to recall if needed for military purposes, and seamen were treated there until 1883, when the island was again taken over by the military authorities.

In that year the patients of the Service were transferred to the Seamen's Retreat Hospital, Staten Island, owned by the Marine Society of New York. This building has been used as a marine hospital ever since under a lease renewed every two years. The owners of this property have declined to extend this lease any longer, and, unless provision is made by Congress in the meantime, the hospital will have to be vacated on the 15th of May next, and the old system of farming out patients to local hospitals again resorted to. The owners of the Seamen's Retreat Hospital have signified their willingness to sell this property, and it is believed it can be purchased for a reasonable sum. This reservation, containing approximately 9.1 acres, is situated on high ground in the town of Stapleton, overlooking New York Harbor, and is the best available location to be had for a marine hospital. The necessity for a hospital at New York owned by the Government has been set forth in the annual reports of this office, and repeatedly urged in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

At this time (February 10, 1902) there are 141 sick and injured seamen in hospitals, while the out-patient office is caring for approximately 500 patients per month. About one-fourth of the tonnage tax is collected in New York, and it would appear that this port, the most important in the country, should have adequate provision for its sick and injured seamen. The purchase of the Seamen's Retreat Hospital has been recommended by the chamber of commerce, the maritime and produce exchanges, and other commercial bodies in New York.

A map of the reservation and buildings, and sundry papers relating to this matter, are herewith submitted.

(See also letters concerning marine hospital at New York, page 149.)

## QUARANTINE STATIONS.

SAVANNAH, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. For quarantine station at Savannah, Ga., you submit for additional wharf and improvement of station \$6,000. You expended the last two years \$34,500.

Dr. WYMAN. We have to have an additional wharf there, and we have to add to our sailors' quarters and to put up some fences, and it is estimated it will cost \$6,000. That is the station we bought from the city of Savannah, you recall, some two years ago, and we agreed to keep it up in the best manner possible and complete it and perfect its equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you pay for that station?

Dr. WYMAN. Twenty thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a part of the \$30,000—did you use that to pay for the station?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$30,000, and you paid \$20,000 for the station; did you expend all of the \$30,000?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The other \$10,000 was used for improvements and betterments?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And was the \$4,500 used for the same thing?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When are you going to get it done?

Dr. WYMAN. I think it will be done when we get this \$6,000. A quarantine station needs continuous repairs and occasional additions.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do at that quarantine station?

Dr. WYMAN. We have a medical officer living there and we examine every ship that comes off the seaboard of Savannah. It is a very important station. Vessels come in there from Cuba and Central and South American ports during the yellow-fever season, when we have to be extremely careful in regard to them. The commerce of Savannah is growing so that it is the seaport on the Atlantic south of Cape Charles, and we have to have facilities for quickly handling vessels which need quarantining, and we have to be able to inspect them quickly to find out whether they have any contagious diseases on board, and if there are any contagious diseases on board we have to have facilities for taking care of the sick and hold under observation those who have been exposed, unless they develop contagious diseases.

The CHAIRMAN. How much wharf have you there now?

Dr. WYMAN. About 300 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. How much additional wharf do you propose to build?

Dr. WYMAN. About 100 feet additional.

The CHAIRMAN. What will that cost?

Dr. WYMAN. About \$5,000. Dr. White has been down there recently and he will answer that question.

Dr. WHITE. It will take about \$4,000 to build a wharf and the other \$1,000 is for making some addition to the seamen's barracks and in moving the barracks back, as they are in the way of the disinfecting

shed. It is to move them back from there and to make some additions and put up a fence around the barracks and quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$6,000 and that only accounts for \$5,000.

Dr. WHITE. Perhaps I did not explain myself clearly in regard to that. The \$6,000 was to cover all those items. About \$4,000 of it was for the wharf, and the other \$2,000, I should have said, instead of the \$1,000, is for removing the seamen's barracks farther back, putting an addition to them, and putting a fence around the quarters and the seamen's barracks. The estimate of \$4,000 is our own, and it may be a little more or a little less than that. We have to make the best estimate we can without professional aid.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Wyman, suppose a lot of this appropriation was omitted, is this one the first you would ask for?

Dr. WYMAN. This is not the first I would ask for.

The CHAIRMAN. How would it rank if it was divided into one, two, three, or four?

Dr. WYMAN. It would rank at the bottom. May I interrupt for a moment and ask about a matter I fear may be forgotten later on.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Dr. WYMAN. In the Book of Estimates which the Secretary presented we inserted an item for printing for the quarantine service: "An expenditure of not to exceed \$500 may be incurred during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, for printing on account of the quarantine service at times when the exigencies of that service require immediate action, chargeable to the appropriation, Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases." I do not see that in the bill which you have here, however, and I would like to inquire about it. It is a rather important matter. When we have our officers in Central and South America, of course we have to do some printing, and we can not pay for it under the decision of the Auditor, and we want to have that authority, in emergency to print, not only in foreign countries, but occasionally in this country in the midst of an epidemic, the necessary notices, etc., where it is impracticable to wait for slow action.

#### COLUMBIA RIVER.

The CHAIRMAN. The next we come to is the Columbia River quarantine station.

Dr. WYMAN. We have asked there for additional quarters, which means a residence for the officer in command, reclamation and bulk-heading the shore to protect it from high tide and also from filling up and making more ground, and for a water system, including additional purchase of land for watershed. We have a very small piece of ground, and we wish to purchase some ground from which we derive our water supply.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a station there regularly equipped?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that made?

Dr. WYMAN. That station was put up three years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. In a rough way what has been the aggregate cost of that station?

Dr. WYMAN. The original appropriation was \$30,000, and we subsequently spent about \$8,000 on it, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. About \$38,000 altogether?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is this situated?

Dr. WYMAN. At the mouth of the Columbia River, and it is the quarantine, of course, for Astoria, Oreg., and Portland, Oreg., and all that territory.

The CHAIRMAN. Whereabouts at the mouth is it situated? Is it out on the jetties?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not have much idea about the mouth of the Columbia River.

Dr. WYMAN. It is in the State of Washington, just inside the mouth of the river. We bought a canning company's property there.

The CHAIRMAN. How much ground have you there?

Dr. WYMAN. Four or five acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Who owns the adjacent ground?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not know; private persons.

The CHAIRMAN. A pretty comfortable station, is it?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; but we ought to have other quarters for holding people when they are held in detention on account of quarantine.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what additional quarters mean?

Dr. WYMAN. We have not a suitable place for a residence for a medical officer, and by giving him a residence we would then take the old building where he is and make it a detention residence temporarily for the people held in quarantine.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a new building you constructed out of the \$28,000?

Dr. WYMAN. It was an old building we bought with the place.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a comfortable residence?

Dr. WYMAN. It is said not to be; it is a very old building.

The CHAIRMAN. Who occupies that, your surgeon?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other quarters there but this?

Dr. WYMAN. Two or three attendants'.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this money you ask for do you propose to put in a surgeon's residence?

Dr. WYMAN. Say \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for reclamation of grounds; that is just an improvement, is it not?

Dr. WYMAN. As I said, we want to bulkhead to protect the shore and wharves we have from damage from driftwood and to add to the grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got an estimate on that? Now, for water system, including the purchase of additional land for watershed. What do you mean "by purchase of additional land for watershed?"

Dr. WYMAN. The water supply we receive at the station comes down from ground back of the station. We have no control over it and we want to purchase the land that is back of it in order to control the water supply.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get your water now?

Dr. WYMAN. They can shut it off at any time.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of water is it?

Dr. WYMAN. It is a stream coming down there.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say you would have to buy how much?

Dr. WYMAN. It is cheap land and would require probably 30 or 40 acres.

Mr. MOODY. How do you get your water, by gravitation or pumping?

Dr. WYMAN. By gravitation.

Mr. MOODY. How far away is the source of your intake?

Dr. WYMAN. It is up a hill just back of the station, just above; I do not know how far, but not very far, as I understand it. Thirty or 40 acres would include the source.

Mr. MOODY. This stream runs——

Dr. WYMAN. Down to the station.

Dr. WHITE. We have to go outside of our bounds to get to the spring, and we only get it by courtesy. Now, if they should cut it off we would not have any water supply.

Mr. MOODY. Let me see if I understand it. You tap the stream with an intake pipe not very far away from your station and the watershed which you desire to protect is the watershed above the intake pipe, of course?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Is that land used for anything now?

Dr. WYMAN. I understand not.

Dr. WHITE. It is land owned by private parties who wish to sell it.

Mr. MOODY. Is it used for agricultural purposes?

Dr. WHITE. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. What is there in the nature of the use of the land which renders it necessary to the water supply?

Dr. WHITE. It is not to protect the water supply as it is that the parties owning this land own the water supply also and we have to go outside of our bounds to get that water supply, and they wish to sell it to the Government, and we will be without a water supply if they cut us off from the use of it.

Mr. MOODY. You not only have to buy land but you acquire the water right?

Dr. WHITE. The water right would naturally go with the land, it being a spring on this mountain side. We want to go back about a quarter of a mile where the spring rises and furnishes this mountain stream.

Mr. MOODY. Then this language in your appropriation would not enable you to do that evidently, because this is simply to purchase additional land for a watershed which has a technical meaning.

Dr. WHITE. It is not well worded then, because it was to obtain a water supply that the land was to be purchased.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no serious damage to let this go over a year?

Dr. WHITE. We will have to put up a pumping station and run it at considerable cost, whereas we get this by the natural fall.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. For quarantine station, South Atlantic; for quarters, drainage, and protection against water encroachment, and ballast gangway, \$13,500. Is that very important; is it first, second, third, or fourth?

Dr. WYMAN. If the other one was fourth I would put this third.



The CHAIRMAN. Quarantine station, Fernandina, Florida.

Dr. WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, may I refer to the South Atlantic station, and that is in regard to the protection against water encroachment? That item is estimated at \$3,500 and I think we ought to have that. We have got to build some bulkheads to keep the water from the Blackbird River from washing our buildings away, and we want that \$3,500 for protection against the water encroachment, otherwise we may lose our buildings.

#### FLORIDA STATIONS.

Now, if I may be permitted to state, all these following quarantine stations are those which we have acquired under the law of February 15, 1893, from the State of Florida, including Fernandina, Fla. That law authorizes, when the State wishes to give up its quarantine station to the United States, that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive the same and pay a reasonable rent. Now, we lease these stations with the understanding that we will ask Congress to purchase them, just as we did with regard to the quarantine station at Savannah, Ga.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the law provide that Congress shall purchase, or merely authorize the lease?

Dr. WYMAN. The law authorizes the lease and does not say anything about the purchase, and now we come to you with a request for the purchase.

The CHAIRMAN. But the law does not cover the purchase?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask now to have the purchase authorized?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What rental are you paying for this?

Dr. WYMAN. We have a nominal lease of \$1 a year. I have the agreement here.

Mr. McRAE. And you only want \$5,000 to buy it?

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a nominal lease and it is really for the benefit of Florida, and if the law does not authorize its purchase I guess you can get along with the nominal lease.

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; we have agreed to make this recommendation; and we could not get along with the nominal lease.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a nominal lease under the act of 1893?

Dr. WYMAN. With the understanding that we would make these recommendations to Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. And is it so as to Mayport, Fla.?

Dr. WYMAN. Mayport, Fernandina, Miami, Boca Grande, and Pensacola.

The CHAIRMAN. A nominal lease on all of those?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. McRAE. What is the whole amount necessary to buy all of them?

Mr. MOODY. Fifty thousand dollars.

Dr. WYMAN. I would state, under the terms of the agreement entered into, a representative of the Treasury Department and a representative of the State authorities made an examination of all and appraised the values of those stations, which were accepted by the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand it, but the condition is this: Florida was conducting quarantine stations at these various points; now Florida has been wholly relieved from the expense of conducting those quarantine stations, and we are conducting the quarantine we all hope and believe much more efficiently, and certainly much less expensively to Florida; and under legislation of 1893 you were authorized to take and lease all this property, and that is the legal status. You have got a nominal lease, you are in possession, paying all the expenses from the Federal Treasury, and now the proposition is to go a step further and purchase these properties and take the fee instead of having a nominal lease?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we understand it.

Mr. McRAE. How is this property as to improvements if you do not buy it—what will it cost to maintain it?

Dr. WYMAN. If we do not buy, we can not improve.

Mr. McRAE. Is it necessary to improve the property?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it is all perishable property. All these quarantine stations need constant improvements.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not your lease bind you to maintain and improve?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not think the lease does that.

Mr. McRAE. What I wanted to get at is, what it would cost to do it.

Dr. WYMAN. Suppose I read the agreement.

The CHAIRMAN. How long is it?

Dr. WYMAN. Just one page.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, read it.

(Dr. Wyman read the agreement.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is the date of that agreement?

Dr. WYMAN. The 28th of last July, and we are operating these stations now under the terms of this agreement.

The CHAIRMAN. And these leases were made up pro forma in pursuance to that agreement for three years?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are operating and also have made some improvements on which you are entitled to reimbursement if some future negotiations are not made?

Dr. WYMAN. I may add, Mr. Chairman, the total purchase price is \$32,450.

The CHAIRMAN. I have got it here \$50,000.

Dr. WYMAN. That is with the additional improvements we are asking to make; but the purchase price was \$32,450. I might say, Mr. Chairman, you know there has been a good deal of trouble with regard to the national authorities in their relation with the State authorities in their quarantines, and it goes without saying it is very desirable that quarantines should be entirely national; but the feeling has been so strong in regard to States rights that no quarantine bill taking absolute possession of the quarantines on the part of the National Government has been enabled to be put through. Now, here is a way in which the question is settling itself naturally, and the States following the example of Savannah, Ga., are willing to give up their quarantines, and it seems only fair that the Government should pay, at a careful estimate, the value and take possession.

It is in the interest of the General Government to have control over

all quarantines, and in this way it is being gradually accomplished without friction; and what has been a bone of contention and trouble is now rectifying itself in this way, and if you have any idea in your mind of not making these purchases I shall be very greatly disappointed and I believe it will work injuriously to the public service.

Mr. McRAE. You have no trouble in buying the States' rights, but they do not want to surrender them otherwise?

Dr. WYMAN. They are pretty slow surrendering them in any event. There are other States still holding out, even under these conditions, such as the stations at New Orleans and Mobile.

The CHAIRMAN. You gather up the States' staffs and incorporate them into your service and there is nothing lost to the eminent citizens of the States. You have got a three years' lease, at a nominal rent, and that was made last July or August, and you are now in possession. If you put any improvements on, they have got to reimburse you, and the truth is, where they have been transferred they are not going to take it back and shoulder up the expense.

Dr. WYMAN. But they have been to a great deal of expense in keeping up these stations, and I think it is only fair the Government should pay a reasonable sum for what they have paid out themselves. The Government is making this matter national.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the value of these stations, land and everything?

Dr. WYMAN. \$32,450.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a big price or a little price?

Dr. WYMAN. It is a very small price after deducting for wear and tear; but that does not represent the original cost to these people at all, not more than 50 per cent. Is it [to Dr. White]?

Mr. McRAE. I suppose that is a very low price?

Dr. WYMAN. It is a very low price. They have been very fair about it, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Before we could buy these, it is a matter of outfitting them with some betterments?

Dr. WYMAN. We would want to put in some betterments.

The CHAIRMAN. You have put some of them in?

Dr. WYMAN. We have not yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you go along the coming year without betterments?

Dr. WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, a quarantine station is a very essential feature of every maritime port, and it is not only for the protection of the public health; it is not a fad or something indefinite, but it prevents undue detention of commerce; and if we have not the facilities for doing it these ships are held up, and detention means to them a large amount of money, and I would like to show you some letters we get from these ports urging that every facility should be given for the proper handling of these vessels. It is a matter of commerce as well public health.

#### FERNANDINA, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us take them up one by one. The first is Fernandina, Fla., where you ask an appropriation of \$5,000. You do not want to make any improvements there?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir. Would you like to know what the \$5,000 is

to purchase? Dr. White can give you the details of what that will purchase.

Dr. WHITE. It buys a wharf 240 feet, gangway, structure on wharf for housing the machinery, disinfecting shed, some disinfecting machinery in need of repair, a new house (for keeper) of four rooms. Nearly all of this property was new and the recent additions and repairs have just been completed and paid for at a cost of \$5,000. This is on Government land.

## MAYPORT, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. At Mayport, Fla., \$850 is to be the price there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you buy there?

Dr. WYMAN. A naphtha launch, practically new, a first-class Whitehall boat in good condition, oars and equipment that belong thereto, and the original cost of this outfit was about \$1,700.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all you have got there?

Dr. WHITE. Yes, sir. They are using the boathouse by sufferance.

Dr. WYMAN. What we want is a boathouse and equipment—\$1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a boathouse there?

Dr. WHITE. There is one belonging to private people used by sufferance.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this on Government land?

Dr. WHITE. No, sir; that is not on Government land, but private land.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government has got some land there that it could put a boathouse on?

Dr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

## MIAMI, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. To house this launch you want to build a boathouse at \$1,500. For the station at Miami you want to purchase that at \$3,600?

Dr. WYMAN. That is one of the most important stations in Florida.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you got there which they are selling?

Dr. WHITE. We purchase a steam disinfecting plant, a sulphur furnace, complete, the same that we have at all our stations, a naphtha launch about six months old, but it is in first-class condition. This property cost to put up \$3,750, exclusive of the naphtha launch; so the price I consider reasonable.

The CHAIRMAN. The naphtha launch is practically new and the improvements are new.

Dr. WHITE. The property was in very good condition, not absolutely new. The naphtha launch is about six months old and the other property is about a year and a half to two years old, but it is in good condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Miami station?

Dr. WHITE. Right at the southern end of Florida, on the east coast of Florida on Biscayne Bay.

Dr. WYMAN. It is a very important port, and we have asked for a \$20,000 equipment there, which we ought to have to protect not only Miami but the whole of that coast.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you going to expend the \$20,000?

Dr. WYMAN. We propose to purchase a vessel and put a disinfecting plant on it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what equipment means?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You would have to have it built?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; we can buy one already built.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had any inquiry as to the cost?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; we have a proposal which we want to accept.

The CHAIRMAN. It is \$20,000?

Dr. WYMAN. The proposal for the vessel we have is \$13,000, and \$7,000 is for necessary repairs and additional equipment of the vessel for this work.

The CHAIRMAN. Including a house for the employees?

Dr. WYMAN. Including the housing on the vessel.

The CHAIRMAN. Not on the shore?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. You have no station there—you have no land?

Dr. WHITE. The whole will be a floating plant, the idea being this plant can go up the Indian River and down the coast as far as Key West and handle any inspections on the Florida coast; that it can go the whole length of the Indian River and as far west as Key West.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you boats in that kind of service now?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; we have not anything of the kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Nowhere on that part of the Gulf coast?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not need more than one boat?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That will take care of the coast until you get to Mobile?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; of course we have stations between there and Mobile.

The CHAIRMAN. You seem to have bought something. What became of that \$3,600?

Dr. WYMAN. We have not bought anything; we are asking to buy.

The CHAIRMAN. If you get this appropriation according to this estimate you will pay the \$3,600. What do you pay it for?

Dr. WHITE. There is a disinfecting apparatus, a sulphur furnace that generates sulphur dioxide, and a steam disinfecting chamber that is in regular use in the service, with boiler belonging to it that generates steam, a naphtha launch with its complement of outfit, and this will be absolutely necessary in connection with this boat.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to put the plant on the boat?

Dr. WHITE. It is already stored on the boat, so it can be either taken ashore or kept on the boat.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have got a boat already?

Dr. WHITE. No, sir; we have got to buy that boat.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have got that plant on a boat?

Dr. WHITE. It is stored on a boat, but we have to buy the boat to continue it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the State of Florida had a boat since when?

Dr. WHITE. They leased a boat.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know at what rate?

Dr. WHITE. There was an arrangement of complacency between the railroad and the State health officer, but I do not know the rate.

The CHAIRMAN. The railroad owns this boat?

Dr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been built?

Dr. WHITE. I think about ten or twelve years.

The CHAIRMAN. Had you not better throw it over and get a new one?

Dr. WHITE. A boat is not very old at ten years old.

Dr. WYMAN. We could not get a new one for near the price.

The CHAIRMAN. The railroad wanted this plant so badly that they furnished the boat and leased it at a nominal rate to these people ten or twelve years ago. That is about the size of it, and then the State of Florida bought this plant and put it on the boat.

Dr. WHITE. No, sir; they only leased it, I think, a year and a half or two years. That is when the plant was created.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Moody says the railroad seems to own everything down there—hotels, boats, and all that kind of thing. Now, the railroad has got as much interest in this plant as the Government, has it not?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, I do not think it has. Of course, it has an interest in having Miami protected from the invasion of an epidemic disease. But it is not its particular duty, while it is ours.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got an offer from the railroad company; and if so, at what price?

Dr. WYMAN. Thirteen thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had it surveyed?

Dr. WYMAN. No; we would have it surveyed, of course, as our regulations require us to do that, and make absolutely sure as to its soundness before we could purchase it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all you know about it?

Dr. WYMAN. I think that is all we have to say about it.

BOCA GRANDE, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. Quarantine station at Boca Grande, Fla., you ask \$2,500. What do you get there?

Dr. WHITE. Officers' quarters for the inspecting officer, a flimsy kind of wharf running out into deep water which was of no particular account, and was not taken into consideration; but this is a very substantial and neat residence, and is, with the furniture in it, considered to be worth \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. On United States land?

Dr. WHITE. Yes, sir; this is on United States land.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Boca Grande from Miami?

Dr. WHITE. On the other side of the peninsula.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it an important port?

Dr. WYMAN. It is at the mouth of Charlotte Harbor, which is an important harbor, on the west coast of Florida.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for equipment you ask \$1,700?

Dr. WYMAN. We want to change that. We would like to have that made \$500 and the other \$3,000. That was a mistake, putting that in at \$2,500, because the estimate had to be made at an early date, before we had actually gotten the report of the board of appraisers.

Mr. McRAE. Three thousand dollars is the price you agreed upon?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Pensacola, Fla.; what do you want to buy there?

Dr. WHITE. We buy there 1,500 feet of wharf that is practically in bad condition and will need renewal, so it was not taken into consideration, but still it has a value. There is a large disinfecting shed and two of the largest steam disinfecting chambers in America. They have ample boiler capacity for running those chambers, sulphur furnace, and storing shed for disinfectants, with small barracks for sailors, and an additional amount of 300 feet of wharf in fair condition and another wharf of 450 feet in excellent condition, which recently cost \$4,500 to build. Then, on the shore connected by tramway built out of granite ballast is the residence of the officer in command, which is rather an insignificant building, but still it has a value, and there is an executive building of small size, two sets of attendants' quarters, one small building occupied by the customs officer who is constantly on duty there, and a new lazaretto costing about \$2,500 to construct. There is in addition two naphtha launches, one of which cost the State in the neighborhood of \$4,000 and the other \$1,800, and two small rowboats. There is also a barge of not any great value.

The CHAIRMAN. What is all this old stuff worth that is already on Government land?

Dr. WHITE. It was all put up by the State. It is altogether an aggregate of property which has cost the State from time to time upward of \$78,000, as I am informed by Senator Taliaferro, who is a member of the State Board of Health.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is 2,000 feet of wharf of no account, which will cost something to move away?

Dr. WHITE. I beg pardon; there is 1,500 feet that will have to be renewed, but there is 750 feet of good wharf there, and the property altogether was held by the State to have a valuation of \$40,000, which I flatly declined to accede to, and after a great deal of argument they finally came to my figure of \$20,000. I was the appraiser representing the Treasury Department, and I cut their figures half in two and stood my ground on them, and they finally came to my figure of \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you not rather have \$10,000 than have it all?

Dr. WHITE. I think not, sir; at least I would not for quarantine purposes. The State has built up there an island of about 9 acres by ballasting, and it is surrounded on two sides by wharves.

The CHAIRMAN. It is owned by the Government?

Dr. WHITE. It is out in the Sound.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, after paying \$20,000 for this improvement, you estimate to improve it \$30,000?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You buy a lot of old traps there at \$20,000, and then you want \$30,000 to improve them. Now you can take that \$30,000 if you had the other all out of the way and get better results than you can with these old constructions?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; we could not. A quarantine station is a very difficult matter to establish and what plant is there is very valuable for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. When the State has got it it is more difficult to get rid of that, is it not?

Dr. WYMAN. By the State, do you mean?

The CHAIRMAN. For the national quarantine people to get rid of the State quarantine. Let me ask this question (I am not quarreling with you at all), is it not the desire to get rid of State quarantines?

Dr. WYMAN. That it has influenced us in making a fine bargain for the State? Is that what you mean?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; it has not. The State made all the advances in this matter, and they want to do it. We did not take the initiative in it, but at the same time we were very glad to have them make these advances, because it all tends to national control. I can give you the items of this \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words you take this off their hands and relieve them of a large expense.

Dr. WYMAN. Upon terms agreed upon by the General Government.

The CHAIRMAN. You pay them—

Dr. WYMAN. What they have paid for their property at an appraised value.

SAN DIEGO.

The CHAIRMAN. Quarantine station San Diego.

Dr. WYMAN. That is our own station, of course we are through with Florida quarantines. That is for steam launch dolphins—

The CHAIRMAN. What are "dolphins?"

Dr. WYMAN. They are piles driven down in bunches to help hold a steamer up against the wharf.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a pretty good station at San Diego?

Dr. WYMAN. We have got a good station there; a small one, but a good one.

Mr. BENTON. Give us an idea of where you want to put this money. Do you own everything there?

Dr. WHITE. The necessity of a steam launch is on account of the strong current and strong tides and rough water at times which make the little naphtha launch exceedingly dangerous for the quarantine officer in rough water, and in order to prevent a large vessel waiting until the weather abates he must have a better boarding vessel.

Mr. BENTON. What does a steam launch probably cost?

Dr. WHITE. It can be bought at the present time for about \$7,500. The style of launch made by the United States Navy for their vessels will stand almost any kind of stress of weather that a tugboat will stand.

Mr. BENTON. You do not have to buy, but you can get them from the shipyards of the Government?

Dr. WHITE. We can buy them through the Navy or have one built on the same plan at a shipbuilders' yard.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this rank as first, second, third or fourth?

Dr. WHITE. I think the launch ranks as very important.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the most important of the lot. What will it cost?

Dr. WYMAN. \$7,500.

The CHAIRMAN. The other would rank how?

Dr. WHITE. We have a necessity for more ground at that point and it is absolutely impossible to obtain it, because we are flanked south and west by the Army and Navy and they could not spare any more ground, and there is a possibility, a certainty indeed, of being able to reclaim a half acre or an acre of ground from the water.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land there does the Army and Navy occupy?



Dr. WHITE. The Navy has probably 100 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has the Army?

Dr. WHITE. The Army has given all of theirs to the Navy except one little strip of about an acre on the south of us.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the Navy doing with this 100 acres.

Dr. WHITE. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it where it could be utilized if you had the privilege of going on it?

Dr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it occupied by them in any way?

Dr. WHITE. I do not know whether they have occupied it in any way or not. It was laid out for a village, but it was found to be on Government reservation and was never settled up as a village, and the Army turned over to the Navy all except a strip south of us.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no navy-yard there?

Dr. WHITE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Draw up such a provision as you need.

Dr. WHITE. We had correspondence with the Navy about it, and we tried our best to get it. We tried to get it from the Army, and they told us it had been turned over to the Navy; otherwise the request would have received favorable consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it was not occupied by the Navy?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not say it is not occupied by the Navy; I do not know exactly what purpose the Navy is going to use it for, whether for a torpedo station or an ammunition station there, but I know we have asked and done our best to get some additional land there from either the Army or the Navy, and we have not been able to get it, but I will look it up.

The CHAIRMAN. You say there are a hundred acres there. How much would you need?

Dr. WYMAN. We ask for about 4 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. You want 4 acres out of a hundred, and it is adapted to your purpose, and in fact it is not occupied by them?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You find out what provision you want that will enable you to occupy this land to the extent of 4 acres and give us the provision.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call your attention to the fact there are only four of our regular domestic stations we make any request for at all. The others are the Florida stations.

Mr. BENTON. I would like to have some information about this quarantine station at Hawaii.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; I will give that with pleasure.

#### QUARANTINE STATION, HONOLULU.

The CHAIRMAN. For quarantine station at Honolulu, Hawaii, you ask for a quarantine wharf, quarters, and steam laundry plant, \$83,000. How does that rank—first, second, third, or fourth in importance?

Dr. WYMAN. I might as well make a clean breast of it to you, and that is there is some slight litigation about our possession of that island.

The CHAIRMAN. What island?

Dr. WYMAN. The quarantine island where we have our quarantine. We are having the matter up now whether the claim which had been made for the possession of it is a just one or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that island?

Dr. WYMAN. In Honolulu Bay. Within a very short distance of Honolulu is a little island turned over to us, at the time we took possession, to use as a quarantine station, by the Hawaiian authorities.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it in Honolulu Harbor or down at Pearl Harbor?

Dr. WYMAN. It is at Honolulu Harbor.

Mr. BENTON. Occupying how much ground?

Dr. WYMAN. It is a little island; it is mostly under water.

The CHAIRMAN. It was used by the old Hawaiian government as a quarantine station?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it was turned over to you and it is now occupied by you, and some private parties are raising the question of ownership?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; I thought I would tell you that, because that came up after this estimate was prepared.

The CHAIRMAN. You are going along now; you are in possession and going along after a fashion?

Dr. WYMAN. We are going along very badly, and there is really a great necessity for having a complete quarantine plant there, because that is a stopping place for vessels from the Philippines and Hongkong and China and Japan.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose there was no question about that title. They are dredging the bar down at Pearl Harbor?

Dr. WYMAN. I believe they are.

The CHAIRMAN. And evidently the naval station will be down there. There are 30 or 40 miles of deep water there and islands galore. Is it not clearly indicated this quarantine plant ought to be down there somewhere?

Dr. WYMAN. We have been in correspondence with our officer on that point.

Dr. WOODWARD. The officer has been out several times and reports there is no available site that has not been taken already by the Navy.

The CHAIRMAN. There are 40 miles of deep water running around the shores and islands in there; and if there was no question about this ownership, I would oppose the expenditure of any money except such as you could make from your \$400,000 appropriation to fight epidemics, even if there was no question about the Government's title to Honolulu Harbor.

Dr. WYMAN. Because you think we ought to go to Pearl Harbor?

The CHAIRMAN. I have not any doubt of it. I have been down there. You have not made up your mind about it?

Dr. WYMAN. We have not determined yet whether we own this island.

The CHAIRMAN. Even if we did own this island, is it not desirable that you should go down to Pearl Harbor?

Dr. WYMAN. I took it for granted, the Navy having taken everything, we could not get anything, and I am not prepared to answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I want you to understand one thing. It is a question of where it is desirable to go. This is to be a great harbor. Here is where the fortifications are to be; here is where the commerce

is to be; off Pearl Harbor is where the city is to be; it can not help it, from all the surroundings. Now, we are talking about expending \$83,000; and while the Navy might pop around the Marine-Hospital Service and kick it about, I suppose, because it is a close corporation, yet there is a suspicion at this end of the avenue that we might locate the Marine-Hospital Service where the public service demanded it should be located. You are satisfied beyond all question this expenditure ought not to be made at this time?

Dr. WYMAN. I am content to let it go at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. You ought to have a good station down there; I will say that.

Dr. WYMAN. We ought to have a good station.

SAN JUAN, P. R.

The CHAIRMAN. Quarantine station, San Juan, P. R. You are in possession there now?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And operating a station?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you examined the harbor of St. Thomas.

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir, we have not; except on the map. We have got the report that there is a very fine quarantine station at St. Thomas.

The CHAIRMAN. As the treaty has already been ratified, and that is to be a great harbor, if we appropriate the money—I do not know the House will consent to it, but I take it for granted they will do it—

Dr. WYMAN. St. Thomas, that is Danish West Indies.

The CHAIRMAN. It is no longer a Danish possession; it is the possession of the United States when the House consents to appropriate the money.

Dr. WYMAN. Your idea is, we might make this station a refuge station for Porto Rico?

The CHAIRMAN. Very likely; I do not know; but this is to be a great harbor if the theory is carried out. That is to be a great harbor and the Government will occupy it. As the harbor at San Juan is represented to be of little value, and exceedingly expensive to improve, the other being nearby and said to be one of the finest natural harbors in the West Indies, why, it seems to me it would require further examination before you would make an expenditure. I am only suggesting; I do not know.

Dr. WYMAN. Before we make any expenditure for San Juan, P. R., you mean?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; in other words, as St. Thomas is probably to be the harbor for that section—I am only telling you what there is arising in my mind—I have but little familiarity with it.

Dr. WYMAN. I do not think St. Thomas will ever be available as a quarantine station for Porto Rico.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you quarters now down there at San Juan?

Dr. WOODWARD. No, sir; only the one house the acting assistant surgeon lives in.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do the others live?

Dr. WOODWARD. In rented property over in the city.

The CHAIRMAN. They are comfortably fixed temporarily?

Dr. WOODWARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a hospital there?

Dr. WOODWARD. There is one little lazaretto that will accommodate two beds; that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any private hospitals there?

Dr. WOODWARD. There is one military hospital, and I think that is the only one in the city.

Dr. WYMAN. That would not be available for receiving patients from a quarantine station?

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do with your quarantine patients?

Dr. WYMAN. We have not had any, to tell the truth. We have one place where we can take care of two patients in quarantine.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not had any demands?

Dr. WYMAN. We have been very fortunate in not having any contagious diseases on board vessels as yet.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I am asking is not to postpone, but to get a good place. In the present condition the query arises in my mind whether you ought not to know more about it before you enter upon an expenditure of \$30,000. In other words, should not somebody make a close examination in connection with St. Thomas, and go down there and look over the whole ground intelligently and exhaust the whole subject before we enter upon this line of expenditure?

Dr. WYMAN. I think not, Mr. Chairman. I think we ought to have something here for San Juan, and I leave it to your judgment whether we shall put up quarters there or put up two hospitals. We should at least have one good hospital. We may at any time have five, six, or a dozen infectious cases received on board a ship, and we ought to have the facilities to take care of them.

PONCE, P. R.

The CHAIRMAN. Quarantine station at Ponce, P. R. There is nothing there, is there?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; nothing there.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been carefully examined?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got the report of the officer?

Dr. WOODWARD. I was down there a year and a half ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there never been a station there?

Dr. WOODWARD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Porto Ricans or Spaniards had no station?

Dr. WOODWARD. Nothing but an inspection station to inspect vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is Ponce from San Juan?

Dr. WOODWARD. It is around on the opposite side of the island. It takes one night to go around by steamer. I do not know the number of miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there much commerce there?

Dr. WOODWARD. Quite a good deal of commerce and they say it is improving, and they claim it is going to be a more important point than San Juan.

QUARANTINE SERVICE, MAINTENANCE AND ORDINARY EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings us over to page 124. Your first item here is for maintenance and ordinary expenses, etc. You have now

Cumberland Sound, St. Johns River, Biscayne Bay, Boca Grande, Tampa Bay, Cedar Key, St. Georges Sound—

Dr. WYMAN. There should be inserted after Pensacola, "Punta Rassa."

The CHAIRMAN. Then you put in "and supplemental stations."

Dr. WYMAN. That relates to Port Townsend.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, does this absorb the State service?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; that is all Florida.

The CHAIRMAN. You have for this year \$310,000 and no deficiency?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, Dr. White has charge of the quarantine fund, and he informs me in all probability we will have to make an estimate of a deficiency of about \$15,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You strike out in this, which we do not want to do, "quarantine system of the Hawaiian Islands and the quarantine system of Porto Rico." These appear in separate estimates. Now, including the Hawaiian Islands and the quarantine system of Porto Rico you have \$310,000 and you think there will be a deficiency of \$15,000?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Making \$325,000 altogether. We do not want to pick up, I take it, the next two items as separate items.

Dr. WYMAN. You want to put them back?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; it seems to me so.

#### PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, prevention of epidemics, that is your general appropriation?

Dr. WYMAN. And in there we have put in the words "typhus fever" to make the fund available for that. That is all we ask; there is no addition to it, you understand.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose typhus fever ought to go in?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much unexpended have you of the general appropriation for the prevention of epidemics?

Dr. WYMAN. We have got \$700,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a continuing appropriation?

Dr. WYMAN. We just want it reappropriated; we have not asked for any addition.

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THURSDAY, March 6, 1902.

#### TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES K. TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate here of \$275,000 for an additional story back of balustrade, Treasury Department building.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You say "back of balustrade." I do not quite understand what this particularly contemplates building.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is an outline of the balustrade of the Treasury [exhibiting same].

The CHAIRMAN. That is on the east side?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is all the way around. There are the two courts, the north and south courts. This goes on the west side, the east side, and across the center.

The CHAIRMAN. Which way does this front?

Mr. TAYLOR. This is the north front; this is taken from Lafayette Square.

The CHAIRMAN. Just whereabouts is it, keeping the north front in view?

Mr. TAYLOR. This is the north front, and right back of that is the north court, and from there south is the south court, with the division in the center. Now, we go up with that roof and put a construction back of that balustrade that comes out here, with windows facing on these courts, but not facing on the outside.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you put an additional story on?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; in this way: Here is the cornice, and there is the balustrade like that. Now, the roof at present starts out like that and goes over there and comes down into these courts. That goes all the way around. That is repeated over here. The idea is this, to heighten that to a cornice like that and run it across there, and we will put in another floor there, letting this wall run up straight [illustrating on plan].

The CHAIRMAN. Then it does not show on the outside at all?

Mr. TAYLOR. It will show simply a little line of cornice like that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got an east and west exposure for light and ventilation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; and north and south.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is all facing on the courts?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Running around here and there and there?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is it.

The CHAIRMAN. And it would not be here?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; for then it would go above the peak of the roof. Both the north and south wings of the roof are a little flatter.

The CHAIRMAN. How much more space would that give you?

Mr. TAYLOR. It would give equal to about half to two-thirds of a floor.

The CHAIRMAN. How much square surface?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know how much square area.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people would it accommodate?

Mr. TAYLOR. It would just accommodate our office with the increase that is necessary. In the drafting room we have three men where two should be by rights, and we are only able to put on, using all the space we can get, something like 65 men, and we could utilize to-day from 25 to 30 more men. We have had to take our files out of the only room we have for a file room and put the wooden cases in the hall, and our files are kept in there.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a little addition on the courts?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is our big drafting room.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the most room you have?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we have sixteen big rooms besides, averaging 20 by 20 square.

The CHAIRMAN. If this was put on it would enable you bodily to lift the Supervising Architect's force up on the last floor?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; including our files and also including our photograph gallery, which is now over at 1709 New York avenue. We will bring that over to the main building also.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that release the space you now occupy?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the large room for your drafting is not fit for anything else, is it?

Mr. TAYLOR. I was talking with Mr. Hills the other day with regard to it, and it would make a very good file room or could be subdivided for offices. It would be apt to be hot for an office, but it could be subdivided for offices or a printing press room.

The CHAIRMAN. Some of these rooms upon the top of the Treasury you speak of now would be very hot?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; we are going to make them of light steel construction and line them with nonconducting materials, such as asbestos or mineral wool, so as to keep the heat out.

The CHAIRMAN. Would that overcome the heat entirely?

Mr. TAYLOR. As much as we are at present overcoming it in our drafting room.

The CHAIRMAN. You are going to take the clerical force up there?

Mr. TAYLOR. Their rooms will be comparatively cool. The only room that will be hot will be the central room; that is the connecting link between the east and west.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be the drafting room?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it take you to do this?

Mr. TAYLOR. We hope to get into that, if it is authorized, in a year, say, from this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Will \$275,000 do this, or are you going to come back and ask for \$50,000 or \$100,000 more?

Mr. TAYLOR. We will make it do.

The CHAIRMAN. You have carefully examined to see if you can build it as it ought to be for this amount of money?

Mr. TAYLOR. I have added \$25,000 to this since the estimate was made to cover contingencies. The estimate of the computing division gave me \$250,000, and I said, "No, we will probably cut into something we will have to change, so I will add \$25,000 to that."

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not indicated in the not distant future that that whole building ought to go up a couple of stories?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; you could not carry that out satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because it would spoil the design. This is the only addition you could possibly make and not ruin the design. This is an addition that you will not see outside. I think if you undertook to put additional stories on the Treasury there would be a howl just as there was in regard to the White House, simply because it is an utter impossibility, from an architectural point of view, to put on two stories without ruining the design.

#### LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG SIGNALS.

#### STATEMENTS OF CAPT. WASHBURN MAYNARD, NAVAL SECRETARY, AND MAJ. DANIEL W. LOCKWOOD, ENGINEER SECRETARY, OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

The CHAIRMAN. There is nothing additional to be stated as to Document No. 333; that tells the whole story as to your desire for authority to do work by contract or otherwise?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; it is all told very clearly there.

The CHAIRMAN. After all that is said and done, while it is annoying at times, yet upon the whole is it not better to submit to annoyance than to more largely extend the vesting of discretion to do things not by contract?

Major LOCKWOOD. The trouble is simply with regard to repair work. We have a great deal of that in reference to old light-house structures, dwellings, and all that, and we can not specify what is to be done until they are partially torn down, and the trouble is in forming specifications to which we can hold the contractors.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt on earth if the work done by the Government could be done, as it is, by private individuals there would be much more of speed and a large saving of cost, and I have no doubt you might pick out people who would not abuse it, but to change the general policy of the Government and after all when you open the door you do not know who is to be the head of the Light-House Service or any other service ten or twenty or thirty years from now and the query is, had you not better endure the ills to which you are subject rather than to throw the whole thing open to the discretion of an officer, and frequently through a subordinate, because you have to trust your subordinates, in which there are likely to occur abuses if a man is evilly disposed, and which will lead to bad administration?

Major LOCKWOOD. This is left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. All new work of construction is always practically done under contract, and the only part of the work that would be affected as a general thing would be simply repair work.

The CHAIRMAN. But you frequently reconstruct under the name of repairs?

Major LOCKWOOD. Sometimes it comes very near it.

Mr. MCRAE. Would it be practicable for you to formulate language to limit this to repair work?

Major LOCKWOOD. I think it could be done that way.

Mr. MCRAE. There is no limitation in the language as it is here; it is as broad as you can make it.

Major LOCKWOOD. It is the same clause that is in the river and harbor bill of a certain date.

Captain MAYNARD. One great trouble in this repair work is that a great deal of the work is emergency work. There come storms, and they knock down things and tear them to pieces, and we have to jump in and get them restored as soon as possible, and there is where one great trouble comes in about making a contract for that kind of work.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose a storm comes up and blows in a window, you do not have to advertise that?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir; it is not a question of a window, but a storm comes frequently and tears down a wharf, or tears off a side of the light-house, and there are cases of almost every conceivable description.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a general appropriation for that kind of work.

Mr. MCRAE. As I remember it, the reason section 3 was inserted in the river and harbor act was to make it possible at all times to do work by contract. Now, this is the reverse of that, and you want now to be able to do work other than that?

Major LOCKWOOD. I never understood that was the reason for that clause in the river and harbor bill.

Mr. MCRAE. I think it was.



Major LOCKWOOD. I do not recall that, sir. This last summer nearly every light-house structure between the jetties and Pensacola was more or less damaged by the hurricane of the middle of August, and the work of repair has been going on ever since.

Mr. McRAE. I can understand why it might be more economical and perhaps better from either standpoint to have discretion to do repair work with day labor. I would suggest you give us the language to limit this discretion for repair work; you need not do it now.

Major LOCKWOOD. I will submit that later if you will allow me.

#### LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, SECOND DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is the establishing of a light-house depot for the Second light-house district at Castle Island, \$25,000. I notice your note there says: "The site of the present buoy depot on Lovells Island must be abandoned as it is required for the War Department."

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; they have put up a new fortification, and that is one of the principal fortified points of Boston Harbor and the Light-House Establishment was allowed a small piece of land there and a wharf a good many years ago, but the establishment was subject to recall by the War Department if they needed it, and now they have recalled it and say that we must certainly get out of there this summer.

The CHAIRMAN. How do the fortifications interfere with the storage of buoys?

Captain MAYNARD. Because they want the place to build a wharf for their own use. They have a garrison there and also want the land for putting up fortifications, and this is in the way.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it in the way in fact, or do they want it because they think they can get it. Have you examined it personally?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; I have inspected this district personally and examined into it.

The CHAIRMAN. This is on Lovells Island?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How large a place is that?

Captain MAYNARD. It is a small island; I can show you on the chart right here.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to get at it.

Captain MAYNARD (exhibiting chart). Here is the present depot.

The CHAIRMAN. The wharf is right here?

Captain MAYNARD. It is right here. This is right out on the edge of the main ship channel [illustrating].

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres are there on Lovells Island.

Captain MAYNARD. I do not know, but it is a small island. You can not get at it at all on this side. You can not get a wharf there and there is no place you can work there. Now they have put fortifications up here and they are to have a torpedo place right here by the depot and fortifications down here and barracks all around down here [illustrating].

The CHAIRMAN. How long is the wharf there?

Captain MAYNARD. It has about a hundred feet frontage on the channel, and about 60 to 70 feet long.

The CHAIRMAN. Still I do not quite get your idea. This is water?

Captain MAYNARD. This is the shore line.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your wharf runs right out—

Captain MAYNARD. To the edge of the channel.

The CHAIRMAN. And you unload on the end?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir. Now, here you see on the land there is the oil house and the buoy depot, and the storehouse, and the coal shed, that is built right here [illustrating].

The CHAIRMAN. It takes up how much land?

Captain MAYNARD. I should say there is just about an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. How far back are the fortifications?

Captain MAYNARD. One is right up here, just outside the reservation, and this is the land they want for barracks, and what they chiefly want is to get the water front, because they can not do anything down here because there is a strong current here.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you run out here?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Just at that one point. How wide is that?

Captain MAYNARD. About a hundred feet.

The CHAIRMAN. And north or south or east or west you can not make another wharf?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir; the Quartermaster's Department or the engineers in building these fortifications have run a little wharf right out here. This is dredged out to here.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is there not an eighth or a quarter of a mile where you can run a wharf out and get to that channel?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir: it is a low, sandy shore along there and to build a wharf out you would have to build one out 1,000 or 1,500 feet before you could get to any land that is not overflowed by high tide.

The CHAIRMAN. What would it cost to do that?

Captain MAYNARD. To restore the depot and to make repairs that are needed on it now without building any new wharf would be about \$11,000, but the War Department say we must get out of there, as the land belongs to them.

The CHAIRMAN. "Must" for the king! What I want to find out is whether the public service requires first that you should move that light-house depot—is this necessary for the defense of Boston Harbor? This is in Boston Harbor?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary for the defense of Boston Harbor?

Captain MAYNARD. That is what the War Department thinks; some of the principal batteries are on this island and they have a garrison and are building barracks there now.

The CHAIRMAN. How long is the island, 2 or 3 miles?

Captain MAYNARD. It is between a half and three-quarters of a mile in length.

The CHAIRMAN. And about a quarter of a mile wide?

Captain MAYNARD. At its widest point.

The CHAIRMAN. You are very familiar with all that?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir. I have been into it very carefully and thoroughly and I can assure you, in my judgment, it is absolutely necessary. In the first place, that is a very poor place for a buoy depot. The wharf comes right out to the edge of the channel and when a tender is lying right at the wharf the steamers passing in and out all the time are very near and keep the tender swashing up and down and makes it very difficult to work.

The CHAIRMAN. Wherever you make it you have to have water?

Captain MAYNARD. The repairs which would be necessary to put that in any sort of condition would amount to more than half of what

it would cost to make a real serviceable and suitable depot here at Castle Island. Another thing is this has a causeway across here connecting with the city and consequently with the inspector's office. Tenders can lie there and we can utilize the crews for work at the buoy depot at all times. Now we have to get a wharf in Boston and wharfage is extremely difficult to obtain, and it costs from forty to fifty dollars a month for wharfage, and in the long run I am sure it would result in a very marked economy.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not a fortification over here?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir; they are all down here on Lovells Island, Fort Warren, and down here. These are new fortifications.

The CHAIRMAN. If a gun would go off and happen to go in that direction it would hit you?

Captain MAYNARD. This here is right up to the city. All this is the city. This is the inner harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. That will protect you; if you get out in the city they will not shoot you. It may sound foolish to you, but what is absolutely necessary for the public service is one thing, and what is necessary for somebody's taste is quite another.

Captain MAYNARD. In my judgment, to have that buoy depot is the most necessary thing in that district.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is your next nearest depot?

Captain MAYNARD. The next here is down at Woods Hole.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is that from here?

Captain MAYNARD. It is away around Cape Cod; it is 120 or 130 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. A depot is necessary there in Boston Harbor?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This will complete the whole thing?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; that will build all the buildings necessary and the wharf and complete the whole thing.

#### MINOTS LEDGE LIGHT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Minots Ledge light station, Massachusetts, for reconstruction of keepers' dwellings, \$5,500. Your note tells the whole story there?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; that is the whole story in regard to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you do that out of the general fund?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir; we have not enough to spare for that with the other repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. That depends upon how much your fund is?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir. It depends upon that. There ought to be at least one entirely new building, which of course brings a pretty heavy strain upon the general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How many dwellings are there and, how many keepers?

Captain MAYNARD. There are four keepers and two dwellings.

The CHAIRMAN. One of them good and the other not good?

Captain MAYNARD. One is fairly good and the other is poor. It is an old barn fixed very many years ago, shortly after the light was built.

The CHAIRMAN. How many families have you up there?

Captain MAYNARD. Four families.

The CHAIRMAN. You encourage the marital relation in your service?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do four families occupy two buildings?

Captain MAYNARD. The two buildings are divided into separate quarters, so each family has its own quarters and they use a common hall way.

#### RACE POINT LIGHT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Race Point light station, Massachusetts, for reconstruction of keeper's dwelling \$2,800.

Captain MAYNARD. There is a similar condition there. There are three keepers at that station, and the principal keeper has a dwelling to himself and the other two are in a house which was originally built for one keeper, and the idea is to fix that house so it will be suitable for the two keepers. As it is now they are practically in there pell-mell together.

#### ADDITIONAL LIGHT STATIONS, BOSTON HARBOR.

Mr. MOODY. Before we leave that I would like to call your attention to this condition of things in Boston, which, I think, while we have no jurisdiction, it is very desirable that you should know about the situation, because there will be a bill before the House in a very short time, and you will want to know about it, and I would like to ask Major Lockwood about it, with your permission.

The CHAIRMAN. Go right ahead.

Mr. MOODY. There is a new channel now in process of construction in Boston Harbor?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. That will be completed and ready for use some time next fall?

Major LOCKWOOD. That is the idea now.

Mr. MOODY. Are there any light stations which are available for the use of that channel at the present time?

Major LOCKWOOD. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. So that in order to use it at all there will have to be some lights, stationary or range lights, or both, for that purpose?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. There is here a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury touching the construction of a light and fog-signal station on the northeast Grave and two range lights on Lovells Island and two range lights on Spectacle Island, amounting altogether to a little over \$200,000. Are you familiar with the whole situation?

Major LOCKWOOD. Only as presented by the reports of the district officers.

Mr. MOODY. I suppose it may be said that something is imperatively necessary before the deep channel can be used at all?

Mr. LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; this channel can not be followed safely without the range lights, and the object of the outer light-house is to mark the Graves and also to mark the sea entrance to the channel.

Mr. MOODY. I wish you would come here and explain that a little. Give the present channel.

Major LOCKWOOD. The present channel is up through here [illustrating on map].

Mr. MOODY. As you enter from the sea?

Major LOCKWOOD. It comes through this narrow place here.

Mr. MOODY. And enters President Roads and then comes up to the city?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Where is the new channel?

Major LOCKWOOD. The new channel that the present lights are proposed for are shown here. Coming in they get the ranges on Lovells Island until they open up the ranges on Spectacle Island, and then they follow out into President Roads here.

Mr. MOODY. And after they get into President Roads the new and the old channel will be the same?

Major LOCKWOOD. Just as it is at present.

Mr. MOODY. The present purpose of these lights is to enable the mariner to make President Roads and strike it at a right angle?

Major LOCKWOOD. That is it.

Mr. MOODY. Now the first light is the exterior light on the north-east Grave, as it is called; what is that, a ledge?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. Where the light will be put it is a ledge of rocks out here [illustrating].

Mr. MOODY. It is said here to be a very dangerous ledge "forming in part the barrier which shelters Boston Harbor from the sea." What is the general purpose of that light, to mark the ledge?

Major LOCKWOOD. Not only to mark that point, but to mark the entrance so that vessels coming in from the sea will be able to pick it up.

Mr. MOODY. That is the light and fog-signal station proposed to cost \$188,000. Did you make these estimates?

Major LOCKWOOD. The estimates were made by the second district engineer of Boston.

Mr. MOODY. Are they made thoroughly?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; they have been gone over carefully.

Mr. MOODY. After you make this light and the range lights that are proposed to be established, they are to be on Lovells Island?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. There are some range lights on Lovells Island now?

Captain MAYNARD. No; there are none on Lovells Island, but there are two on Spectacle Island.

Mr. MOODY. There is no range light on Lovells Island now?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Why do you want range lights on Lovells Island besides these on Spectacle Island?

Captain MAYNARD. That marks the axis of this channel from the sea. Vessels coming in make this light and stand in until they can pick up that range, and that carries them into here, where the channel makes almost a right-angle turn. Then going to this point you pick up the range on Spectacle Island. That indicates the point where the vessels turn, and then they will have this range, and that carries them through midchannel here.

Mr. MOODY. The range on Spectacle Island now will continue to be operated?

Captain MAYNARD. That is for this part of the channel here, but one of these ranges could be used for the new range. When they get to this point there is another turning point to come to the city, and when they strike that range, then they can run up by that.

Mr. MOODY. Now is it true there are no lights marking the approach of this channel?

Captain MAYNARD. There are no lights whatever down here in this part of Broad Sound, and the nearest light is the Boston light, which is here. Now all the traffic from the sea is in here through this main

ship channel and here through the narrows into President Roads. Now they propose to dig this out, and are doing it for a channel 300 feet wide and 30 feet deep. This channel here is only about 700 feet wide at the narrowest and 27 feet deep. They can not go any deeper there now because it is solid rock. They have made that channel as wide and as deep as they can get it without an enormous expenditure—well, they can not get it any wider, but to get it deeper would mean an enormous expenditure.

Mr. MOODY. I am right in 'supposing this will be completed for use in the fall?

Captain MAYNARD. That is the statement of those who have it in charge.

The CHAIRMAN. They have got the range lights and the light-house to go in the present channel; everything is complete?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, changing this channel and making it a 30-foot channel here makes a light necessary here and range lights necessary on Lovells Island; then you pick up the other lights you now have?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; and this light, too, and this one. All the aids after you get into President Roads that are there at the present are useful, and it is only the aids down here in making the entrance that would be used, because all the coastwise traffic and smaller vessels would come in here naturally, and the heavy draft ships would come in here.

The CHAIRMAN. And that necessitates those lights?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; two ranges, one here and one here, and those range lights are small and inexpensive.

The CHAIRMAN. You could set them upon a pole if you had to?

Captain MAYNARD. Almost; they are inexpensive.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have to have a light house establishment.

Captain MAYNARD. We would have to have a keeper. There is a keeper at the other two ranges, and he could attend to four as well as to two, so probably no new keeper would be needed there; but there would be one here, and there would have to be three keepers out here.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Minots Ledge light?

Captain MAYNARD. Here it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you say that is a rocky ledge?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it above the ocean?

Captain MAYNARD. Parts of it.

The CHAIRMAN. All rock?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; solid granite rock.

The CHAIRMAN. How big is it?

Captain MAYNARD. It extends north half a mile.

The CHAIRMAN. And how wide?

Captain MAYNARD. It is just as you see it here. Probably the whole ledge presents not over a sixteenth to an eighth of a mile.

The CHAIRMAN. Rising out boldly from the sea?

Captain MAYNARD. It is just about awash.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the sea come over it?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; it breaks over it dreadfully.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the sea break over the whole of it?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where would you build a light-house there?

Captain MAYNARD. Out here on this part of the ledge.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a good foundation?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much water runs over there?

Captain MAYNARD. Seas with every northeast gale will probably run up 20 feet on the light-house.

The CHAIRMAN. Over the ledge?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; on the light-house. Here at Minots Ledge the spray from the seas in a storm comes up to the lens.

The CHAIRMAN. You will put this on stilts?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir; it would be right on the rock, on the upper part of the rock, just as at Minots Ledge. Nothing else would stand there.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean you would just put rock on rock—build it up by masonry?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. "A granite tower," it says here, "in the most substantial and secure manner;" and it also says that "the site is exposed to heavy sea waves, making it requisite that the light should not be less than a hundred feet high to protect the delicate lens' apparatus from the dashing spray."

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know anything about it, but I had supposed you could put it on stilts of steel construction for less money, and better than to undertake to build it of masonry.

Major LOCKWOOD. You have to have suitable quarters for the light-keeper and for supplies and all that.

Mr. MOODY. Right here, ever since I have been on his committee, there has been an estimate for the State Ledge light. That really is not needed?

Captain MAYNARD. It is needed, but is not so important now, as we have got this channel through here as these other lights. The State Ledge light is the light here. There is a ledge out here at this point which marks the turning point of President Roads up into the channel into the inner harbor. At the present time the great trouble at that point is in the early summer mornings. You know, Mr. Moody, how smoky it is when all these steamers are coming in. They come in and it is thick and they can not see anything, and they want a sound signal especially to indicate that turn, which is at present a fog bell, which is right here on Castle rock, and with that they manage tolerably well, but the trouble is if they make a mistake in the direction of the sound a little and stand north too far they get on Castle rock, and if they do not go far enough they get on State Ledge.

Mr. MOODY. Are they not as likely to mistake a fog signal?

Captain MAYNARD. No, because a fog-signal would have more power.

#### PECK'S LEDGE LIGHT.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn over to the bottom of page 25. I want to ask about Pecks Ledge light and fog-signal station, Connecticut. You have been doing a lot of work in and about Norwalk Harbor, Connecticut?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir. That Greens Ledge light has just been established and lighted.

The CHAIRMAN. I had the impression from Brother Hill's statement that the thing had been fixed just as he wanted it and that that ended Norwalk Harbor, but you seem to come again for an appropriation.

Major LOCKWOOD. This is an additional amount to complete a light already authorized, and \$10,000 has been appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. We were led to believe, as I recall at the last session of Congress, that we fully appropriated for everything that was necessary there.

Major LOCKWOOD. Possibly that was with the idea that \$10,000 would be sufficient to build Pecks Ledge light. That is to be a caisson light and the amount available will not put up the keeper's room; it is not enough to hardly get them out of the water.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the matter of the construction of a keepers' residence, this estimate of \$29,000?

Major LOCKWOOD. No, sir; it is the entire structure, to get a sufficient tower.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a chart there?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How important is this in connection with the other estimate? Can it wait a year without material damage? We gave you literally what you wanted, \$10,000. Now, what has brought about the change that you want \$29,000 in addition?

Major LOCKWOOD. The district engineer in making the plan for a caisson light that is to be put up there found that he could not put it in for that amount of money, and his estimate for completion is the amount stated in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the district engineer?

Major LOCKWOOD. Colonel Heap at the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he up there now?

Major LOCKWOOD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was he the district engineer when he estimated for this \$10,000?

Major LOCKWOOD. I could not say as to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you given any attention to this personally?

Major LOCKWOOD. No; I have not had a chance to visit the site. I have only gone over the plans.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think, when an estimate comes to us and then within twelve months the same or some other engineer comes in with an increase of \$29,000, from a business standpoint, it is better for somebody else to look it over?

Major LOCKWOOD. If he submitted that estimate for \$10,000, he underestimated it, certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. We literally fixed it as it was desired to be fixed at the last session of Congress. Is there any light now at Pecks Ledge?

Major LOCKWOOD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not a very difficult channel up there, is it?

Major LOCKWOOD. I do not know as to that. I have never been in there, but the matter has been gone over by the inspector and the engineer, and the board has had it under consideration for some time.

#### THROGS NECK LIGHT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you had better look that all over in view of all the circumstances and tell us what you know about it a year from now. Throgs Neck light station, New York. Have you got the chart of that?

Major LOCKWOOD. No, sir; but I can explain the situation there. That is to move and reestablish the light. The present light house is right in the way of the fortifications on the upstream side.

It is on the military reservation, and it is in the way of the fortifications, and they can not fire any guns anywhere near on account of



damaging the lens, and besides the War Department has asked the Light-House Board to move it and put it on the inner side of the fort and they will turn over one of the old bastions in old Fort Schuyler.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are these fortifications?

Major LOCKWOOD. They are all around here. They want to put a battery right on the site of the light-house, and this is to move and reestablish it on the west side of the fort.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have somebody go up there and make a complete chart of all this line of coast defenses and everything that the Government owns. Are there certain charts in existence on a suitable scale so that every one could be located?

Major LOCKWOOD. No, sir; we do not put down fortifications—that is not published at all.

The CHAIRMAN. In order to get 25 or 30 feet of water on the one hand and to get 30 or 40 feet on the other hand, and between the fortifications and the new seacoast defense, where largely, I apprehend, there will never be a gun fired in defense, you keep bobbing around from here to there.

Major LOCKWOOD. The Light-House Establishment occupies this site by revocable license from the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the legitimate commerce of the country is between Hades and highwater. You say it is there under a revocable license from a private owner?

Major LOCKWOOD. No, sir; from the War Department. It is a military reservation and they have been trying to have that light-house taken down for certainly two years.

The CHAIRMAN. In the meantime it is necessary for navigation?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is not going down until you get another light in its place?

Major LOCKWOOD. There is this much about it, if they have target practice with these guns they will break the lens in all the property.

The CHAIRMAN. What does a lens cost?

Major LOCKWOOD. I could not say, but they cost all the way from \$150 up to a first-order lens of \$6,000 or \$8,000.

#### LIGHT-HOUSE TENDERS.

The CHAIRMAN. How many tenders have you under construction now?

Captain MAYNARD. We have five under construction or authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take to complete them?

Captain MAYNARD. Three of them should be completed now in four or five months, and the others are just being contracted for.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you had come in the last two or three years?

Captain MAYNARD. Completed new ones?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Captain MAYNARD. I do not recall any as recent as that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have some 49 in the service?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir. The Light-House Board sent a letter to this committee, I think, which gives a good deal of data about that. (See letter, page 101.)

#### STATEN ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for Staten Island light-house depot, New York, \$50,000. That is the one they have been at so long up there?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now occupied and you are getting along comfortably and doing a little work?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any idea of when you are going to get it done and how much it is going to cost?

Major LOCKWOOD. When we get it done will depend, of course, upon the appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate is \$60,000.

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; for continuing the work.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is unexpended there?

Major LOCKWOOD. There is but little of that left unexpended, but I could not say exactly the amount.

The CHAIRMAN. What work would you do with this \$60,000; how would you expend it if it is appropriated?

Major LOCKWOOD. It would be expended by constructing the buildings which are mentioned here.

The CHAIRMAN. What buildings are those? Just read them.

Major LOCKWOOD. A new oil house and lamp shop?

The CHAIRMAN. What will that cost?

Major LOCKWOOD. That will take up about the entire amount of \$60,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got an oil house now?

Major LOCKWOOD. They have got an old warehouse they use for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there room enough in it?

Major LOCKWOOD. It has been made to answer, after a fashion. The idea is to provide a safer place for it. There is a large amount of inflammable material gathered there at various times, and it is very essential that it should be safely stored.

The CHAIRMAN. That depot is detached away from other things?

Major LOCKWOOD. The buildings there are all quite close together, as the ground is limited in extent.

The CHAIRMAN. But the depot itself?

Major LOCKWOOD. Oh, yes; that is detached entirely. (See also letter, page 99.)

#### DELAWARE RIVER RANGE LIGHTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Port Penn range, Reedy Island range, Finns Point range, Delaware River, New Jersey: For completing the reestablishment of ranges. You had \$60,000, and the limit of cost seems to be \$90,000?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you getting along with that work?

Major LOCKWOOD. The Finns Point range will be completed within a short time. All preparations have been made for constructing the tower.

The CHAIRMAN. There seems to be three here—Port Penn range, Reedy Island range, and Finns Point range. Are the other two done?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir; they are not done.

The CHAIRMAN. The Finns Point range you are at work on?

Captain MAYNARD. That is in process of construction.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you commenced work on the others?

Captain MAYNARD. The plans are already made, and I think they are under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this \$30,000 complete all of them?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The river and harbor act, I am told, is to provide for deepening the Delaware River; is it 35 feet?

Captain MAYNARD. That is the reason these ranges have not been completed, because the work is done on that as the river and harbor appropriations get the channel completed.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there is a new scheme to put it still deeper.

Captain MAYNARD. The present location of the ranges contemplates lighting that new channel.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the channel already authorized?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; the latest scheme.

The CHAIRMAN. The latest scheme deals with the river and harbor bill, which is not yet reported, and they are to have a 35 or 40 foot channel.

Captain MAYNARD. It is simply deepening and widening the same channel.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know. How are you getting along without these lights now; you have not got them?

Captain MAYNARD. They are not using the channel. They are now dredging the channel and are not using it, but using the old channel.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it be before they begin to use the new channel?

Captain MAYNARD. Our latest reports are that they will begin to use it about May.

Mr. MOODY. The whole length?

Captain MAYNARD. I could not say as to that.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write a short letter saying how soon it will be used and why it is necessary, and why it is not wise to stop until you see where the channel is going to be?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish, also, that you would look at the river and harbor bill which is to be reported to-day or to morrow. Of course they have to have lights.

Captain MAYNARD. These ranges would not be built until the channel was definitely decided, until it was shown exactly what it would be. We keep watch of that, but as soon as that is done we ought to have the money and have the contracts made so as to put these right in.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true, and I would like to know in the meantime, as we do not want to put in anything that is not necessary. That is a matter of leather and prunella at this end?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

#### EDGEMOOR LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings us to fixed aids: Baltimore light and fog-signal station, Maryland.

Captain MAYNARD. The next item there is the Edgemoor light-house depot, Delaware. That is the depot for the Fourth light-house district, and there is no place now for the depot keeper to live, and it is very necessary that he should live there.

The CHAIRMAN. It says that the keeper is now obliged to live in Wilmington, 4 miles from the depot. How does he go back and forth?

Captain MAYNARD. He takes the trolley at the nearest point.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you keep a watchman down there?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have any watchman at all?

Captain MAYNARD. Nothing except the keeper.

The CHAIRMAN. Just one man in charge?

Captain MAYNARD. The light-house tender is usually there when she lays up at all. That is her wharf and she goes there to tie up. It is possible they may have a laborer; I think they have.

The CHAIRMAN. Whether this man gets a dwelling down there or not, I think they would have a laborer. As it is now, he is on a trolley line about 4 miles from Wilmington?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir. He is a man who ought to be there all the time, because a tender sometimes comes there in the night to get buoys to start out early in the morning in case they are carried away, and it is really important that the depot keeper should be there to attend to his work at all times. There is plenty of work to do. He is a hard-worked man and his salary is not very large.

#### BALTIMORE LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNAL STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, go to the Baltimore light and fog-signal station, Maryland: For establishing a light and fog-signal station at or near the junction of the New Cut-off Channel and Craighill Channel, Baltimore Harbor, Maryland. You never commenced this work yet?

Major LOCKWOOD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got any lights there now?

Major LOCKWOOD. There is no light there.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the light that answers the purpose of this light? The object of the question being whether or no this is a convenience or a necessity.

Major LOCKWOOD. The work has not been finished. It was asked for some years ago, and the work was supposed to be done in the immediate future.

The CHAIRMAN. The work has not yet been finished?

Captain MAYNARD. I do not know how far it has been finished.

Mr. MOODY. That is not done; all they have done is to bore for the site.

Captain MAYNARD. That is what they have done; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, it is quite one thing to have a thing that would be desirable and convenient and quite another thing to have a thing that is indispensable to the commerce of a great port.

Captain MAYNARD. May I say about the desirability of that? We have endeavored to indicate the order, and this is put down as the fourth item under the Fifth district, so it is not so immediately urgent as some others.

The CHAIRMAN. Fourth in importance?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

#### FORT WASHINGTON, POTOMAC RIVER.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Washington, Potomac River, Maryland. You would rank that about sixth?

Captain MAYNARD. That is eighth.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Captain MAYNARD. It is down below Washington here.

The CHAIRMAN. In importance it does not rank up with the others?

Captain MAYNARD. We have put it down as eighth in importance.

## CHESTER RIVER RANGE LIGHTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Chester River range lights, Maryland. How do you rank that?

Captain MAYNARD. That ranks as ninth in importance.

## LIGHT-HOUSE WHARF, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Washington, D. C., light-house wharf, for rebuilding the light-house wharf, \$60,000.

Captain MAYNARD. That is sixth in importance.

## TENDER, FIFTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. Tender for the Fifth light-house district. That is to complete the tender?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir. We have got that down as of the first importance. That is a small tender for use on the sounds of North Carolina to replace the *Bramble*, which is about held together by the paint and is liable to go down at any time. Last year an appropriation was made of \$20,000 for building this tender, and in the summer when the plans were ready bids were advertised for, and the lowest bid was some \$6,000 or \$7,000 above the \$20,000, and no bid was nearer than that, so therefore the board asks for this additional sum.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you lacked \$7,000 of having enough money?

Captain MAYNARD. To build the cheapest form of tender.

The CHAIRMAN. And you thought while asking you had better ask for \$5,000 more, making it \$12,000 altogether. There is no doubt that is sufficient?

Captain MAYNARD. I am satisfied that is sufficient to build a suitable tender. We tried to have the bids in an alternative form, to build the tender without certain things and then to build one as the tender should be built.

The CHAIRMAN. That is really an important thing?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; and if we can have that made immediately available it would be a good thing, because, as I say, the tender that is now there is liable to give out at any moment. She is a wretched little thing, and it is very important for the handling of these beacons. Now, I would like to say a word about the Cape Lookout Shoals light vessel.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Captain MAYNARD. On page 29.

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear you about it, although it will be passed out on a point of order. What is it you want to say about it?

## CAPE LOOKOUT SHOALS LIGHT-SHIP.

Captain MAYNARD. Simply in regard to its necessity, that it is one of the most important points along the coast to light. The shoals come out there about 12 miles from the land, and except in the clearest weather the Cape Lookout light can not be seen. There is nothing to guide anyone in passing those shoals. All of the traffic along there southward has to be inside the Gulf stream, and they come by Hatteras light-ship and run down, making the Frying Pan Shoals light-ship, and this comes between, and they are liable to get too far in here, particularly as there is nothing to guide them.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not practicable to build a light-house?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir; there is a light-ship now off Frying Pan Shoals, and if we had one at Point Lookout and at Hatteras those three points will be guarded, not only by lights, but by fog signals.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate \$90,000?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; I see this calls for legislation in order to build, but I wanted to speak of it while I was here, with your permission.

STEAM TENDER, SEVENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we have Document No. 329 in regard to a steam tender for the Seventh light-house district. There has already been appropriated and authorized for this tender \$85,000?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not commenced the construction yet?

Major LOCKWOOD. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it take to complete that contract if you had the other \$40,000?

Major LOCKWOOD. About a year, I expect.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want is \$40,000 more or authority to contract?

Major LOCKWOOD. For a boat to cost not exceeding \$125,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not build for less than that?

Major LOCKWOOD. No, sir; not a suitable boat for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. It would seem to be indicated that you had better finish this tender, which is authorized and the \$85,000 appropriated, as between having a new tender.

Major LOCKWOOD. This is the only tender in this district.

HILLSBORO INLET LIGHT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking of the whole service. That brings us to Hillsboro Inlet light station, Florida. For constructing a fixed-order light station at or near Hillsboro Inlet, \$90,000.

Captain MAYNARD. That should be "first order."

The CHAIRMAN. You say in your note that this is necessary to complete the system?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you rate this in importance?

Captain MAYNARD. This is a very important light for this reason: There is a light at Jupiter Inlet, and the next light is down at Fowey Rocks. Hillsboro Inlet is here, about midway between them. Now, all vessels coming south making Jupiter Inlet comes close in and passes that point, within certainly a quarter of a mile, which is as near as they can get. The Gulf Stream runs very close and there is a strong current there, so that vessels going south hug the shore as close as they can get. Just off here is Hillsboro Inlet, and the shoals make out like that and there is no light between Jupiter Inlet and Fowey Rocks, so with vessels coming in at night there is no guide there at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the only shoal place making out in that distance?

Captain MAYNARD. The shoal makes out at varying distances all the way along. The 10-fathom curve comes in here close to the shore, within a quarter or half a mile.

The CHAIRMAN. And yet for 50 miles between the two lights you are absolutely without a light?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; and then you can carry Jupiter Inlet as far as this, so after leaving this light you have to run only a short distance until you pick this other up.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you see the light 25 miles off?

Captain MAYNARD. Twenty to 23 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there much commerce along there?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; there is an enormous commerce. All the commerce that comes back and forth between the West Indies and our coast.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you rank that in importance?

Captain MAYNARD. I should think in that district I should rate it as first.

The CHAIRMAN. It says "first-order light."

Captain MAYNARD. I mean first in importance. I have cruised there a good many times, and it is one of the anxious points that a captain of a ship has going between Jupiter Inlet and the Fowey Rocks.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it take to construct this?

Captain MAYNARD. I guess the plans are ready.

Major LOCKWOOD. No; the plans are not ready, and it will take about two years.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had \$5,000 to begin on you would need no more in twelve months, or if you have authority to contract?

Captain MAYNARD. I think we have been given authority to contract.

The CHAIRMAN. There has never been any appropriation?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir.

Major LOCKWOOD. I should think that would hardly be enough.

The CHAIRMAN. How much, \$10,000? I mean for the coming fiscal year; that is, from July 1 to the 1st day of next July. If you had authority to contract how much would you expend in the first year?

Major LOCKWOOD. I should say with the payments that might become due in the first year we ought to have half of the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you can finish your plans and let the contract and do enough work to eat up half the estimate?

Major LOCKWOOD. Pretty nearly that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got to make a foundation there, or have you got the land?

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir; we will build on the beach.

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak about \$90,000, is not that a pretty large amount to go into a light-house where you have permanent land to put it on?

Captain MAYNARD. It will be a pretty high light and a large light.

Major LOCKWOOD. It will be a first-order light and I think the tower was estimated to be 100 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this include keepers' dwellings and everything—how many?

Captain MAYNARD. Certainly; three keepers.

The CHAIRMAN. The dwellings and surroundings cost more than the tower and light?

Captain MAYNARD. There would be a fog signal also.

The CHAIRMAN. That applies to a part of it. What amount would you estimate you would put in the tower and light and fog signals separate from the dwellings and the improvements?

Major LOCKWOOD. The tower fitted up would cost in the neighborhood of \$80,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The tower itself?

Major LOCKWOOD. Fitted up with the light and fog signal.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you ought to have the \$90,000?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this building to be of steel or granite?

Major LOCKWOOD. It would not be built of granite. It would be built of either steel or brick, undoubtedly.

#### TENDER, MOBILE SHIP CHANNEL.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings us over to page 33, to the tender for the Mobile ship channel. You are leasing that boat there now?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

#### LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL, ST. MARTINS ISLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. We went all over that in a former hearing and we will not ask you further about it. We will take up Document 100, light and fog signal on St. Martins Island, Lake Michigan, where you ask for \$10,000. Now, if you will turn over to page 36, and take House Document No. 100, it looks like you are covering the same thing?

Major LOCKWOOD. That \$14,000 should be \$10,000. That was changed afterwards. The \$10,000 was based upon the reestimate of the engineer.

Mr. MOODY. What you really want is \$10,000 instead of \$14,000?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. It is the same item?

Major LOCKWOOD. It is the same item. The cost of material has varied a good deal since the first estimate was made, and is one of the causes of the change of the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you build it for that?

Major LOCKWOOD. With the present appropriation; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the importance of this light?

Major LOCKWOOD. It is a very important light in connection with the entrance at Green Bay for the commerce going in there that comes out of the Straits of Mackinac.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you put it in the order of importance?

Major LOCKWOOD. It is classed as second in importance in that district.

The CHAIRMAN. Why have you not built it?

Major LOCKWOOD. We could not build it for the money.

The CHAIRMAN. How many keepers' dwellings do you want to build?

Major LOCKWOOD. I do not know as to that. We will probably have one keeper's dwelling connected with that, a double dwelling.

#### LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNAL STATION, LITTLE GULL ISLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Little Gull Island light and fog-signal station, Michigan. That seems to be another entrance to Green Bay.

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that as important as St. Martin?

Major LOCKWOOD. That is marked fifth in importance.

The CHAIRMAN. St. Martin is marked second and the other is marked fifth?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.



## TENDER, NINTH DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have got an estimate for a tender for the Ninth light-house district, for completing a steam tender for buoy, supply, and inspection in the Ninth light-house district, \$30,000.

Captain MAYNARD. That vessel is being built and will be finished now within three or four months.

The CHAIRMAN. Making the cost \$115,000?

Captain MAYNARD. With the \$85,000 appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. You are building that?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes; and we will need this money to meet the contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Then that will have to go in.

## ENGINEER TENDER, NINTH DISTRICT.

Mr. MOODY. The next is the tender for the engineer of the Ninth light-house district, for completing a new steam tender for construction and repair service in the Ninth light-house district. You just want the payment of the amount authorized?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. The contract is made and the boat will be completed in July or August.

Mr. MOODY. You will need the whole money under the existing contract?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir; which makes the cost \$115,000.

## DEPOT, NINTH DISTRICT.

Mr. MOODY. Depot for the Ninth light-house district, Wisconsin. For establishing a light-house depot for the Ninth light-house district at Milwaukee, Wis., \$50,000. There is no light-house depot at Milwaukee?

Major LOCKWOOD. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Where is the station for that district now?

Major LOCKWOOD. The light-house depot for that district is over at St. Joseph, across the lake at the southern end.

Mr. MOODY. Why does not that serve the purpose?

Major LOCKWOOD. Milwaukee is more central.

Mr. MOODY. Will you discontinue the other?

Captain MAYNARD. We would not entirely discontinue the use, but would use it for the storage of buoys and things for that end of the district, but the other would be the place where the engineer would have his lamp shop and general storage for supplies and other materials. As soon as we have the other it would be continued to keep the buoys for that end of the lakes and coal.

## TOLEDO HARBOR LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNAL STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Toledo harbor light and fog-signal station, Ohio. You have got a contract there?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will require \$10,000 more to complete this within \$100,000?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The last year my recollection is that you said that you did not need it; that all of this would be done with the appropriation made. Let us see what you did say about it:

"The CHAIRMAN. Toledo harbor light and fog-signal station, Ohio. You ask for an appropriation of \$62,500?"

"Major HOXIE. You can make that \$52,500, which will be sufficient.

"The CHAIRMAN. You are authorized to contract now, and you think \$52,500 will complete it?"

"Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

"The CHAIRMAN. Have you a contract?"

"Major HOXIE. The contract is just made, or rather, we have received bids, and are just making the contract."

Major LOCKWOOD. This contract does include provision for the illuminating and fog-signal apparatus. That is what the report of the board shows now. I think he was mistaken about that.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will that cost?"

Major LOCKWOOD. With what we have now, this \$10,000 will be sufficient. The cost of the structure was \$100,000 as originally authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, of course, you have got to have \$10,000 if you need it, but if the parties at Toledo merely say, there is \$10,000, and they go for it like a duck after a June bug, because it had been authorized, you ought not to have it.

Major LOCKWOOD. This is the estimate of the engineer now.

#### EAGLE RIVER LIGHT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Eagle River light station, Michigan, you estimate \$25,000. In what order do you put that?"

Major LOCKWOOD. Eighth in that district.

The CHAIRMAN. There is some trouble about moving it up there locally, is there not?"

Captain MAYNARD. It is of no use where it is now; it is too far back.

Mr. MOODY. Why not discontinue it?"

Captain MAYNARD. If it was moved in to the sand hills it would be an excellent coast light. When it was built it was built for a light for Eagle Harbor. It is no longer of use there.

The CHAIRMAN. In the service on the lakes are there not a great many places where lights are of more importance than this?"

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; that is the idea of marking it eighth on the list.

The CHAIRMAN. So if it was a proposition of establishing that light you would not make the estimate at all?"

Captain MAYNARD. Not at present. It is with the view chiefly of saving the property already there.

Mr. MOODY. Has not the board authority to discontinue this light?"

Captain MAYNARD. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOODY. It says here that it is no longer useful. Of course it costs something for a keeper and for oil, and why should it not be discontinued?"

Captain MAYNARD. It might, but that leaves the property of the United States without any keeper or care, and you know how long it would last.

The CHAIRMAN. You could move away what could be utilized?"

Captain MAYNARD. You would have to take away everything except the tower and, of course, the dwellings, and all that would soon be destroyed.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all right; you have no use for them there.

Captain MAYNARD. No, sir; only it is valuable property; property belonging to the Government, for which we are accountable.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it has some value; and now it is worth nothing to the Government because you do not need the light there?

Captain MAYNARD. Not at this particular point, and that is why it is proposed to move it to a point near by, where it would be of importance.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not move the dwellings or tower?

Captain MAYNARD. You could utilize all that there is of it; the most expensive parts of the station could be used.

#### OIL HOUSE, YERBA BUENA ISLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. Yerba Buena Island, California: For the construction of an oil house at Yerba Buena Island, \$8,000. You have a frame depot there now?

Captain MAYNARD. We have a depot there—a supply depot—and this is for an oil house.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a building you use for an oil house there now?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; there is a frame shed.

The CHAIRMAN. That is detached; that is to say, there is nothing but the Government plant there.

Captain MAYNARD. That is all.

#### BROWNS POINT, WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the importance of the proposed light and fog-signal station at Browns Point on Commencement Bay, State of Washington; that is somewhere upon the sound, I suppose?

Major LOCKWOOD. Yes, sir. There was an appropriation made for that last year; and the reason that this additional amount is asked for is owing to the fact the land that was estimated to cost \$800 was condemned for very much more, and, further than that, the act of condemnation was final and the Government had to pay for it, and it did not leave enough to pay for the light and fog-signal station.

The CHAIRMAN. What was appropriated for that?

Major LOCKWOOD. Six thousand dollars, and the land was condemned for, I think, \$2,200.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a very important light; how would you rate it?

Captain MAYNARD. It is quite an important light. It is the northern entrance of Commencement Bay, the bay on which Tacoma is situated. There is a good deal of traffic up there going into Tacoma Bay up to the head of the sound?

Major LOCKWOOD. It is the nearest light guiding into Tacoma.

#### MARCONI SYSTEM.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got something in for the Marconi system; for establishing wireless electrical communication, the same not to be expended for experimental purposes, \$25,000. You could use the general appropriation for this, if it was big enough?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to see what you can do with it?

Captain MAYNARD. We do not want to use it until we are satisfied

that it will be useful. That is, there are certain outlying stations and light-ships, where, if we had wireless communication, it would oftentimes save us a good deal of time and a great deal of trouble, and possibly save life. As, for instance, Diamond Shoals, Point Lookout, Frying Pan Shoals light-ship, and the Nantucket light-ship. Now there is no kind of communication, and we do not know anything about what is happening, and recently when these vessels broke away it was nearly a week before we knew they had broken adrift. They had gone to sea and had been towed in or made their way in down south, and it would be very valuable in such a case as that.

The CHAIRMAN. You are thinking, as all of us, that it would be a good idea to watch this thing and see if this likely to be practicable?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir

The CHAIRMAN. And all you want is to be ready for it?

Captain MAYNARD. That is it.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had this money made immediately available, you would not go to work and spend it to-day?

Captain MAYNARD. We would not spend it to-day or might not within a year.

The CHAIRMAN. As your general appropriation is available, and as Congress meets next December, it seems to me if it really should become important and necessary you would use your general appropriation?

Captain MAYNARD. Yes, sir; and the Board would not wish to urge that. One other thing to which I wish to invite the attention of the committee, and that is to the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the date of December 7, in regard to the verbiage of the general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we have examined that document pretty carefully. It seems to me you have made a case.

Captain MAYNARD. It is only to enable us to—

The CHAIRMAN. To skin around the Comptroller?

Captain MAYNARD. To get past the Auditor; he wants to hold us up on these things.

#### PORTO RICO LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. MOODY. I want to ask a word. Why should not the Porto Rican insular government, which collects its own taxes, imports and all, care for its light-house establishment?

Captain MAYNARD. Well, it has been placed by the President's order under charge of the Light-House Establishment here.

Mr. MOODY. Of course, unless there is some change, you have to make this estimate.

Captain MAYNARD. I think, sir, it would be much better cared for under the general light-house system of the country than it could be by the insular system.

Mr. MOODY. Undoubtedly. They did have a light-house system?

Captain MAYNARD. The Spaniards had one, connected with all their islands, Cuba, etc.

#### STATEN ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

*Washington, March 11, 1902.*

SIR: This Department referred your telegram of March 7, 1902, relative to the estimate of \$60,000 for the Staten Island light-house depot, to the Light-House Board for examination and report.

The Board recommends that the estimate, which stands thus—

Staten Island Light-House Depot, New York:

For continuing the repairs and improvements to present buildings and grounds and the erection of a new oil house and lamp shop at the general light-house depot at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York ..... \$60,000

shall be amended to stand thus—

Staten Island Light-House Depot, New York:

For the erection of a new oil house, \$40,000; for the erection of a new coal shed, \$20,000; at the general light-house depot, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York ..... \$60,000

In explanation of this proposed change the Board states that it finds that it can make the proposed repairs at the general light-house depot from the general appropriation for repairs, etc., of light-houses, 1903, if the amount estimated for is appropriated.

Regarding the effects of the possible omission of this appropriation from the bill for this year, the Light-House Board, in reply to your request for an opinion on the subject, states:

At the depot, among other materials and supplies collected, is an enormous quantity of kerosene oil. There is received, stored, and afterwards canned and sent to light stations of this oil about 500,000 gallons annually. At present this oil is received in barrels, and after test is pumped into 5-gallon boxed cans and sent from thence to the light stations. It is received in lots of from 40,000 to 50,000 gallons in barrels, and there is not storage capacity for this quantity in the oil house in addition to the amount canned. This oil is delivered principally by the light house supply steamer *Armeria*, making one trip each year for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, so that it is necessary to have a storage capacity at the general light-house depot for about 250,000 gallons. The result is that this highly inflammable oil is now stored in the wooden coal shed, and often for a considerable period lies near or on the wharf without shelter.

The danger here from fire is great, as next to the general light-house depot on the south are cotton docks. On one occasion, in about the year 1888, a fire on these cotton docks put all the property in the general light-house depot in great danger. In the opinion of the Board all the buildings at this depot below the terrace should, as far as possible, be fireproof, and new buildings of this character and of sufficient size to accommodate the present needs should be provided as rapidly as possible.

The most needed and important building is the oil house with storage tanks, and next in importance is the coal shed.

The present coal shed is so arranged that the handling of the coal is expensive. It should be rebuilt at once with modern appliances. The board states that the saving due to less expensive handling and caring for the coal would in a few years save the cost of the building.

In view of the foregoing reasons this Department concurs with the Light-House Board in the opinion that the loss of this appropriation for this year would be a positive and serious injury to the best interests of the Government.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,  
*Secretary.*

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
*House of Representatives.*

## LIGHT-HOUSE TENDERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, February 17, 1902.

SIR: This Department has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of February 13, 1902, requesting to be furnished with a list of the light-house tenders now in service, together with a statement of their cost, dates of their construction or acquisition, and their present condition.

The Department in reply begs to state that the matter was referred to the Light-House Board, which submits for your information the following tabular statement in answer to your questions. The districts indicated by numbers in that statement refer to the light-house districts in which the tenders are employed. The boundaries of the 16 light-house districts are given in the Board's annual report for 1901, at the beginning of each of the 16 chapters devoted to those districts, commencing on page 47 with the first district.

District.	Name of tender.	When built.	When acquired.	Cost.	Present condition.
9	Alice M. Gill <sup>a</sup> .....				Fair.
11	Amaranth.....	1892		\$75,000.00	Good.
7	Arbutus.....	1879		50,000.00	Do.
3	Armeria.....	1890		180,000.00	Do.
2	Azalea.....	1891		80,000.00	Do.
5	Bramble (small).....	1879		6,000.00	Bad.
3	Cactus <sup>b</sup> .....		1865	49,888.15	Poor.
13	Columbine.....	1892		95,000.00	Good.
9	Dahlia.....	1874		95,000.00	Poor.
3	Daisy (launch).....	1892		6,500.00	Good.
3	Gardenia.....	1879		19,000.00	Fair.
1	Geranium <sup>c</sup> .....	1863	1865	28,000.00	Poor.
14	Goldenrod.....	1888		40,000.00	Good.
10	Haze <sup>d</sup> .....	1861	1867	58,835.50	Poor.
12	Hazel (launch).....		1890	1,750.00	Fair.
13	Heather (building).....				
5	Holly.....	1881		37,500.00	Do.
9	Hyacinth (building).....				
3	Iris.....	1897		85,000.00	Good.
5	Jessamine.....	1881		37,500.00	Fair.
3	John Rodgers.....	1883		60,000.00	Do.
16	Joseph Henry.....	1880		43,291.15	Poor.
3	Larkspur (building).....				
7	Laurel.....	1876		50,000.00	Fair.
4	Leal (launch) <sup>e</sup> .....	1889			Poor.
1	Lilac.....	1892		95,000.00	Good.
15	Lily <sup>f</sup> .....	1875		35,850.00	Do.
1	Lotus (launch).....	1882		4,967.81	Do.
12	Madrono.....	1885		88,500.00	Do.
<sup>a</sup> Chartered for \$27 a day.					
<sup>b</sup> Purchased from the Navy Department for.....					\$10,000.00
Rebuilt in 1870 for.....					20,000.00
Repaired in 1880 for.....					2,354.00
Thoroughly repaired in 1882 for.....					17,534.15
Total.....					49,888.15
<sup>c</sup> Bought from Navy Department for.....					13,500.00
Rebuilt in 1879 for.....					14,500.00
Total.....					28,000.00
<sup>d</sup> Bought for.....					27,000.00
Repaired in 1869 for.....					700.00
Repaired in 1874 for.....					1,135.50
Thoroughly repaired in 1875 from an appropriation made for that purpose.....					30,000.00
Total.....					58,835.50
<sup>e</sup> Originally the launch of the tender <i>Clower</i> , which tender was sold.					
<sup>f</sup> Bought for.....					25,000.00
Burned in 1884 and virtually rebuilt at a cost of.....					10,850.00
Total.....					35,850.00

District.	Name of tender.	When built.	When required.	Cost.	Present condition.
13	Manzanita	1879		\$60,000.00	Good.
5	Maple	1892		95,000.00	Do.
7	Mangrove	1897		75,000.00	Do.
11	Marigold	1890		85,000.00	Do.
2	Mayflower	1897		75,000.00	Do.
3	Mistletoe	1872		50,000.00	Do.
1 and 2	Myrtle	1872		50,000.00	Fair.
3	Nettle (launch)	1878		4,600.00	Do.
16	Oleander (building)				
8	Pansy	1878		50,000.00	Poor.
6	Pharos (schooner)		1854	30,218.12	Do.
6	Snowdrop (launch)	1896		10,182.71	Fair.
9	Sumac (building)				
5	Thistle (launch)	1890		9,600.00	Good.
2	Verbena	1870		40,000.00	Poor.
5	Violet	1861	1864	56,777.00	Do.
10	Warrington	1868		41,000.00	Fair.
6	Water Lily (launch)	1895		9,250.50	Do.
6	Wistaria	1882		55,000.00	Do.
4	Zizania	1888		68,300.00	Good.

* Bought for	\$16,000.00
Thoroughly repaired in 1871 for	16,827.00
Repaired in 1878 for	4,000.00
Rebuilt in 1886 for	19,950.00

Total..... 56,777.00

Total number of tenders, 39.

The Department also incloses, for your further information, clippings from the Board's Annual Report for 1901, making statements relative to those tenders, arranging them under the heading of the several light-house districts in which the tenders are employed.

#### First district.

##### LIGHT-HOUSE TENDERS.

*Lilac*.—This steel strew steamer was built in 1892, and has a displacement of 550 tons. She was employed throughout the year. She was hauled out in July, 1900, and in January and June, 1901, when her bottom was cleaned and painted and minor repairs were made to her stern bearing, keel, and shoe. During the year she was hauled off 16 days for repairs to her engines and for the installation of a new feed pump, a steam steerer, etc., exclusive of 8 days on the ways for cleaning and painting. She was employed 4 days going to Boston, Mass., taking on board machinery and conveying it to Whaleback light-station. She was laid up for repairs 24 days. She was at the Bath, Me., Iron Works from July 1 to July 26, 1900, inclusive, receiving a new boiler and fittings and for modifications of joiner work, repairs to her inner bottoms, and an ash ejector. She steamed 9,545 miles and consumed 935 tons of coal. She established 5 buoys, replaced 31 buoys, changed 87 buoys, painted 233 buoys, landed 128 tons of coal at the different light and fog-signal stations, and did some 45 days' work on buoys at the light-house depot.

*Geranium*.—This wooden side-wheel steamer was built in 1863, and is of about 356 tons burden. She did good service in delivering coal and supplies, and in painting, changing, replacing, and establishing buoys. She was hauled out in October, 1900, when her bottom was cleaned and painted and repairs were made to her hull. During the year she was hauled off 29 days for scaling her boiler and for repairs to her boiler and engine, exclusive of 1 day on the railway for repairs to her hull. She was laid up 30 days. She steamed about 5,944 miles and consumed some 570 tons of coal. She established 8 buoys, replaced 25 buoys, changed 134 buoys, painted 114 buoys, landed 144 tons of coal at the different light and fog-signal stations, and did 85 days' work on buoys at the depot.

*Myrtle*.—This steamer, being used for construction and repair work in both the First and Second light-house districts, will be described in the report of work done in the Second light-house district.

#### Second district.

*Mayflower*.—This steel screw steamer was built in 1897 and is of about 572 tons gross burden. She was employed during the entire year, with the exception of 24 days when she was laid up for repairs. She changed or replaced 359 buoys, painted

67 buoys and 27 beacons, delivered to light-vessels and stations 467 tons of coal and 30 cords of wood, besides 117 loads of rations and supplies. She was employed 30 days at the buoy depot. During the year she steamed 8,960 miles and consumed about 1,448 tons of coal. On November 1, 1900, she was hauled out and her bottom was scraped and painted. On November 5, 1900, she came out of dry dock and her donkey boiler was retubed and she was thoroughly painted. The engineer force repaired and washed out the boilers. On November 16, 1900, she proceeded to the general light-house depot and returned with a load of buoys, chain, ballast balls, etc., arriving at Boston on November 29, 1900. While there her launch was repaired. On May 22, 1901, she went into dry dock, her bottom was scraped and painted, repairs were made to her boilers, the method of attaching the boat blocks to the davits was changed, iron clamps were fitted to the shutters, the canvas on the upper deck was renewed, four dead lights were refitted, a new steel crossbeam for the main hatch was supplied, the saloon, bath, and staterooms were painted, the flag-pole balls and name were regilded, two pilot-house doors were fitted, the plumbing was overhauled, the ice chest was lined with zinc, and the machinery and electric bells were overhauled. Alterations were also made in the assistant engineer's room and in the passageway from the forward part of the ship to the saloon. She was supplied during the year with engineer stores, tube rods, linoleum, sheets, towels, blocks, rubber hose, zinc, rugs, a rotator for the log, paints, blankets, grate bars, galley ware, silver and glass ware, crockery, stove linings, and rope. The medicine chest was replenished and twice during the year her compasses were adjusted.

*Azalea*.—This steel screw steamer was built in 1891 and is of 422.80 tons displacement. She was in constant service except for 40 days when under repair. She changed or replaced 130 buoys, painted 162 buoys, delivered 717 tons of coal and 179 loads of rations and supplies to light vessels and stations. She was employed 57 days at the buoy depot. During the year she steamed 13,914 miles and consumed about 1,150 tons of coal. In October, 1900, she was hauled on the New Bedford railway and her bottom was scraped and painted by the crew. In November her boilers were repaired and a new inner smokestack was furnished and set up. Slight repairs were made to the boilers in January. Contract was made for the construction and installation of a new boiler. In February, 1901, repairs were made to her boilers and the vessel was painted. Slight repairs were again made to her boilers in April. She was supplied during the year with paint, rope, tableware, blocks, mattresses, fire brick, engineer supplies, belaying pins, wire rope, grate bars, life-preservers, rubber hose, sheet lead, brass piping, lumber, linen, crockery, blankets, and galley ware. The furniture of the saloon and master's room was covered anew.

#### Second district.

*Ve'bena*.—This wooden side-wheel steamer was built in 1870 and is of about 294 tons gross burden. She was employed during the entire year, except for 29 days when under repairs. She changed and replaced 220 buoys, painted 52 buoys and 14 beacons, delivered 110 tons of coal and 75 loads of rations and supplies to light vessels and stations. She was employed 31 days at the light-house depot. During the year she steamed 7,331 miles and consumed about 872 tons of coal. In October, 1900, her boilers were washed out, the piping was repaired, repairs were made to the gangway, and a new smokestack was furnished and set up. On December 19, 1900, she went to Newport, R. I., for light-vessel No. 58, and brought her to New Bedford. On December 24, 1900, she was hauled out, her bottom was cleaned and received 45 sheets of new yellow metal. On January 31, 1901, this tender went to the General Light-House Depot and returned with a load of buoys. She also received a new alco-vapor launch. The tender's davits and decks had been previously strengthened in order to handle the launch with safety. On March 15, 1901, her boiler was cleaned and a new crank pin was put in the main engine. New crank-pin brasses, a beam center, cross head, link and fork end brasses were supplied, and the plumbing of the bathroom was overhauled. In March, 1901, repairs were made to her guards and in May her upper deck was recanvased, a new derrick boom and a wildcat for the windlass were supplied. She was furnished during the year with blocks, paint, rope, engineer stores, electrical supplies, rugs, boat blankets, rubber hose, galley ware, brass piping, a vertical steam pump, grate bars, canvas, crockery, linen, mattresses, her boat cushions were made over, her medicine chest was replenished, and a new rug and curtains were supplied in the saloon.

*Myrtle*.—This wooden screw steamer was built in 1872, and is about 348 tons gross burden. She was laid up for repairs from May 27 to June 30, 1901. A new tail shaft was put in, the propeller recast, the steam-steering gear was taken out, thoroughly overhauled, and installed on a new foundation, the rudder and throttle valve were repaired, soft patches were put on the starboard and port furnaces and on the starboard, middle, and port water legs of the boiler, and the working boats were overhauled and repaired. She steamed some 10,050 miles and consumed about 654 tons of coal. Except during the time she was laid up for repairs, she was incessantly occupied in delivering materials at stations.



*Third district.*

*John Rodgers.*—This iron side-wheel steamer was built in 1883 and is of 260 tons gross burden. Her employment was constant, except for 21 days, at intervals, when she was laid up for repairs, made with the force and materials at the depot. She established 8 new buoys, recovered 4, and changed or replaced 343 buoys. Her buoy service embraced changing 13 electric buoys and repairing the cables of the electric-buoy system 12 times, as well as special trips to attend to gas and bell buoys, and she located and marked 10 wrecks. She visited 116 stations on tours of inspection, towed and changed light-vessels, made changes in electric connections at Statue of Liberty light-station, delivered in the district 4,105 gallons of mineral oil, 781 tons of coal, some 4 cords of wood, 826 packages of supplies, and 11 lots of rations; made 10 shipments of freight to transportation lines, and replenished, as required, the stock of buoys and appendages at the New London light-house depot. She was employed at the general light-house depot 75 days preparing shipments, cleaning and painting buoys, tilling coal, fitting out light-vessels for service, and stowing buoys and chain in the yard. In doing her work she steamed about 8,405 miles and consumed some 665 tons of coal. The vessel performs her inshore and harbor work well and is kept in good order.

*Cactus.*—This wooden side-wheel steamer was purchased in 1865. She is of about 200 tons burden. During the year she delivered 2,645 gallons of oil, 766 tons of coal, 64 cords of wood, and 54 allowances of rations. With her, periodical inspections were made of 31 stations. She was engaged 18 days in attending light-vessels, 79 in delivering supplies, 5 in moving keepers, 61 on buoy service, and 58 days at the depot cleaning and painting buoys. The *Cactus* replaced or changed 271 buoys, placed 6 new ones, recovered 11, and painted 254 buoys. In doing this work she steamed about 10 884 miles and consumed some 520 tons of coal. A steel boiler was put in the *Cactus*, for which she was laid up 52 days. She received during the year ship chandlery, hardware, tableware, cooking utensils, galley furniture, and engineers' stores.

*Gardenia.*—This wooden screw steamer, purchased in 1888, is of 150 tons gross burden. She was 18 days on tours of inspection, and delivered 421 tons of coal, 134 cords of wood, rations to 10 stations, and 949 packages of supplies. She transferred keepers, delivered coal, took part in fire drills, stowed buoys and appendages, and otherwise helped, as required, in the work of the yard; changed light-vessels, prepared light-vessels for service, recovered buoys from the beach, and marked three wrecks. In this service she steamed about 7,233 miles, and consumed some 427 tons coal. She was hauled out on the ways and her hull, boiler, and engine received extensive repairs during 45 days. The hull and the engine of the *Gardenia* are 22 years old; her boiler is 9 years old. Her beams work considerably in a sea way. She received hardware, bedding, cooking utensils, medicines, and engineers' stores.

*Daisy.*—This wooden screw steamer was purchased in 1892, and is of about 25 tons gross burden. She is handy and well equipped for the light, quick service which she performs. This consists principally in the shipment of freight, transportation and delivery of annual supplies to stations on Lake Champlain and incidental supplies in small quantities elsewhere in the district, tours of inspection, patrol duty, and marking wrecks. In view of her service, the hull, engine, and boiler are in good condition. The old water tanks for the use of the boiler were removed and new ones installed by the depot force. New rails were put in, and the cabin was repaired. She delivered 13,255 gallons of mineral oil, 950 packages of supplies, made 145 inspections, cleaned and painted 90 buoys, assisted for 47 days in work at the general light-house depot, attended gas buoys, and supplied the light-houses on Lake Champlain. She was laid up 23 days for repairs. The *Daisy* steamed about 3,200 miles, and consumed some 122 tons of coal. She received cooking utensils, crockery, and engineers' stores.

*Third district.*

*Iris.*—This steel screw steamer was built in 1897 and purchased by the Board. She is of 428 tons gross burden. The following-named repairs were made: The high-pressure cylinder was bored out and fitted with a set of high-pressure sectional packing; a set of new grate bars, a new wildcat for the windlass, 3 bridge walls in the furnace, and 2 brass piston rods for fire pump were fitted; the hull was scraped from keel to water line and painted; new lignum-vitæ bearings were fitted on the sleeve of the main shaft; the shaft was replaced and lined up; a new propeller wheel was fitted to the shaft; 20 feet of damaged guard rail was renewed and the remainder was widened; 3 crank-pin brasses, 6 main bearings, 2 spring bearings, and 3 crossheads were rebabbitted, and the engine was lined up. The shoulder in the top of the bore of cylinder was removed; the valves of all the main cylinders were reset; the reversing links were overhauled; the air connecting rod brasses were trued up; the throttle

valves were overhauled; a broken spring in the relief valve was replaced; a leak was stopped in the flange joint between the high and intermediate pressure cylinders; coupling-bolt holes were reamed out and fitted with new bolts in the coupling of the crank shafts.

With the exception of the time occupied in these and minor repairs at the depot—painting, overhauling, etc.—this vessel was employed in the general work of inspection, construction, repair, and maintenance of the lights, beacons, signals, and other aids and works of the district, in the performance of which duties she steamed 956 hours and about 9,740 miles, with a consumption of some 512 tons of coal, being an average of 1,191 pounds for each hour of steaming.

*Mistletoe*.—This wooden side-wheel steamer, of 332 tons net burden, was built in 1872, is still in excellent condition, and is a valuable aid in the general work of the district. Only minor repairs by her crew and the depot force was made. With the exception of the time occupied in cleaning, painting, general overhauling, etc., she has been continuously employed in her usual work of inspection, construction, repairs, and maintenance of lights, signals, beacons, and other aids, the freighting and shipment of stores, materials, supplies, apparatus, etc., in the performance of which duties she steamed 616 hours and about 5,815 miles, with a consumption of some 293 tons of coal, being an average of 1,068 pounds for each hour of steaming.

*Steam launch Nettle*.—This wooden screw steam launch was built in 1878, and is of 18 tons net burden. A boiler and tanks and an air and boiler feed pump were furnished and fitted; the boiler was covered, and the following-named repairs were made: The crank shaft was strengthened; new crank-pin brasses were fitted; the engine was lined up; the condenser was overhauled and tested; the stern bearings were removed, rebushed with lignum-vitæ, and refitted; 2 composition bolts and 2 lag screws were fitted in the rudder post to replace old iron ones, and the propeller was refastened. She was generally overhauled and refitted, and is now in good condition. With the exception of the time occupied in these repairs, etc., she was employed in the general work of repairs, inspection, and maintenance of lights, signals, etc., in New York Bay and adjacent waters, and in Long Island Sound as far east as New London, at points and in places where a larger vessel could neither economically nor advantageously be employed, and in the receipt and shipment of freight, stores, apparatus, etc., for this and other districts. In the performance of these duties she steamed some 375 hours and 2,402 miles, with a consumption of about 63 tons of coal, being an average of 376.3 pounds for each hour of steaming.

### *Third district.*

#### SUPPLY STEAMER.

*Armeria*.—This steel screw steamer was built in 1889-90 and is of 1,475 tons displacement. During the past year she made, as usual, three voyages, delivering the annual supplies. The first embraced all the light-stations between St. Croix River, Maine, and Robbins Reef, New York; the second, the stations from Cape Lookout, North Carolina, to Point Isabel, Texas; and the third, the stations from Portsmouth, Va., to Fire Island, New York, including those in Chesapeake and Delaware Bays and Hudson River.

She was hauled out on dry dock once during the year and scraped and painted. She received a new propeller and a worm for her windlass. Her engines were overhauled and her boilers were repaired. Her alco-vapor launch was also repaired. In a storm in the Gulf during her winter trip a cargo boat was wrenched from the davits and lost. It was subsequently picked up in a wrecked condition by a passing vessel and delivered to the light-house depot at Key West, Fla.

The hull and engines are generally in good condition. The boilers are 11 years old and in poor condition. The *Armeria* received during the year cooking utensils, engineers' stores, ship chandlery, and tableware. Her duties were thoroughly performed and she is kept in good condition. She delivered 262,315 gallons of mineral oil, 7,401 boxes of chimneys and cleaning materials, 136,333 packages of supplies, and 203 tons of paints, oil, driers, and turpentine. She delivered to the district light-house depots in her route 222 tons of buoys, chain, sinkers, shackles, ballast balls, and anchors, and 1,601 packages of incidental supplies. In the discharge of special duty she changed the sea buoys at St. Augustine and Mosquito (Florida) inlets and the whistling and other buoys off Cape Canaveral, Florida. In doing this work the *Armeria* steamed about 16,200 miles and consumed some 1,402 tons of coal.

### *Fourth district.*

*Zizania*.—This steel twin-screw steamer was built in 1887 and is of about 417 tons gross burden. Except during the 24 days she was laid up for repairs, and the 8 days employed cleaning her boiler, she was employed in attending to the buoyage of the district, in delivering rations, fuel, and supplies to light-vessels and light-stations,

and in conveying the inspector on inspection duty. She replaced and renewed 22 buoys, changed 135, lifted and painted 21, restored 5, shifted 3, placed 3, removed 6, discontinued 4, renumbered 5, and recovered 5 buoys. She delivered some 383 tons of coal and 7 cords of wood to light-vessels, and some 140 tons of coal and 9 cords of wood to light-stations. She also delivered provisions to 5 light-vessels and 10 light-stations, and necessary supplies to all light-vessels and light-stations. She conveyed the inspector upon his regular inspections. On October 5, 1900, she was sent to the general light-house depot for supplies, and on October 11, 1900, she returned with them to Edgemoor light-house depot. On December 18, 1900, she left Edgemoor with light-vessel No. 58 in tow, and on December 21, 1900, delivered her to the light house tender *Verbena*, at Newport, R. I., arriving again at Edgemoor on December 23, 1900. On June 29, 1901, she made a second trip to the general light-house depot for the purpose of towing light-vessel No. 11 to the Fourth light-house district, arriving June 30, 1901. In doing this work she steamed about 12,289 miles, consuming about 965 tons of coal and 6 cords of wood. About 329 gallons of lubricating oil were used. Some 113 hours' work was done at the Edgemoor light-house depot and at the Iron Pier, Lewes, Del. Repairs were made to her as follows:

Her bottom was cleaned and painted; a half-inch iron knee was made and fastened to her rail, bulwarks, and deck; the rail on her starboard side was refastened; 55 feet of white-oak guard was renewed and the guard iron was replaced; the pilot house and mess room were reglained and varnished; the saloon was painted and reglained; the ice box was relined, and a new set of grating was furnished; an electric light was installed on her main truck; 1 electric light was installed, 1 electric bell was renewed, and all wires were overhauled; a damper rod to the smokestack was renewed; 2 connecting shackles were fitted to her starboard chain, and her port boat was repaired; sleeves were fitted to the propeller end of her port shaft; her stern bearings were refilled with lignum-vitæ; 4 crank-pin brasses were refilled with magnolia metal; 2 high-pressure link bars were replaced; 8 brace bolts in the back of the boiler were renewed; 2 soft patches were put on the seams of her boiler; 2 hard patches on the fronts of the furnaces; springs were fitted for high-pressure cylinders and for low-pressure slide valves; angle irons in the feed pumps were renewed; seats in both feed pumps were refastened; her donkey boiler was connected to the electric plant; 4 floor plates in the fire room were renewed; the steam pipes to the radiators were renewed, and the steam and exhaust pipes to the steering engine were repaired.

An alco-vapor launch, 30 feet in length, of 7-horsepower, was furnished. Paint, electrical supplies, dynamo oil, new wheel rope, kitchen and table ware, crockery, coal baskets, tallow, soap, mineral oil, grate bars, waste, lumber, stove fittings, galvanized buckets, hose, ores, a new gang plank, cylinder, lard and lubricating oils, brooms, brushes, bunting, one set code flags and book, canvas, new fire tools, bed linen, tools, manila rope, carpet, packing, gaskets, and engineer supplies were furnished.

*Launch Leal*.—This naphtha launch of about 5 tons burden assisted in general repair work. During the winter she was stored at the Edgemoor light-house depot. She was furnished with a new brass smokestack, lining, and collar, a new burner, and air pump.

#### *Fifth district.*

*Violet*.—This wooden side-wheel steamer was built in 1861, and is of about 231 tons gross burden. At the beginning of the fiscal year she was under repair, and was not ready for service again until the latter part of November. From that time until the close of the fiscal year she was employed in supplying and inspecting light-houses and working buoys. She has kept all the light-stations in the sounds of North Carolina and tributary rivers furnished with annual supplies, rations, fuel, and oil, and worked all the buoys in those waters. On July 31, 1900, a contract was made for repairing this steamer, which work was completed in November. She was hauled out, the metal removed, and all rotten or unsound planking was renewed, all the sea valves and connections were overhauled, the seams were calked, and the metal was replaced. The logs under the guards at the wheels were removed and replaced by new oak logs of the same dimensions, new oak rail pieces were fitted to the bulwarks, forward and aft, new log sills were fitted forward, flush chocks of iron were fitted in the log sills near the bow, the rail at the buoy ports was fitted so as to readily ship and unship, and the rotten stanchions in the bulwarks were renewed. The paddle boxes were repaired and the deck and the gangways, including the officers' rooms, were calked; all rotten wood was removed, and graving pieces were fitted and then painted; the forward knee to the port buoy gangway was renewed and covered with galvanized iron; the anchor davit was shortened; the lugs on the end of the derrick boom were repaired; new galvanized iron was placed on the planking on the starboard side; the boat davit sockets were overhauled; the fender pieces on the guards were refastened; two new wooden chocks

were put in; the steering gear was thoroughly overhauled and put in working order. A new sink with entire new plumbing was fitted in the galley, the pilot-house windows were renewed, all windows and doors throughout the vessel were overhauled, repaired, fitted with new locks and hinges, and made water-tight. The floor of the coal bunkers was removed, a new yellow-pine ceiling was fitted, and the rail on the upper deck was renewed, together with such stanchions as were found to be rotten. Two iron davits, 4 inches in diameter, were made and fitted for the alco-vapor launch, carried down through the superstructure deck, and stepped into iron sockets placed on the main deck. The deck was strengthened by stanchions in order to carry the weight of this launch, and the necessary chocks, ring-bolts, and other fittings for the launch were furnished. The boiler, built in 1893, had seriously deteriorated, and a new flue, 14 inches in diameter, 5 feet 10 inches long, was fitted; new furnaces, with new legs, both back and side, and new flue sheets were put in; new socket stay bolts and braces fitted; hand-holes cut where needed, and the seams of the boiler were calked and made tight. New cast-iron ash pans, new grate bars, and a complete set of fire tools were furnished. The engine was overhauled; the check valves on the feed pipes, the bottom blow valve, and the stop valves in the main steam and main feed pumps were ground in hot; a new spring check valve was fitted in the inspirator feed pipe; a new plug water cock to the sea-valve pipe, and two new brass valves to the salinometer.

The paddle wheels were overhauled and repaired, the old hoisting engine was removed, and a new double-cylinder, 8½ by 9 inch hoisting engine was installed, with all necessary changes in piping, valves, etc. An electrical-bell system was installed. After these repairs were completed the vessel was found to be in excellent condition for service, but the covering was not replaced on the boiler until it was found that the work done was tight. After having been in commission during the entire winter a few leaks which had developed in the boiler were stopped, the covering replaced, and the boiler is now in excellent condition. During the year she steamed about 7,741 miles and consumed some 425 tons of bituminous coal. She was employed 65 days on inspection duty, 57 days in working buoys and attending to light-vessels, 21 days in delivering fuel, rations, and supplies to light-stations, 74 days at depots coaling, loading supplies and buoys, and doing other necessary work, and was 148 days under repair. She worked 241 buoys, visited 169 light-houses and vessels, delivered 8 tons of coal and 2,350 cases of mineral oil to the stations and vessels, supplied 18 light-stations with rations, inspected 151 light-stations, and the crew was employed 18 days at light-house depots cleaning and painting buoys.

#### *Fifth district.*

*Maple.*—This steel twin-screw steamer was built in 1892, and has a displacement of about 551 tons. She was employed in supplying and inspecting the light-houses and light-vessels and in working buoys. She kept Diamond Shoal light-vessel supplied with coal and stores during the entire year, and worked all the buoys on the seacoast and in the inlets. On February 28, 1901, she convoyed light-vessel No. 69 from Portsmouth, Va., to Overfalls Station, in the Fourth light-house district, and towed light-vessel No. 46 back and delivered her in Baltimore for repairs. In September she was docked, her bottom cleaned and painted, the spar deck was calked, new davits were put in place for the alco-vapor launch, and minor repairs were made to the boilers. In installing the davits for the alco-vapor launch it was found necessary to remove the whaleboat to the position occupied by the dingy, and by so doing it cramped the room on the hurricane deck for the storage of boats. In November, 1900, a contract was made for the construction and delivery of two new marine boilers, which boilers were completed and accepted on June 25, 1901. Contract was made for installing these boilers in the *Maple*, for putting on a new iron deck house in place of the present wooden one, for extending the house out to the rail from the engine room aft, and for making other necessary repairs. During the year she steamed some 13,229 miles, and consumed about 1,314 tons of bituminous coal. She was employed 81 days on inspection duty, 111 days in working buoys and attending to light-vessels, 62 days in delivering fuel, rations, and supplies to light-stations, 90 days at light-house depots coaling, loading supplies and buoys, and in doing other necessary work, and she was 21 days under repairs. She worked 482 buoys, visited 237 light-houses and vessels, delivered some 347 tons of coal and 103 cords of wood to the light-stations and vessels, supplied 42 light-stations with rations, inspected 127 light-stations, and the crew was employed 40 days at light-house depots cleaning and painting buoys.

*Jessamine.*—This iron side-wheel steamer was built in 1881, and is of about 257 tons gross burden. She was engaged during the year in the inspection of 39 light-stations and 2 light-house depots; in the installation of fog signals at Lambert Point, Virginia, and Roanoke Marshes, North Carolina, and of fifth-order lamps at Jones Point light-house, Virginia; in making borings at the sites of Point No Point

light-house and Hambrook Bar beacon, Maryland, and in locating the sites for Cambridge Harbor lights and Clubfoot Creek and Point of Marsh beacons, North Carolina. She helped to make repairs at 29 light-stations. She was laid up 41 days for necessary repairs to her boiler and machinery and for completing the installation of her electric-lighting plant. During the year she steamed some 8,406 miles and consumed about 727 tons of bituminous coal.

*Thistle*.—This wooden screw steam tender was built in 1890, and is of about 32 tons gross burden. She was employed in towing the working plant, materials, and repair party, and otherwise assisting in the work of repairs and improvements at 32 light-stations and 2 light-house depots, and in relocating the buoy on the site of the new light-house at Hooper Island, Maryland. In the prosecution of the above work she ran 884 miles in towing the working plant and steamed alone 4,684 miles, making a total of some 5,568 miles, with a consumption of about 178 tons of bituminous coal. She was inactive 33 days, when repairs were made to her hull, engine, and boiler. She was under steam 4,045 hours during 282 days, her engine being in motion 1,033 hours during 239 days.

#### *Fifth district.*

*Holly*.—This iron side-wheel steamer was built in 1881, rebuilt and sheathed with wood in 1898, and is of about 367 tons gross burden. She was employed during the entire year in work of supply, inspection, and attending of buoys. In July a new pillow block was fitted, the deck was jacked up, stanchions were fitted under the wheelhouse, the steering chains were overhauled, and minor repairs were made. In February, the steering gear having proven unsatisfactory, the monkeytail of the rudder was removed, a quadrant was substituted in its place, and the lead of the steering chains was altered. The vessel was docked, the bottom was cleaned, and the strainers and the pipe connections were overhauled and repaired. A new cast-iron floor was put in the fire room and new ash-pan doors were fitted, the main stop valve and the copper feed and steam pipes of the feed pump were overhauled and repaired, a pump brake was fitted to the after-deck pump, two ring bolts for the hoisting engine were put in the forward deck, deck levers were fitted to the anchor windlass, the cut-off valves to the hoisting engine and windlass were refitted, and the pressure gauge of the vapor launch was tested and repaired. The side of the mast and the joiner work on the starboard side of the vessel were repaired, leaks in the mainrail and covering board around the wheelhouse were stopped, the quartermaster's room was fitted up with two berths, and the gig was repaired. At such intervals as her services could be spared, the boiler has been blown off and cleaned, and kept in good condition.

Her general condition now is excellent, and the boilers and machinery are in good working order. The condition of the apparatus for extinguishing fires and the bilge pumps is excellent. During the year she steamed some 10,374 miles and consumed about 794 tons of bituminous coal. She was employed 40 days on inspection duty, 130 days in working buoys and attending to light-vessels; 45 days in delivering fuel, rations, and supplies to light-stations; 115 days at depots coaling, loading supplies and buoys, and doing other necessary work, and was 35 days under repair. She worked 410 buoys, visited 264 light-houses and vessels, delivered 152 tons of coal and 88 cords of wood to the stations and vessels, supplied 10 light-stations with rations, inspected 131 light-stations, and the crew was employed 36 days at light-house depots cleaning and painting buoys.

*Bramble*.—This twin-screw launch, built in 1879, is of about 32 tons gross burden. During the year she attended to the gas beacon in the sounds of North Carolina, and in so doing was under steam 620 hours and ran about 1,803 miles, consuming some 39 tons of bituminous coal. She delivered about 82,640 cubic feet of gas to different beacon lights. In June she was hauled out, the boiler was repaired, cleaned, and painted, and the propeller shaft was straightened.

#### *Sixth district.*

*Pharos*.—This wooden schooner, which was purchased in 1854, and rebuilt in 1872, is of about 168 tons gross burden. During July and August she was employed in the construction of Bull Bay light-station and repairs at Cape Romain, South Carolina, light-station. During September and October she was docked, her copper was patched, and her sides and deck were calked. She was painted outboard and inboard, and her boats and cabin furniture were repaired. Her crew assisted in moving engineer property from the old lamp shop to the new storehouse in the old post-office building. During November and December she built 10 day marks in the Savannah River, Georgia, and repaired Tybee Knoll Cut light-station and Long

Island beacon. During January and February she repaired Tybee light-station, Hilton Head light-station, and Cockspur beacon. During March and April she repaired Little Cumberland and St. Johns River light-stations, and supervised the rebuilding of Skull Creek, South Carolina, beacon. During May and June she took up the submarine cable across Broad River, South Carolina, and repaired Paris Island and Hunting Island light stations.

*Water Lily*.—This wooden 65-foot twin-screw naphtha launch was built in 1895, and is of about 33 tons gross burden. She steamed some 7,325 miles, and consumed about 4,478 gallons of naphtha. She was used in inspecting 84 light-stations and all the post lights and beacons in the Savannah and St. Johns rivers, in rebuilding 25, repairing 8, and repainting 28 post lights and beacons, and delivering supplies to nearly every station south of Georgetown. Her crew was used in repairing 3 station boats and 1 light-ship's boat, and rebuilding 2 landings on the St. Johns River.

*Snowdon*.—This wooden naphtha launch was built in 1896, and is of 19 tons burden. During July and August she was employed in rebuilding the old post-office and Mount Pleasant range, South Carolina, and in moving the lamp shop. During September, October, November, and December she was dry docked, her engines were overhauled, and her hull was painted. Examinations were made for the Ashley River beacons, six were built, and Sullivan's Island light-station, South Carolina, was repaired. During January, February, and March she was employed at the new light-house depot. During April, May, and June she made examinations for and established the new Mount Pleasant range, Charleston Harbor, and was employed on inspection of light stations. She steamed about 2,240 miles during the year, and consumed 3,407 gallons of naphtha.

*Wistaria*.—This iron side-wheel steamer was built in 1881-82, and is of about 450 tons gross burden. She replaced and relieved 342 buoys, repaired 25, recovered 8, changed and repainted 584, established 14, and discontinued 12. She repaired 128 buoy chains, put new disks in 6 bell buoys, and new chafing fenders on 4 whistling buoys. Her crew was employed 35 days on buoys at the buoy depot and at the custom-house dock, and 22 days at work repairing light ships. During each quarter she supplied the light-vessels with fuel, rations, and supplies, and transported the inspector on various inspection trips. She towed Frying-Pan Shoals light-vessel, No. 1, from her station to Charleston and back, Martins Industry Shoal light-vessel, No. 53, from her station to Charleston and back, and the relief light-vessel from Charleston to Frying-Pan Shoals and back, and from Charleston to Martins Industry Shoals and back. She steamed during the year some 12,960 miles, of which about two-thirds was at sea, and consumed about 975 tons of coal and 4 cords of wood. She was in motion 60 days, was 212 days under steam, and 153 days without fire. She had steam in her donkey boiler about 25 days. She was sent north in the latter part of June, and is now in the hands of the contractors, who are to put in a new boiler and make extensive repairs to her hull, woodwork, and machinery. During the year repairs were made to her boiler at various times, to her fire tools, and some minor repairs to her woodwork. Her naphtha launch was overhauled, repaired, and put in good condition. Mattresses were renovated. She was hauled out, her bottom was cleaned and painted, and her copper discharge pipe, scrapers, and chains were repaired. She was supplied with a new compass and azimuth circle, six chairs, new ash buckets, cushions, rubber mats, a new mast, drawing instruments, and various miscellaneous articles of engineer supplies.

#### Seventh district.

*Mangrove*.—This steel twin-screw steamer was built in 1897, and has a displacement of 600 tons. She was used for buoyage, inspection work, and for supplying rations. The vessel was docked on December 18, 1900, at Mobile, Ala., the bottom was cleaned by the crew and painted with anticorrosive and antifouling paints, and repairs were made to her hull and machinery. The repairs were finished and she left Mobile on February 20, 1901, the district being without her services for two months. Her crew cleaned and painted 79 buoys, changed 79 buoys, and worked 25½ days at the depot. The *Mangrove* steamed some 8,722 nautical miles and consumed about 1,038 tons of bituminous coal.

*Laurel*.—This wooden twin-screw steamer of 312 gross tons was built in 1876. She was employed in relieving buoyage in the district until September 24, 1900, when the vessel was hauled out. Repairs were made to her hull, spars, boiler, and machinery, and completed October 18, 1900. On November 3, 1900, the *Laurel* left for Porto Rico. When but a short distance from Key West the Kingston valve cracked, and as the vessel was leaking badly she put back to Key West. When the valve was repaired the *Laurel* again started for Porto Rico and arrived there on November 28, 1900. She left Porto Rico for Key West on March 1, 1901, via Puerta

Plata, where she had been sent to recover a first-class nun buoy belonging to the Light-House Establishment, and arrived in Key West on March 8, 1901. During her service in Porto Rican waters the *Laurel* was employed in inspection and supplying stations for 32 days, on buoy work 22 days, and cleaning and painting ship 19 days. Since her return she has been constantly employed in buoy work and delivery of rations and supplies. The vessel steamed 7,964 nautical miles and consumed 533 tons of bituminous coal. She relieved 162 buoys, cleaned and painted 162 buoys, and worked 29 days at the depot.

*Arbutus*.—This wooden twin-screw steamer was built in 1879 and is of 400 tons gross burden. She was engaged during a part of the year in delivering materials and assisting in repairs to light-stations. She delivered materials and assisted in the work of scaling and painting the iron spindle beacons on Florida Reefs, painting initials on Hawk Channel beacons, in the erection of Northwest Bar and Hen and Chickens Shoal beacons, in the driving of fender piles at Egmont Key Depot wharf, the erection of hoisting gear on Point Pinelos beacon, the delivery of materials for an oil house at Fort McRee light-station, and for repairs to Pensacola light-station, and in repairing and changing Escribano Point, Devils Point, White Point, Middle beacon, Fort McRee Range beacons, and Fort Barrancas Range beacons. She also delivered materials for constructing Key West Main Ship Channel rear beacon, for repairs to Cape San Blas light-station, and for the new roof on Rebecca Shoal light-station. She assisted in a survey of the old Cape Florida Reservation and made a trip of inspection to Pensacola and Cape San Blas. The number of miles steamed and number of tons consumed will be given in the report for the Eighth district.

#### *Eighth district.*

*Pansy*.—This iron twin-screw steamer, which was built in 1878, is of 343 tons gross burden. She cared for the buoys, delivered fuel, provisions, and supplies to the light-houses, and conveyed the inspector on his quarterly visits of inspection to the lights. She delivered annual supplies to the light-stations in the lakes Borgne and Pouchatrain. She rebuilt two post lights on the Mississippi River below New Orleans, repaired three, and moved two. She changed 158 buoys, placed 6, replaced 11, recovered 7, relieved the 4 gas-lighted buoys at Galveston entrance, and replaced and relighted them three times during the year. A new main deck and plank-sheer were placed. The vessel was docked, and the hull was painted below the water line. A number of frames and plates were eaten away by rust, in some instances the plates had decreased in thickness from three-eighths to one-eighth of an inch, and the frames were rusted to such a degree that some of them were eaten in two and were no support whatever. While the vessel was in dock, 23 new plates and 92 new frames were put in, 11 frames were reinforced, and the rudder pintals were repaired. The tender steamed about 8,729 miles and consumed some 595 tons of coal.

*Arbutus*.—This wooden twin-screw steamer was built in 1879, and is of 400 tons gross burden. She was engaged during a part of the year in delivering materials and assisting in repairs to stations. She was the second Government vessel to reach Galveston with relief after the hurricane in September, 1900. She delivered water and supplies to Fort Point light-station, went with relief to Quintana and Velasco, and assisted the inspector in laying buoys. She visited and inspected the following-named stations: Sand Island light-station, Alabama; South Pass light-station, Louisiana; Calcasieu light-station, Louisiana; Fort Point light-station, Texas; Brazos River Jetty light-station, Texas, and Brazos River light-station, Texas. She delivered material for use in repairs to Pass a'Loutre, Ship Shoal, Timballer, and Calcasieu light-stations, Louisiana, and for Brazos River Jetty, Brazos River, Fort Point, Bolivar Point, and Red Fish Bar Cut light-stations, Texas. She took up the cable lines between Biloxi and Ship Island and between South Pass light-station and Port Eads, delivered materials and assisted in the erection of Horn Island Pass day beacon, in putting down fender clusters at lighted beacons, and in repairing day marks in Mobile Bay. She steamed some 13,852 miles and consumed about 660 tons of coal.

#### *Ninth district.*

*Dahlia*.—This iron screw steamer was built in 1874, and is of about 427 tons gross burden. She has taken in and placed buoys, made trips of inspection, and delivered supplies. She has steamed some 11,763 miles on a consumption of about 666 tons of coal. During the year new bolts were fitted in the cylinder of the engine and boiler; the steam-chest joints on the main cylinder were planed off; the main valve and seat were refitted; 21 steam-chest bolts were removed and replaced with new; a new steam chest was furnished and fitted to the cylinder; a new out-off valve was fur-

nished; both ends of the carriers to the cut-off and main valves and links were bushed and fitted; the piston, follower, and packing rings were faced off and refitted, and 30 grate bars and 3 bridge walls were furnished. The anchor engine was repaired. She was docked and her bottom cleaned and painted with one coat of red lead, and some minor repairs were made to the hull. Her under-water section is in good condition.

*Alice M. Gill.*—The steamer *Alice M. Gill*, of about 264 tons gross burden, under charter as a light-house tender, was continuously employed from July 1 to November 28, 1900. She delivered materials in July at 15 light-stations. She received materials at 10 light-stations for return to the storehouse. The hull, boilers, and machinery of the tender were examined on July 22, 1900. During August the tender delivered materials at 24 light-stations, besides conveying the engineer of the district on a trip of inspection to nearly all the stations in the district. During September and October she delivered and placed riprap stone at 4 light-stations, and delivered material at 7 light-stations; conveyed a working party and surplus material from Pottawatomie to Grassy Island, and delivered material at 3 other stations. She delivered riprap stone, working party, and tools at Racine Reef beacon, Wisconsin, and material for making alterations and additions at 5 other stations. The metal elevated walk for Sheboygan pierhead, Portage Lake pierhead range, and St. Joseph pierhead range, with other material, she transported from Milwaukee to the St. Joseph light-house depot for storage for the winter, together with the cabin outfit. The steam-capstan windlass was taken aboard there, and the boat proceeded to Sheboygan, Wis., and was put out of commission on November 28, 1900. She went into commission again on April 10, 1901. She delivered tools, etc., at Racine pierhead, and visited St. Joseph, Mich., took on board factory work, pontoons, small boats, and cabin outfit, and delivered material at 21 different light-stations. Material was taken on board at 7 stations for delivery. In June she delivered material at 10 light-stations. The tender took on board a working party at Wind Point, and tools at Racine for transportation to Muskegon Lake, to establish Bank Point beacon, and after assisting at this work proceeded to Petite Pointe au Sable with a working party, tools, and material, and 125 cubic yards of gravel. She steamed about 7,357 miles, and consumed some 462 tons of bituminous coal and about 23½ tons of anthracite coal.

#### *Tenth district.*

*Haze.*—This wooden screw steamer, which was built in 1876, is of 316 tons gross and 200 tons net burden, and is used as an inspection and supply vessel and as a buoy tender. She was docked May 22, 1901, and her under-water hull was found in good condition. Her boilers were inspected and repaired during the winter. She has received a new boat and another is nearly ready for delivery. The *Haze* was laid up in winter quarters at the Detroit light-house depot on December 20, 1900, and resumed work March 15, 1901. She steamed some 7,093 miles, with an expenditure of about 308 tons of coal.

*Warrington.*—This wooden steam screw barge was built in 1868 and is of 257 tons gross burden. From December 4, 1900, to May 1, 1901, she was laid up in winter quarters at the Buffalo light-house depot. During the remainder of the year she was employed in making inspections of the light and fog-signal stations, transporting and handling materials, and transferring employees connected with various works of repairs and improvement. She steamed some 5,796 miles and consumed about 433 tons of coal. She was put in dry dock twice during the year for repairs. Some 51 feet of keel was renewed; the old rudderpost was cut out and fastened to the forward side of the rudder to form a counterbalance; the iron shoe was replaced by one of steel; the propeller wheel was removed, the keyway was dressed and provided with a new key; 30 braces and 60 crowfeet were replaced by larger ones in the boiler over the combustion chamber; 20 rivets were renewed and the seams were calked all along the side of the boiler. A new hydraulic steering apparatus was provided. Various minor repairs were made.

#### *Eleventh district.*

*Marigold.*—This iron screw steamer was built in 1890, and has a displacement of 587.43 tons. She received repairs to the main and auxiliary engines, including new piston rods, valves, valve seats, piston rings, steam connection, and water tank. The vessel was docked, the propellers were changed, and the rudder bearings were repaired. The flanges around the hawse pipes were calked, and the lignum vitae was renewed in the stern bearings. The main-deck gangway gates and rails were renewed and the deadlight was repaired. The bottom of the tender was cleaned and



ainted. The *Marigold* was employed in inspecting light-houses and delivering supplies and fuel to light stations and fog signals. She steamed some 12,742 miles and consumed about 733 tons of bituminous coal, delivering supplies to 234 lights and 31 steam fog-signal stations.

*Lotus*.—This wooden steam screw launch, of about 15 tons gross burden, laid up at the Detroit light-house depot, is rotten and worthless and unfit for service. It has been inspected and condemned, but was not expended at the end of the year.

*The launch of the Amaranth*.—This launch was laid up at the Detroit depot during the year. The interior was rebuilt, the boiler and engine being moved 2½ inches nearer the stern, new sills were provided, and the cockpit and the seats were rebuilt. The engine was overhauled and repaired, and the propeller wheel was key-seated and refitted.

*Amaranth*.—This steel screw steamer was built in 1892, and is of about 744 tons gross burden. The worn out smokestack was replaced, a new floor was laid in the forward hold, the fenders and deck hatches were renewed, new gratings were provided for the hatches, a concrete floor was laid in the crew's bathroom, and a new bath tub was provided; the lining of the doors of the boilers was renewed, metallic packing was provided for the high-pressure valve rods, and a worn-out sprocket wheel of the steam windlass was renewed. The tender visited nearly all of the light stations in the district, delivering more or less material for construction and repairs to most of them.

She delivered the material for the construction of the buildings for the St. Marys River light-house and buoy depot; was employed in connection with the work of rebuilding the top of one of the cribs of the Lake St. Clair twenty-foot channel; in removing the light-house structures from the old south pier, and the erection of temporary structures on the new pier at Duluth Harbor, Minnesota; in transferring the rear beacon of the old Duluth range to Superior pierhead range light-station; in transporting material and working parties to Gull Rock, Birch Point range, Devils Island, and Raspberry Island light-stations; in transporting the contractor, with workmen and material, to Duluth range light-station for the construction of a combined light-tower and fog-signal building; and in delivering the metal work for the towers erected at Cheboygan rear range and Birch Point range light-stations, and the metal work for the iron beacon now being built at Duluth rear range light-station. During the year the tender delivered at 122 light-stations 1,325 tons of material. In doing this she steamed about 8,685 miles and consumed some 780 tons of coal. The tender was in winter quarters from December 6, 1900, to April 19, 1901, during which time about 120 tons of coal were consumed. The boilers of the tender were inspected and tested in October, 1900, and the boilers subjected to a pressure of 172½ pounds, the safety valves being set at a working pressure of 115 pounds. The gasoline launch of the tender was equipped with an 8-horsepower steam boiler and engine.

#### *Twelfth district.*

*Madrono*.—This iron screw steamer was built in 1885, and is of about 412 tons gross burden. She was undergoing extensive repairs until September 1, 1900, and after that date was employed in attending to the buoyage, supply, and inspection of the district. She changed, placed, or replaced 82 buoys; painted or repaired 2 beacons; landed some 747 tons of coal at 22 stations; delivered supplies at 41 stations, and visited 82 stations for inspection. In doing this she steamed about 8,714 miles upon a consumption of some 853 tons of bituminous coal. The crew was employed at the light-house depot 577 hours and the vessel was laid up 88 days for repairs. The repairs under way at Mare Island Navy-Yard in connection with the installation of the new boilers were completed on September 1, 1900. In addition to the above the following-named repairs were made: A new set of air-pump valves and a fusible plug in the top of the combustion chamber were supplied; a key was made and fitted for the low-pressure eccentric; the copper steam-whistle pipe was extended so as to be 6 feet above the pilot house, and a new Blake pump and steam steering gear were installed. The ship's boats and rigging are in good condition. A surfboat and a 21-foot alco-vapor launch were furnished. The *Madrono* was docked in January, 1901, at San Francisco and her bottom painted. She steamed about 8,714 miles, consuming some 853 tons of bituminous coal.

*Madrono's steam launch*.—This launch, which is used for communicating with the depot at Yerba Buena Island and for distributing supplies to harbor stations, etc., is in good condition. New tubes were put in the boiler, the air pump was rebored, and a bucket cover and rings were put in. During the year this launch ran about 2,308 miles on a consumption of some 22 tons of coal.

*Hazel*.—This small wooden screw launch is of about 7 tons gross burden and was used in attending construction parties at the bay stations. In August, 1900, and

again in April, 1901, she was taken from the water and scraped and painted and her machinery was put in good order. She ran about 1,260 miles on a consumption of some 13 tons of coal.

*Thirteenth district.*

*Manzanita*.—This wooden screw steamer was built in 1879, and is of 450 tons gross burden. She steamed some 13,203 miles on about 1.168 tons of coal. She was under steam some 338 days, and her machinery was in motion some 62 days. She delivered 188 tons of coal at the light and fog-signal stations and light-vessels; established, changed, replaced, or renovated 124 buoys; repaired, repainted, or rebuilt 18 beacons; made 10 inspection trips; delivered 293 tons of supplies, etc., also about 21,476 feet of lumber at the various light-stations, post lights, and light-vessels, and was employed 489 hours at the buoy depot renovating buoys and the like.

*Columbine*.—This steel screw steamer was built in 1892, and has a displacement of about 550 tons. During the year she steamed some 16,117 nautical miles and consumed about 1,599 tons of coal. She was used for construction and repair duty and, in addition, landed 88 tons of coal, 114 tons of freight at light and fog-signal stations; set, changed, and renovated 138 buoys; established 15 new aids, renovated 16 beacons, renovated 41 post lights, and made 12 inspection trips, and when not otherwise employed was employed at the light-house depot. During January, 1901, she was docked and cleaned and a coat of anticorrosive compound and one of antifouling compound were applied.

*Fourteenth district.*

*Goldenrod*.—This is a steel stern-wheel steamer. She was built in 1888 and is of 461 tons gross. Two trips of supply and inspection were made during the year. She steamed about 5,100 miles and consumed some 653 tons of coal.

*Fifteenth district.*

*Lily*.—This is a wooden side-wheel steamer, built in 1875, and is about 507 tons gross burden. She made 11 trips of supply and inspection—3 trips on the Mississippi River above St. Louis, 6 on the Mississippi River between St. Louis and Cairo, and 2 on the Illinois River. The hull of the tender, which was repaired at Mound City in January and February, is now in excellent condition. The decks, wheelhouses, and upper works, and the main boilers are in good condition. The main engines, which have been in use since 1875, are old and worn. The tender ran about 5,916 miles and burned some 26,712 bushels of coal during the year.

The following is a recapitulation of the work done by the light-house tender: She was employed 178 days, was unemployed 187 days, and was under way about 1,506 hours. She issued 14,165 gallons of illuminating oil and 88 gross of wicks. She visited 1,849 light-stations, moved 272 light-stations, reset 52 light-stations, established 48 lights, discontinued 37 lights, established 95 day marks, and discontinued 40 day marks.

*Sixteenth district.*

*Joseph Henry*.—This wooden side-wheel steamer was built in 1880 and is of 453 tons gross burden. By reason of her age she is constantly in need of repairs, and it requires great care to keep her fit for service. During the year she steamed about 8,504 miles and consumed some 1,418 tons of coal. She was under steam 143 days, exclusive of 222 days on the donkey boiler. The machinery was in motion, exclusive of the electric-light engine, for about 67 days.

In these printed statements, the report made as to the condition of each tender refers to her state of cleanliness and the order and discipline of her crew, rather than to the age or usefulness of her hull and machinery.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW, *Secretary*.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
*House of Representatives.*

FRIDAY, *March 7, 1902.*

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. C. F. SHOEMAKER, REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. For expenses of the Revenue-Cutter Service will you have any deficiency for this year?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I am trying to fight it off, but I do not think I will be able to, but I can not tell you what it will be. It will be all due to the cost of repairs which are now under way and the cost of fuel. Last year we were handicapped with coal and things of that kind up in the Bering Sea which ran the expenses up very much. Those things are unavoidable and there is no way of getting out of it. They are things you can not look forward to and take any account of. That is the trouble about this.

The CHAIRMAN. Now at the bottom of page 62 you itemize in detail?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. First, pay of officers (active, retired, and permanent waiting orders lists), and you give the aggregate as \$399,300. Can you separate it and say how much for active and how much for retired and how much for permanent waiting orders lists?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Well, I think you will find that in the Book of Estimates separate.

The CHAIRMAN. Possibly so.

Captain SHOEMAKER. It is all there.

The CHAIRMAN. We will just look at it for a moment. The active list seems to be \$372,800 and one captain retired. How did he happen to be retired?

Captain SHOEMAKER. By joint resolution of Congress for meritorious services at Manila on full pay. That is Captain Hodgson.

The CHAIRMAN. The permanent waiting orders list amounts to \$22,200—

Captain SHOEMAKER. That has been reduced.

The CHAIRMAN. And covers 26 people?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It did include 39 when the bill was passed. It has died off since.

The CHAIRMAN. That is practically a retired list?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That is a retired list.

The CHAIRMAN. On full pay?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Oh, no, sir. Those men were retired on half pay. There is only one man retired on full pay and that was by joint resolution of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, under the legislation creating a waiting orders list, that list will disappear unless the law is changed when these people die?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not add to it?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Not unless by special enactment of Congress. It was only for that time, and provided for a number of officers then disabled by age and physical defects contracted in the line of duty.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are there now on the active list who are in fact disabled?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Well, it is a pretty difficulty matter to tell

how many come in under—I know what you mean—this bill which is pending.

The CHAIRMAN. This bill which is pending makes a retired list on half pay? I have not read it.

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, sir; on three-quarters pay.

The CHAIRMAN. The same as the Army and the Navy?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to get at is this waiting orders list. Legislation was enacted when?

Captain SHOEMAKER. On the 2d of March, 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. And 39 was the number?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Thirty-nine were retired under that law, and after its execution of course it passed out and there has never been any since. The men have been growing old and unfit for work.

The CHAIRMAN. How many captains, if you know?

Captain SHOEMAKER. There are seven off duty to-day who would come under that provision on account of advanced years. They range all the way from 64 to 72 years of age.

The CHAIRMAN. How many first lieutenants?

Captain SHOEMAKER. None; nor second lieutenants.

The CHAIRMAN. And third lieutenants?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, sir; no third lieutenants.

The CHAIRMAN. Captain of engineers?

Captain SHOEMAKER. He is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty-five chief engineers?

Captain SHOEMAKER. There are about five not fit for duty, but they are still on duty.

The CHAIRMAN. And first assistant engineers?

Captain SHOEMAKER. None.

The CHAIRMAN. And second assistant engineers?

Captain SHOEMAKER. One who has developed consumption.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, legislation creating a waiting orders list at this time the same as you had in 1895 would pick up about 13?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I should think about that. The last count that was made of that thing that we could be positive about is 13 or 14.

The CHAIRMAN. I am asking this because I have not even read the bill. This legislation that is pending makes a retired list like unto the Navy and the Army, and if that was enacted to-day how many men would it affect?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That is just what I have stated, as far as we are able to count. Now, what there might be, what physical defects may be developed by it, we have no knowledge, nor can anyone else have until they are examined. I can not tell anything about it. I do not believe it would go beyond 4 or 5 other men at the very outside.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean 4 or 5 additional?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other provisions in that bill except the creation of a retired list?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Oh, yes, sir; quite a number. One provision was for placing the pay on the same plane as the Army and Navy. The other provision is the retiring provision, and the other is to regulate the rank and relations between the services.

The CHAIRMAN. About what per cent of increase of pay would there be under the bill if enacted?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Ten per cent for every five years of service.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not sought to change the rate of pay except as the increase is given for length of service?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It will be practically the same thing.

The CHAIRMAN. But to start on there is no increase for length of service in the Revenue-Cutter Service?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, sir; nothing. If a man gets his salary once he has got it for all time and at the same figure.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this bill retroactive?

Captain SHOEMAKER. In what regard?

The CHAIRMAN. Here you have got 220 officers. Will it take officers from the commencement of their service and apply to them this rule?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Just exactly as in the case of naval officers under the personnel bill. A man who has seen twenty years' service gets 40 per cent increase on his salary.

The CHAIRMAN. And no increase after that?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, sir; as it is positively provided in the army law, there shall be no increase above 40 per cent under any circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what is the estimate that that will add to the annual roll, or what would it add for the next year?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We made the figures for three years at the sum of \$132,000. That is, providing the present retired list were increased in the same way that the future retired list would be.

The CHAIRMAN. But the first year if you run back from the commencement of the service would be largely above that amount?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, sir. The calculation was based upon the number that would become eligible for increase of pay. You see there would be a certain number of captains to-day who would be entitled to that increase, and there would be a certain number of first lieutenants who would be entitled to it; and then going the other way there would be a lot more not entitled to the increase, but they would be entitled to a small increase perhaps of 10, 15, or 20 per cent—perhaps something like that—and there are a certain number entitled to the 40 per cent, a certain number to 20 per cent, and so on down to some of the lower grades where they would be entitled to none and would not be for three years to come.

The CHAIRMAN. So, for the first three years you calculate the amount would be about \$132,000 a year?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That is what we calculate on.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what is the other provision in the bill you spoke of?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I have given you all of them—the retired list, the increase of pay, and the regulation of the rank of the officers of the service to the other services.

The CHAIRMAN. This increase of pay which you estimate the first three years at \$132,000 a year would cover the permanent waiting orders' list?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That is right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, is it understood that after the expiration of the three years that there would still be a further increase from this legislation?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be about the same?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It would keep along about the same, perhaps.

The CHAIRMAN. I almost feel like begging your pardon for asking these questions—

Captain SHOEMAKER. Not at all. I am very glad to give you any information I can in regard to the matter. We did the same work and do it, and always have done the same work the Navy does, and we think we ought to get the same pay for it; that is the size of it. We have earned it.

There has been a great deal of objection made on the part of members to the enactment of this bill on the ground that it is an entering wedge for a civil pension list. I do not conceive and I do not think anyone can who thoroughly understands this subject that the Revenue-Cutter Service bears any more relation, or closer relation to civil service per se than the Army and Navy. We do exactly the same duty they do, and in some instances they do a great deal of civil work such as we do. Take, for instance, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Light-House Establishment, and all those kindred services that were officered and manned by naval people, whereas when it comes in the matter of war—it, however, is not dependent upon a state of war for the President to put this service in cooperation with the Navy.

We are always ready to go at the tap of the drum and have always been in every war that the country has known, and I do not think you need go further back than the Spanish war to prove that, where we had twenty vessels of our service carrying something like a thousand men and a hundred and odd guns into that war. We go into that, not as volunteers or militia or auxiliaries, but we go into it as an integral arm of the public service at the will of the President of the United States under the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, of course, if you are to have a deficiency under this first item, you will ascertain it by the 1st of July?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; by the time you are ready to make up your general deficiency bill. I had a deficiency last year of \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the completion of one revenue cutter of the third class, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$37,500. That is the amount necessary within the limit for a cutter for the St. Marys River?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will be completed when?

Captain SHOEMAKER. On the 1st of August, and, in fact, they promised it by the 1st of June.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you make a statement in detail of your expenditures each year to Congress?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We do in the estimates which the law requires. The law says that these expenditures shall be made in the report in detail to the Secretary and the marginal note by the side of the law says "annual estimates," and this is the way in which this thing has been done. The literal meaning of the law has never been complied with. I have simply during my incumbency followed the precedents established in the office and have not made up the expenditures except as I tell you, and those you have in the Book of Estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there something else you want to say?

Captain SHOEMAKER. There is something I want to say, and that is you will observe I have asked for \$1,400,000 this year. That looks like an increase of \$200,000 over the appropriation of last year. In point of fact it is an increase of about \$160,000, and now I invite your attention to my letter which accompanies this in the Book of Estimates, in which it is stated there are two vessels to be added to the service which will come in, and I want to say to you now about the 1st of August, or perhaps earlier, instead of there being two

there will be three. The contract for this last vessel we have been talking about had not been made when I wrote that letter. Now, that makes three; two are for the lakes and one was originally designed to go to the Pacific, but I sent a ship to take her place, and the new ship, building at Richmond, will be sent to Porto Rico. That will save us asking Congress to appropriate for that coast, which we have done two or three times.

That is what I wanted to say in that regard, because I wanted you to understand in regard to this apparent increase that it is an increase only of about \$160,000 over the appropriation and the deficiency of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know what the committee may do about the amount. However, if the appropriation would be short, Congress will meet again in December; if it be in the condition of last year, when you came in with an estimate of \$40,000 and as you are liable to come in again this year—

Captain SHOEMAKER. But I want to say to you if you make the same appropriation this year you did last year your deficiency for the next year is going to be three or four times of what it has been and instead of being \$40,000 it will be more nearly \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you have got three additional vessels ready for the service, and this increases the amount of your deficiency, dependent upon the price of coal, etc.?

The CHAIRMAN. That is all the time going up. It is not going down a cent's worth, or any other supplies that I can buy. We are increasing all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. I was not aware of anything myself, unless it be sugar.

Captain SHOEMAKER. There is nothing going down, and our expenses are bound to increase. I want to say I have estimated as closely as I can, and I am unwilling to say for a second that I can ask a dollar less. That, of course, I leave in your hands.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

### STATEMENT OF MR. O. H. TITTMANN, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of page 69, for surveys and necessary resurveys of the Pacific coast, including the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska and other coasts on the Pacific Ocean under the jurisdiction of the United States, you estimate \$107,500. What surveys are you making on the Pacific coast?

Mr. TITTMANN. During the last season we made surveys in Alaska chiefly; that is, we had two vessels in the Icy straits and two vessels in the Fox Island passes. They are the great passes through which the ships go to the Bering Sea, and we had a very successful season.

You see, they have to lay up in the fall because it gets so stormy, and three of the vessels came back and laid up because it was cheaper, and the fourth, the *Pathfinder*, was sent to Manila, and since her arrival there, I think early in December, she has been engaged in making surveys there since. Then we have made surveys up near San Diego, and we are making surveys in the Philippines. That is the work we are doing on the Pacific Ocean side now.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of work are you doing in the Philippines; you say you have already sent a vessel there, the *Pathfinder*?

Mr. TITTMANN. We are doing a great deal of work there. We have not a very large force, but we have had it excellently managed by a young man whom we sent over there. He has established an office there in a building which is now under the direction of the department of commerce of the Philippine government, with which he has direct connection. He trains Filipino draftsmen. We sent competent draftsmen over there to train them, and he undertook immediately the publication of charts. They made original surveys; I think they surveyed about ten of the harbors. They are not extensive surveys, but they are important harbors for which surveys were required, and they have published, as far as I know now, about fifteen charts, which were lithographed, printed, and published there.

They then issued notices to mariners, quite elaborate ones, because a great deal of information, of course, has come into the office on account of the increase in traffic. These notices to mariners are not only the result of our own work, but the fleet notices are sent to him by the naval authorities and he publishes those, and then the reports brought in by the merchant shipping are immediately published by him. He is, I want to say, also publishing reconnaissance surveys, and they are included on these charts of which I speak, which surveys were made by naval officers at the request of the commanding officer of the fleet. Admiral Rodgers sent him three or four, I think three, reconnaissance surveys, made by naval officers at Mindanao, and asked whether he would publish them, and he said yes, and he published them, as of course he is authorized to do.

The Philippine Commission also provided enough money in the purchase of a small steamer, which had to be repaired, but which has made a survey of the anchorage for Manila and Cavite, and that map has been published. We have had, therefore, two vessels there, but the *Pathfinder* is under orders now, as soon as the season is opened, to go back to Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people have you over there?

Mr. TITTMANN. We have of our own men—I leave out the *Pathfinder*, because that, of course, is a separate complement—12 men, including those on the way; but 3 of them are ordered back, so we will say there are 9 men. There are 3 on the way, and 3 have been ordered back. That is one of the difficulties we will certainly meet, in that we have to relieve the people after two or three years' service.

The CHAIRMAN. What grade of people are those whom you send over there?

Mr. TITTMANN. For instance, Mr. Putnam is the director of that work, and gets \$2,000 a year as assistant. Mr. Denson and Mr. Rhodes have been promoted to the places of assistants at \$1,200 a year, and the rest of them we call aids, and there are three we call extra observers, men who we had to employ for lack of other help. Now, shall I go on and state these things?

The CHAIRMAN. Generally, just about what you have. You say you have 9 people practically there?

Mr. TITTMANN. We have 9 people there, and the *Pathfinder* and its complement, and for the *Research*, for which, of course, we have an engineer and surgeon—I did not include those in this—we have also sent over just now one of our assistants to take charge of the *Research* force.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the little new steamer?



Mr. TITTMANN. This is the little new steamer; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the appropriation made from the insular government?

Mr. TITTMANN. The insular government has passed one resolution in which they agree to appropriate a sum not to exceed \$80,000, so as to make it about half of what our expenses are there, according to a tentative proposition that we submitted to them. They have appropriated for this half year only about \$14,000 or \$15,000, because we have not called on them for more. We could not very well. In addition to the \$80,000 which they are willing to appropriate—that is, a sum not to exceed \$80,000—they have purchased a steamer, and they have agreed to purchase another one, so we will have two small steamers.

The CHAIRMAN. That expense is to come out of the \$80,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir; that is additional. The maintenance will come out of the \$80,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have only spent \$14,000 outside of the purchase of the steamer?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; that is about the sum. I am speaking now only of the insular funds. I do not think that we have spent that, because that is the appropriation that was made, I think, about the 9th of January to carry us to the end of this fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is contemplated that the whole appropriation from the insular government will be \$80,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And then the one steamer that has been bought and the other that is to be bought, those are in addition to the \$80,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; that is, not the maintenance, but the purchase.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the maintenance to be paid in whole or in part by the insular government?

Mr. TITTMANN. In whole, save in regard to the experts which we really have to furnish because they can not get them over there, and we can not furnish them altogether because we must train our men for the work.

The CHAIRMAN. You utilize some of the natives over there as draftsmen?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; for draftsmen. They are quite skillful. They have drawn all these charts [indicating]. We have just one draftsman and three Filipinos. The draftsman I sent over there was a fine draftsman, detailed to go over there and organize that branch of the work. He is to come back and I have just sent his relief over. They have three Filipinos in the office and they are very clever with the work.

The CHAIRMAN. When you come to the actual survey, the manning of the steamer or steamers, and the work connected with it in the field, whatever the proper term is, do you utilize the natives to any extent?

Mr. TITTMANN. We do for all work such as the people whom we class as laborers do here. For instance, most of the surveys that I spoke of before were made in a very economical manner. That is, Mr. Putnam sent an aid, one of our technical young men, to a particular locality, and there the men made the necessary astronomical determinations and made the topographical survey. He had to hire help, that is, the hands. He hired them on the spot, and then he hired a boat, and he had to train the men to make the soundings, and they have shown wonderful aptness.

The CHAIRMAN. In the archipelago there is a large amount of surveying absolutely necessary?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, there was a small appropriation somewhere here for aids, was there not?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; 15 aids.

The CHAIRMAN. And it was contemplated that the fund should be available in whole or in part for the instruction and training of the natives? What have you done with that fund?

Mr. TITTMANN. The fund has been untouched, except so far as the employment of one native is concerned. He is at the office now. A Filipino, a young man of good family, who studied in Spain. He seems to have had some training. He has only just arrived, and so I can not say very much about him. We held an examination over there, making it somewhat easier than here, but we can not find suitable people. They have not the proper education; they seem to study literature and jurisprudence, and Mr. Putnam thinks it will be three or four years before we can really count on getting any help from Filipino people, technically educated for work of this kind. We do not, of course, expect their men to be educated as our young men are, and we adapted the examination to that purpose. I want to ask you to permit us to use that fund for the employment of aids, which requires no legislation, but of course it requires the consent and knowledge of the committee. I could have utilized that fund to very good advantage if I could have employed aids. While there was nothing in the law against it, I, of course, felt that the representation to you was entirely different, and we felt that the fund could not be touched.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything about the suggestion in the estimate here?

Mr. TITTMANN. Nothing except instead of keeping the salary at \$720 the words "not to exceed" have been inserted, having in mind that \$720 is too large pay for the aids we get over there not fully competent, and we did not want to spoil the market.

The CHAIRMAN. "For twenty-three aids at not to exceed \$720 each;" that appropriation has not been expended?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir; except in this case of the one native.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want to have the item continued for another year with a change in the language "not to exceed" \$720?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is your estimate?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose that appropriation is allowed; how will you expend it?

Mr. TITTMANN. I should draw from the Civil Service Commission for as many aids as they could furnish me within this limit, which is 14 more than we now have.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, if this appropriation continues 14 of the 23 would be utilized for aids of our people?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; save anyone should turn up at any time. We would still prefer the Filipino if we could get him.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the necessity for taking your own men, how did this item run prior, 23 absolute?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think there were 15 new ones, so we probably had 8.

The CHAIRMAN. Those 8 are employed?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. With the conditions changed and with the experiment tried, is it necessary for the service that this appropriation should continue in view of utilizing it substantially for the training of our own people, with a view to their use in the archipelago?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. I made no extra estimate for help, because this was the condition, and I wanted to bring it to the attention of the committee and ask that the appropriation be continued. We will have to do that, or else I think we can not succeed.

Mr. BENTON. Will that be above the estimate you make here on page 75, the final estimate?

Mr. TITTMANN. There is no change so far as that is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Putting in the words "not to exceed" \$720, I understand you to say, is only to enable you to pay less than that where it has been indicated that \$720 was probably more than needed?

Mr. TITTMANN. The idea was this: That \$720 for a Philippine aid on the other side is rather large pay; that is, if we get men who are not expert, and it was only on that account that I put that in before I had heard from Mr. Putnam so definitely as I have heard now. He felt certain that we could not get them for three or four years, but I still think it proper to leave the provision there.

The CHAIRMAN. You still think it should be "not to exceed"?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So as to give you a free hand?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. The additional 15 aids were intended to be Filipinos?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And the places are now filled by our own people?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The necessity for that, as I understand it, is the necessity for that service there?

Mr. TITTMANN. Very largely there, the difficulty being that if we were to send men over there, at the end of two years, when they became most efficient, they would have to come back and go into a colder climate. I think that is why it is necessary that people of this kind should be employed by us, so that we can send men over there and relieve them—exchange places with them. I think that is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. "For offshore soundings and examination of reported dangers on the coasts of the United States," page 70, you had \$10,000, and your estimate for the coming year is \$15,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cause for that increase?

Mr. TITTMANN. Chiefly for the purpose of employing additional nautical experts. The appropriation for offshore soundings and examinations and employment of pilots and nautical experts is practically mortgaged in salaries to men of that kind. At the outbreak of the Spanish war, when the naval officers were withdrawn, we had, of course, to employ new men in those places.

Now, I want an additional man, at least one, for the Philippine work, and I estimated that his salary would be about \$1,800, and that we would spend the difference either for an assistant to him or in sending him about—to pay his expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the service as it is requires, in your judgment, an increase of \$4,900?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Under "Pay of office force" you submit an increase in the salary of the disbursing officer?

Mr. BENTON. Why does that man have to give a bond of \$40,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. I do not know. There is quite a history connected with that office. The disbursing officer in 1850 got \$2,500. Then that salary was gradually increased until it got up to \$4,000 a year. Then

when that disbursing agent retired it was reduced to \$2,500, then increased to \$2,800, and then in 1885, when during the Cleveland Administration the Survey fell into disrepute, the office was abolished. They tried that for a while, but found that on account of the diversity of our accounts it was necessary all the accounts should be audited by us, and I know that during the five years the present disbursing officer has been in charge not an item has been disallowed by the Auditor for the Treasury.

Mr. BENTON. That one man attends to all this business?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir; but he has all the responsibility. He has clerks under him. Up to the time when the salary was reduced to \$2,200 the bond was only \$20,000. The disbursing agents up in the Treasury are required to give a bond of only \$20,000, but he is required to give a bond of \$40,000. That is a pretty heavy bond and costs some money. I do not know how much he has to pay. He is very efficient. Of course an efficient officer who calls the attention of the superintendent to places where economy can be introduced is a very valuable man, and this is a man of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not a \$20,000 bond answer every purpose just as well as a \$40,000 bond?

Mr. TITTMANN. I should think so, but they require it, I suppose, because of the advances that he has to make.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that required by legislative provision?

Mr. TITTMANN. I do not know; I think not. I think the Treasury regulates it.

The CHAIRMAN. The advances are somewhat regulated by the size of the bond?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; he advances money to the people out in the field—it is the only way we can carry on the work—and therefore his risk is greater. Every one of our officers is bonded; the people out in the field also give bonds.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate of nine instead of seven at \$720 each, on page 76, under "chart correctors, buoy colorists, stenographers, writers, typewriters, and copyists?"

Mr. TITTMANN. I think the first item is under "buoy colorists," nine instead of seven. That is an increase.

The CHAIRMAN. This letter covers all the changes?

Mr. COURTS. Yes, sir; all the changes additional to those in the estimate.

The letter referred to by the chairman is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, December 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey recommending certain modifications of the estimates for that Bureau for the fiscal year 1903.

As the changes suggested are desirable and necessary, I trust they will receive your favorable consideration.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
*House of Representatives.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,  
*Washington, December 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following supplementary estimates, or modifications of existing estimates, for the fiscal year 1903, and request that they be approved and submitted to the Appropriation Committees of both Houses of Congress.

1. On page 295, line 1, of printed estimates, under the head of "Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, continued: chart correctors, buoy colorists, etc., continued"—for "seven, at \$720 each," substitute "nine, at \$720 each."

2. On same page, under the head of "Electrotypers and photographers, plate printers and their helpers, instrument makers, carpenters, engineer, and other skilled laborers"—for "nine, at \$1,200 each," substitute "ten, at \$1,200 each;" and for "three, at \$900 each," substitute "two, at \$900 each."

3. On same page, under the head of "Watchmen, firemen, messengers, and laborers, packers and folders, and miscellaneous work"—for "four, at \$700 each," substitute "two, at \$720 each; two, at \$700 each."

In explanation of the changes recommended, I beg to submit the following:

1. This increase of two is necessary on account of the increasing work in buoy coloring and chart correcting, in consequence of the increasing demand for charts. It is of the utmost importance that this work be kept up to date and the office be enabled to meet promptly all demands for charts.

2. This involves simply the substitution of a \$1,200 salary for one at \$900, and is asked for that justice may be done to the instrument maker (Otto Storm), who on January 1 will be transferred from the Bureau of Standards to the Coast and Geodetic Survey. For ten years prior to July 1 of this year his compensation was \$1,250 per annum, and since that date at the rate of \$1,400 per annum, but after his transfer can only receive \$1,000 per annum until provision is made in the appropriation act.

3. This is to provide for the watchman and laborer referred to in the explanatory note in the estimates. They each now receive \$720 per annum, and the change to \$700 in the estimates as originally submitted was a clerical error.

Respectfully, yours,

O. H. TITTMANN,  
*Superintendent.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. You state in your letter that this is necessary?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. It strikes at a very important part of the survey. We had an experience last summer and we had to send an expensive draftsman down on the shore division to color buoys. We have tried in every way to simplify that business, and I think this is absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 79, under "Office expenses," you submit an estimate of \$8,000 additional; you had \$32,000 and you ask for \$40,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And in the note you say:

"The necessity for the purchase of a large supply of instruments is urgent, and the increased demand on the office for output compels this request for the small increase asked for?"

Mr. TITTMANN. That is of course a very brief note, but the facts are very important. That item of "Office Expenses" is the only one out of which we can buy instruments. The estimate, which was submitted to me at the beginning of the year, was for \$20,000 for new instruments. We also have to provide for the repairs to our printing establishment and all our printing presses, and we have to purchase all the paper, and the demands are increasing, and the supply is not adequate. That is a small amount. Eight thousand dollars is the amount we turn into the Treasury annually, anyhow.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you turn that amount into the Treasury?

Mr. TITTMANN. The sales from charts and miscellaneous things last year amounted to \$8,000. That is not the reason we ask for this increased appropriation; I am only telling you that as a fact.

The CHAIRMAN. For reasons indicated, you submit an increase of \$8,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; and I beg to urge you that it is a very important item.

Mr. MOODY. Are there any officers of the Navy or enlisted men of the Navy in the service of the Coast Survey?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Since they left the service at the outbreak of the Spanish war none have returned?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Is there any prospect of any returning?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir. Under the present appropriation we employ our own people.

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SATURDAY, *March 8, 1902.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

STATEMENT OF MR. S. P. LANGLEY, SECRETARY.

The Hon. R. R. Hitt, regent of the Institution, was present.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Professor Langley, before we start on these estimates, is there anything you desire to say, or is there any estimate which you want to call attention to first?

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

Mr. LANGLEY. The one which comes first in the order is international exchanges. With regard to that, with your permission, I have brought Mr. Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, who will explain the reasons of the increase. We originally asked \$24,000, and we have now added \$5,800 on the request of the Library of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate \$26,000, and there is a document in regard to it?

Mr. LANGLEY. We estimated for \$26,000, and now ask for \$3,800 more, making \$5,800 with the \$2,000 additional asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it you desire to say about this? I have gone over this document 397.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Putnam can tell you more than I can, but in substance we wish to ask \$3,800 in addition to the \$2,000 additional estimated for, making in all \$5,800, in order to send these public documents which Mr. Putnam thinks should be sent to certain municipalities—39 of them, if I remember.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, you want to enlarge the law, as I recollect it, and instead of making exchanges with foreign Governments you wish to deal now with municipalities also?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; I understand that to be the case, Mr. Putnam, do I not?

Mr. HERBERT PUTNAM (Librarian of Congress). It is to enlarge the provision to meet the expenses of the enlarged distribution, Mr. Chairman. The provision of law authorizing this distribution, which was passed as long ago as 1867, if I remember aright, provided that the work of distribution should be carried on through the Smithsonian Institution, for meeting the expenses of all correspondence involved, the handling of material, and cost of transportation. Now, until the past year the number of depositories of our publications was only 48.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, abroad?

Mr. PUTNAM. That is abroad. Under the resolution passed last spring the number of possible depositories is as many as 100. We are authorized by law to enlarge the number of depositories, but there is not as yet any provision by law for meeting the additional expense of handling that work, of packing the material and transporting it, and to

meet the expenses of bringing to Washington the additional material we shall secure in exchange. The material which we get is, of course, no expense to us, except the expense of the material which we send. We get it for nothing, but there is a considerable expense in the cost of transportation.

Now, the 48 Government institutions that were on the exchange list down to last year did not by any means represent all the governments and institutions whose publications are of great service and of importance to us here at Washington, and among others the Secretary has in his letter particularly mentioned the important municipalities, and the additions to the exchange list would include certain governments not now included. It would include great municipalities such as London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and others which are publishing very important material that have not been in exchange with us, and the best way in which to secure the publications is by offering them some of ours. Now, the present provision covers an expenditure of about \$24,000, and \$3,800 more would, according to the estimate of the Secretary—

Mr. LANGLEY. Thirty-eight hundred dollars to be added to the two thousand.

Mr. PUTNAM. Five thousand eight hundred dollars more would cover the expense of taking care of the additional material which we should propose to secure under the enlargement of the exchange. All the expenditure for this purpose is under the Smithsonian Institution for the Library of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. In looking over the detailed statement of expenditures for international exchanges, under the Smithsonian Institution, I see there is \$15,000 made up by the pay roll; then under the head of general expenses, boxes, \$876; freight, \$3,587; postage, \$225; supplies, \$63, and stationery, \$291, which makes a total disbursement of \$21,000 for the year 1901, and the balance July 1, 1901, was \$2,935, which you had to cover into the Treasury. It strikes me that \$16,000 covers a good many salaries to handle a lot of stuff on which the freight is \$3,587?\*

Mr. LANGLEY. There is a very large correspondence, Mr. Chairman, and these clerks, most of them, are men who are able to employ foreign languages; one of them writes in four or five.

Mr. PUTNAM. And that includes the payment of your agents abroad?

Mr. LANGLEY. That includes the payment of agents abroad. We have 3 foreign agents, 1 at London, 1 at Leipzig, and 1 in Hungary.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not seem to have these down here. Does this include those?

Mr. LANGLEY. That includes them.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you call them?

Mr. LANGLEY. They go under the name of foreign agents.

The CHAIRMAN. How many sets of documents do you send abroad under this machinery?

Mr. LANGLEY. We send 48 sets abroad.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, of all the documents published by the United States you are furnished 48 sets?

Mr. LANGLEY. Each set represents, one with another, about 1,000 volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. About 1,000 volumes?

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\* See letter to Mr. Cannon explaining that the freight is really between \$7,000 and \$8,000.

Mr. LANGLEY. Say, in round numbers, there are 50,000 volumes sent abroad.

The CHAIRMAN. How do they come to you?

Mr. LANGLEY. They come back from all parts of Europe.

The CHAIRMAN. No, no, our documents; let us get at those first.

Mr. HITT. Whence do you receive them?

Mr. LANGLEY. They come from Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand; but do they come folded and boxed?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; we have to box them.

The CHAIRMAN. They come folded. For instance, take the agricultural Year-Book, or advertisements for star-route mail service, either; they come bound to you in calf?

Mr. LANGLEY. They come bound and we pack them and we pay for the boxes.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; you pack them. How often do you send them abroad; once a year?

Mr. LANGLEY. Oh, no; they are sent more nearly once a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they come folded and marked just as our public documents are?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Ready to put in the boxes?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. For instance, with the agricultural report you would have 48 volumes coming to you all folded and ready to go?

Mr. HITT. Are they addressed?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; we address them. The interior packages are sometimes addressed, but more ordinarily we address them, and make a distinction of sending those that are less urgent by slow freight and saving money on expressage.

The CHAIRMAN. The total freight is \$3,587; boxes, \$876, and postage, \$225; that represents your correspondence; and supplies, \$63, and stationery, \$291. Now, to send 48 sets of documents you have got \$16,000 worth of salaries and \$5,000 worth of freight, postage, stationery, boxes all told, with 22 people. Do not these people cool their heels most of the time?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; I can assure you they do not. We have three of these employees abroad.

The CHAIRMAN. What use is there of their being abroad?

Mr. LANGLEY. They are distributing agencies.

The CHAIRMAN. You have but 48 sets to send to 48 governments under the law. Now, then, why should there be three agents abroad trying to place those 48 sets? You could make the exchange of our documents to 48 governments directly, could you not?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; not exactly. There is a disposition among the larger governments to hold back, but the smaller governments are more anxious to come into the exchange. We are at this moment in correspondence with the British Government and with one or two others on that point. The treaty of Brussels has not been signed by these, and we are going along with a sort of modus vivendi with them. As regards these distributing agents, they are the same as would be necessary for any express company, and I can assure you they are hard-worked people. I have been there and personally interviewed them.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean these three agents particularly?

Mr. LANGLEY. I am speaking at this moment of those three agents abroad.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they not have an express service over on the



other side? Could you not address a box of books and send it either by freight or express, and upon being notified do they not get it? I am not quarreling, but I am just surprised. Is it possible that the placing of 48 sets of our documents in Europe and getting in return what we are entitled to by comity under the treaty requires three people abroad?

Mr. LANGLEY. I assure you it does: those three people at London and at Leipsic, and this new man in Hungary, whose name I can not now recall and whom I do not know personally, but I personally know the agents both at Berlin and Leipsic are overloaded with work. Any box going to them has to be opened and the whole contents taken out and redistributed.

The CHAIRMAN. Redistributed?

Mr. LANGLEY. I speak merely by way of illustration. If in one of these boxes there are 100 separate parcels, those parcels have to be taken out and redistributed from such a center as Leipsic.

The CHAIRMAN. Leipsic; that is in Germany?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you send one set to Germany?

Mr. LANGLEY. Oh, no; I see I have not explained all the complexity of the thing. Four of these 50 sets (I speak in round numbers) go to as many provinces in the German Empire, and then sendings under the same law go to individuals, learned societies, historians, and that class of people in those countries.

The CHAIRMAN. How many sets do you send to Germany?

Mr. LANGLEY. Four.

The CHAIRMAN. You send four sets to Germany?

Mr. LANGLEY. Four complete sets, independent of scientific, literary, and departmental publications, which go under the law to German societies.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they go to German societies other than the 48 sets?

Mr. LANGLEY. Oh, yes. I fear I have not made myself understood. These treaty stipulations authorizing other publications to be sent to private institutions replaced a practice begun sixty years ago, under which the institution paid out of its own private fund for the sending of this matter from one learned body in one part of the world to another learned body in another part of the world. The institution has, I can not state it exactly, but something like 23,000 foreign correspondents out of this country, and to those, these things are sent along with the Government documents.

The CHAIRMAN. How many did you say, 23,000?

Mr. LANGLEY. Very nearly 23,000 correspondents in all foreign countries.

The CHAIRMAN. That there are 23,000 learned societies or eminent gentlemen abroad who get these documents?

Mr. LANGLEY. I will not be sure about the exact number.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, say about that number?

Mr. LANGLEY. We send to learned societies and the like, in addition to the Government documents forwarded under the law. If, for instance, the Washington Academy of Sciences wants to send its publications to the Academy of St. Petersburg, under the law we send those, although they are not portions of the 50 sets, and similarly with others.

The CHAIRMAN. Section 3799 of the Revised Statutes says:

Of the documents printed by order of either House there shall be printed and bound 50 additional copies for the purpose of exchange in foreign countries.

Is there any other law than that?

Mr. LANGLEY. There is, although I can not at this moment state it. We are equally sending under the law those things of which I have just given instances.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hitt, do you know anything about it?

Mr. HITT. No; but I remember we have had conventions of that nature. I remember in Paris twenty-five years ago they had a convention, but I do not remember what its action was.

The CHAIRMAN. Are all of these things sent to these 23,000 people, things sent aliunde to the 50 sets authorized by this law in the section of the Revised Statutes, at the expense of the United States?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir; under the law. Allow me to say that the majority of the 23,000 correspondents abroad are merely names upon our books, and that while only a small portion are active correspondents, still there is a considerable number, reckoned in thousands, of people who, under the law, have these things sent to them quite regularly.

The CHAIRMAN. And the whole thing, including the 48 sets, is paid for out of this freight expenditure of \$3,587?

Mr. LANGLEY. No, sir; it is not paid for. I should add the Smithsonian Institution pays for a good deal of these expenses out of its private fund. This appropriation does not meet all the actual expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the Smithsonian expend out of its private fund?

Mr. LANGLEY. The Smithsonian expenditure includes the rooms and quarters, which are considerable ones; it includes all lighting and heating, and includes all the furniture.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it include the actual payment of freight or additional employees?

Mr. LANGLEY. It does not, except in this way, that the freight has been partly given to the Institution, and by it given to the Government.

Mr. HITT. By the companies?

Mr. LANGLEY. By the companies. The companies gave it, supposing the Smithsonian Institution to be engaged in a work of general public utility and an unselfish work. It was found to be a very slow and expensive method, more expensive, in some cases, than to pay for it. Now, this which you speak of, something less than \$4,000,\* is chiefly that portion which requires rapid distribution. For instances of where prompt intelligence is wanted abroad, the hydrographic reports of the Navy, the new light-houses established by Government, and like urgent sort of things may be mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you send that stuff, the hydrographic reports of the Navy and the Weather Bureau abroad?

Mr. LANGLEY. We have to do so, as it is a Government-published document.

The CHAIRMAN. Nine cases out of ten it is merely a reprint of their own charts over there.

Mr. LANGLEY. Well, I have heard abroad complaint particularly that they did not get some of the hydrographic reports. That complaint was made to me in Berlin two years ago, and they stated that when new light-houses or anything of that kind were established that they ought to be notified at once, and that they were not so notified;

\* It should have been stated that the freight amounts to nearly double this, but that only \$4,000 is paid from the appropriation, the rest being collected from the Bureaus.—(S. P. L.)

and afterwards I had that portion of it put in as a part of what we send by express.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$3,587.12 of freight, if I understand you, is the rapid freight, that part of your documents which you send in a hurry and do not trust to the ordinary slow lines?

Mr. LANGLEY. Partly it is. It is all the freight which is not given to us, in other words.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings us down to the question, how much is given to you?

Mr. LANGLEY. I can not answer that question offhand, but formerly all was given. It is only of later years the thing has been paid for. I will send in a statement of that, if you desire.

The CHAIRMAN. I will be glad if you will send in a statement of the amount of documents sent free as compared with those upon which you pay freight. Now, I would like to ask you, further, why it is not entirely practicable, if you want to send something—I hardly know how to describe it, but say to a white-button mandarin in China (I do not know what they call them over there); but suppose you wanted to send something to the late Li Hung Chang and you had a hundred other people in China, is it not entirely practical to address it to Li Hung Chang and get it over to the Chinese depot for distribution?

Mr. LANGLEY. No, if you will pardon me. It is practicable, but very much more expensive. We found the cheapest way to do it was in this way. If we entered into the express business and sent this direct to Mr. Li Hung Chang it would cost us a great deal more. For instance, if I have a hundred things sent abroad I can furnish them immensely more cheaply if I can put them together and send them in one box than if I put them in a hundred different boxes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you could afford much more freight because, take the four sets of documents which go to Germany, you have got an agent there with a depot. Do you have to pay rent for the depot?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; nothing more than is included in this salary; that pays the expense of the depot.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have these foreign gentlemen been in the public service?

Mr. LANGLEY. Oh, something like thirty years, and I think formerly they used to be paid by the Institution from its own funds. I know them personally; I have visited their depots, and I can assure you they are not making much money out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you have three; where do you say those three are?

Mr. LANGLEY. There is one in London, one is Leipzig, and one in Hungary. We have also an agent in Paris, but we do not pay him.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not pay that man?

Mr. LANGLEY. No, sir. There is not enough to make it worth while.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a labor of love with him?

Mr. LANGLEY. Well, he is a bookseller in the Rue des Saints Peres. It is not a very great labor and he feels it is a certain distinction among his fellow-bookmen to be known as the agent of the United States, and he serves wholly for nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send me a reference or a copy of the international agreement regulating the exchange of public documents and also a statement of all moneys paid by the Smithsonian Institution for rent, for freight, or for other charges on public documents sent from other departments or bureaus of the Government. Now there are certain other bureaus which want to send their docu-

ments abroad and pay to the Smithsonian aliunde of this appropriation?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir; there are.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give us a complete list of those, and have you in mind now about the aggregate of the amount you receive from other bureaus and departments?

(See letter, p. 141.)

Mr. LANGLEY. I can not say that offhand, but the principal one is the Geological Survey. Under an arrangement which we have entered into with it, Mr. Walcott pays annually something like \$4,000 or \$5,000. I think they attempted to conduct this thing themselves, and found it was much more expensive and have resorted to us as a measure of economy. May I ask Mr. Courts to be so kind as to give me a memorandum of what you desire?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Now, the object of this increased appropriation of \$5,000, as I gather from Mr. Putnam's statement, is to enable Mr. Putnam to avail himself of some legal provision, which I have not put my eye on yet, to send some additional sets with the hope of getting various municipalities on their own hook to send documents back which could be utilized in the public library here?

Mr. LANGLEY. Quite so, as I understand it. Mr. Putnam has asked us to send 10 additional documents. We send in round numbers 50 now, and he asks us to send 10 additional sets, which, it is estimated, will cost \$200 a set, our having the plant, etc., for sending them.

Then, in addition to that, Mr. Putnam asks us to send 38 sets. I will call those "municipal sets," and we find that could be done at a lower rate than the others, and we estimate those at one-half the others, or \$100 a set. That would make \$3,800, instead of at the rate of \$200, which the full sets are going to cost us. The full Government sets are estimated to cost us about \$200 per annum per set, and they are being sent nearly every month.

The CHAIRMAN. That is as to the 48?

Mr. LANGLEY. This is up to 48, then 10 more at \$200, making 58; we will call it 60 in round numbers. Then in addition to that, there being 100 provided for in all, there are 38 we estimate can be sent at \$100 per set, and we call these "municipal sets."

The CHAIRMAN. How can you do that?

Mr. LANGLEY. Because they are not so large. These things which go in those sets are not those going in the governmental sets.

Mr. HITT. That is a selection?

The CHAIRMAN. You do not send so many books?

Mr. HITT. It is not a complete list of all the Government publications.

The CHAIRMAN. How many additional people do you propose to employ abroad to do all that?

Mr. LANGLEY. I have not at this moment the intention of employing anybody. I think our present men will do it, although we are taxing them very hard.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to employ anybody abroad?

Mr. LANGLEY. I have no present intention of employing any additional person abroad. I wish you would allow me to assure you that those people abroad do not have an easy time; they are working hard and they earn their money.

The CHAIRMAN. I am just a little bit surprised, but I am surprised every day, as there are so many things which do not come within the range of my sight, that for thirty years there should have been three people cooling their heels abroad, not to be disrespectful to them—

Mr. LANGLEY. No, Mr. Chairman; all are foreigners. One was in London, and the one in Leipzig is an old man now who has been connected with the Institution for thirty years, who complained it was not possible for him to do the work and furnish the quarters and to provide the clerk hire for the money paid. We made a personal investigation into it. I sent a man to see him, and we were convinced that we could not get it done so cheaply by anybody else, and we raised him two or three hundred dollars, and in like manner we look closely into all.

Mr. HITT. Does Hector Bossange work gratuitously?

Mr. LANGLEY. I think he did in former years, but that was before my time.

Mr. HITT. He was paid by the immense gratification he received from such a glorious distinction.

Mr. LANGLEY. That is the condition under which the present people continue; they feel the glory is something.

The CHAIRMAN. The joint resolution of March 2, 1901, provides that certain documents may be sent in addition. I suppose they will not be sent unless the money is appropriated?

Mr. PUTNAM. I have no authority over the act of distribution; all I can do is to request the Smithsonian to forward these documents and bring back to us any material which we can secure in exchange.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose there is no appropriation made for sending these documents; of course you will not call for them?

Mr. PUTNAM. No, sir; I call for only those whose distribution I think is possible, which we know can be sent. Of course this provision includes the expense of bringing to us the material which ought to be found in the Library of Congress, important documents which there has never been in times past any systematic effort to secure.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, documents you are anxious to get, and for which you propose to pay the expenses both ways. That is to say, in sending public documents you pay the expenses, and then your agents pick up these there and pay the expenses of sending those books here?

Mr. LANGLEY. Not quite that. If we send something to France we send it to the border of the French Republic, and within those lines the people over there conduct the business. We only send to the border, or at any rate to the distributing agency of which I spoke, and this distributing agency takes charge of all the books which are sent to the libraries of the United States and the Library of Congress as part of its work.

The CHAIRMAN. But they do not by comity send back at their expense those documents to us?

Mr. LANGLEY. In some cases they do and in some cases they do not. I went over myself and I had a long conversation with the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, three years ago, in order to get the matter of comity regulated, and it is still open.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is enough on that item, unless there is something in addition that you want to say about it.

Mr. LANGLEY. No, sir; I think that this is all I can say.

#### AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

Mr. LANGLEY. Shall I proceed with the other items?

The CHAIRMAN. If you please; yes, sir.

Mr. LANGLEY. I think, Mr. Chairman, that you have a general and particular acquaintance with the subject of the ethnological researches for which \$60,000 is asked, and where \$50,000 was appropriated last year.

I wish to say that the Institution does not desire to press the request for the extension to the Philippine Islands. The other American possessions, I understand, are, under the decision of the Comptroller, included in this item. I presume that Hawaii, for instance, is an American possession and is so included.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, for this item you would suggest current law?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

#### ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the astrophysical observatory?

Mr. LANGLEY. You will pardon me if I refer to it more particularly, as it is a little personal to myself, and I think it is proper for me to do so. The Senate has brought in a resolution almost calling on us to show why the observatory should be here at all, or, at any rate, what we have done with the money you have been giving us.

I have here a volume of the annals of the Observatory, which has just been published [exhibiting volume] and I have here [exhibiting chart] one of the plans taken from the volume which will possibly be more intelligible than the big volume itself, which shows what we have done during the past eight or ten years.

This colored chart [exhibiting chart] is the spectrum which Sir Isaac Newton drew. A good deal after his time, Herschel discovered that there was something here [indicating on chart]. He did not know what; it was something invisible, like heat; but up to within ten years ago all that was known reached only to here [indicating on chart].

Everything that you see on this chart beyond the point marked 1.1, with the exception of one observation made by a Frenchman, and some previous work by me, has been added by this Observatory. It is very much the largest addition to Newton's work which has been done in that way since Newton, and it extends the work to nearly eight times the distance where he left it.

The CHAIRMAN. This is in connection with light?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And when you come to separate it, if that is the proper word, you get here [indicating on chart] certain colors?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; these colors here [indicating on chart].

The CHAIRMAN. And that [indicating on chart] is all they knew about it in Newton's time?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what is the necessity for all this?

Mr. LANGLEY. These [indicating on chart] are called absorption lines. They are caused by two things: First, by the metals that are glowing in the distant sun, and, second, by the absorptions that are caused here in the atmosphere of our own earth; and the practical side of it is that we see (what the meteorological bureaus are trying to discover) where the sun's energy goes. Everything that exists on the earth is supplied by the sun's energy, and we are by such means as this finding out what becomes of the main portion of that energy.

We are now hunting for such things as the cause of the India famines and other like immense effects of the sun upon the earth, and this is interesting not only to the inhabitants of Washington, but everybody who lives on the earth's surface, and in general this is the necessity of which you ask.

The CHAIRMAN. In Newton's time, when you came to deal with the rays of the sun, you had these different colors, and as to the energy of

the sun represented by this chart, that which by your experiments and kindred experiments had been found out, was then concealed?

Mr. LANGLEY. That is so.

The CHAIRMAN. It would still go on whether you found out or not. What is the practical use of all this?

Mr. LANGLEY. The practical use would be too long a story for me to tell.

The CHAIRMAN. Just in a general way?

Mr. LANGLEY. We are beginning to hope we can find out, for instance, why an India famine, which causes the loss of ten millions of lives, probably took place; and we are beginning to look forward to the time when we can prophecy an India famine as near as we can now prophecy as to the weather with the help of the Weather Bureau. Everything that goes on upon the earth's surface is affected by the sun and by the absorption of its rays in our own atmosphere. We have not reached the point yet where we can predict a coming harvest or foretell the periods of famine or plenty, but we are moving in that direction.

The CHAIRMAN. As a scientist, in your judgment, and in that of the people who make similar investigations, are practical results possible along this line?

Mr. LANGLEY. I do, indeed, believe so. I thought I would ask eminent European scientists in regard to that, and here [exhibiting letter] is a letter from Lord Kelvin, who at any rate established his character as a practical man by acquiring a great fortune from his practical scientific knowledge. He says:

The results already obtained by your own investigations on the solar spectrum are recognized throughout the scientific world as being of supreme importance; and any nation of Europe may well envy the United States of America the credit of having given to the world such admirable additions to "natural knowledge."

Lord Rayleigh writes:

I believe that all scientific men would agree to the thorough-going character of the work and as to the value of the results obtained. It is possible that those unacquainted with experiment may not appreciate the difficulties with which you have to contend and which you have so successfully surmounted.

Sir Robert Ball writes:

To anyone who is conversant with the astronomical work done in recent years, it seems wholly unnecessary to testify to the immense value of the work done at the astrophysical observatory under your superintendence.

He then goes into details, which I need not repeat.

Sir Norman Lockyer writes to the same effect.

Here is one letter which comes from the dean of European scientists, G. G. Stokes:

I received this morning, through the Smithsonian Institution, a copy of your last communication to the French Academy on the ultra-red part of the solar spectrum.

I can not deny myself the pleasure of congratulating you on the accomplishment of this vast and important labor. When I think of what it must all have been I am lost in admiration at the grandeur of the work.

Here are more such letters from American and European men of science [exhibiting letters].

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Professor, take the X-ray and the experiments that Marconi is trying, and all that line of investigation, are they akin to your investigations?

Mr. LANGLEY. The X-ray is, I think, akin to it, but, frankly, I do not know enough of the X-ray to explain it. As to Marconi's work, in my judgment, it is still more immediately practical than mine, in the sense that it is nearer to profitable pecuniary results.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it akin to your investigation?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; so far as that we are both doing the work before us through means of electricity. The instrument that does this work is an electrical one.

The CHAIRMAN. The X-ray and the wireless telegraphy, and all the things where you speak of the influence of the sun; all energy you say comes from the sun?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; practically all.

The CHAIRMAN. All these matters are investigations touching that force and therefore more or less related?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I must confess that I do not know anything about it. I recollect when this appropriation was made it was put in on your judgment.

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; I am responsible for it.

The CHAIRMAN. I, as a member of the House, agreed to it, taking it on trust.

Mr. LANGLEY. I hope we shall show you that we are getting the Government something for its money.

The CHAIRMAN. Under this item you ask for \$15,000 instead of \$12,000. Do you want the \$15,000 or the \$12,000?

Mr. LANGLEY. I want the \$15,000. For two or three years I have been trying to get another man to help us. I know that the committee looks with reluctance on the engaging of additional assistance. My time is given to administrative work, but when I get a leisure hour I go over to the observatory, where I have only two assistants employed to help in everything now doing there and where I want to add another man.

The CHAIRMAN. You want three assistants?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; but I have no special man in view.

Mr. HITT. You need how much additional appropriation?

Mr. LANGLEY. Three thousand dollars. I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, that this additional estimate is not only for this man but for our forthcoming publications. This publication which I have here [exhibiting volume], and from which I took that map, cost us \$4,500, which we paid out of our little appropriation of \$10,000, and afterwards \$12,000. Publishing this makes a terrible gap in our means for observations.

#### NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, reverting to the Museum, we come to the next item: "For cases, furniture, fixtures, etc., including salaries or compensation of all necessary employees." You have \$20,000 for the current year and you submit an increase of \$5,000. In glancing over this item, I said to myself that until you got some more space, current law ought to go. What do you say?

Mr. LANGLEY. I will state as to this particular item that it covers a matter which has come up very recently and is of importance. Several years ago the National Herbarium, one of the largest and most important in the world, was transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the National Museum, together with its antiquated cases, which are neither dust proof nor insect proof. During each year as much money as could be allotted to the purpose has been used in replacing these old cases, but the change has gone on altogether too slowly. Now, it is found that, despite the special pains taken to prevent it, this large and valuable collection of plants is being rapidly destroyed by insect pests.



Unless something is immediately done to stop it, the damage will be carried beyond all repair. The matter is a relatively small one as regards the amount of money involved, but it is one of extreme importance, and I trust the committee will see its way to make the appropriation \$30,000 instead of \$25,000, as first requested.

The CHAIRMAN. "For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government," you have \$180,000 the current year and your estimate is for \$200,000?

Mr. LANGLEY. That is what I wish to speak to you about more than anything else. Everything else is relatively unimportant compared to that. We do not know how to get along unless you give us this \$20,000. Of it about \$13,000 or \$14,000 is for the increase of salaries, and the remainder is to replace money which we have taken, as the law allows, from the allotments for bottles and alcohol, for example, to pay indispensable salaries; and I want to ask you to give us this money to pay these salaries. The remainder of the money is for maintenance and to replace the material things, such as alcohol and the like.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that \$14,000 is for the increasing of salaries?

Mr. LANGLEY. I do not mean that it is for the purpose of increasing the number of salaried men only, but for the raising of the salaries which are becoming too little, as our men are leaving us to go into the Agricultural Department and into other bureaus, because we have hitherto been paying much less than those bureaus.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of this appropriation is paid for salaries?

Mr. LANGLEY. In a word, the greater proportion; it is essentially a salary appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$180,000?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir; it is not in whole for salaries, but a very large proportion of it.

The CHAIRMAN. If this \$20,000 additional is given, \$14,000 will be necessary for salaries?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir; to increase the number of men by seven and an increase of salary for the present men—who may otherwise leave us and go to other bureaus.

The CHAIRMAN. "For purchase of specimens to supply deficiencies in the collections of the National Museum," the appropriation for current year is \$10,000, and you submit an estimate of \$25,000. Why should not that all go out in your present condition and await the finding of new room?

Mr. LANGLEY. It is hard to explain that, Mr. Chairman, without an illustration, if you will allow me one. Before the Congressional Library was moved into its present building and was little else than a storage room, suppose that they had lost one volume out of every encyclopedia or historical work. Publications might still have been raining in on them under the copyright law or from our exchanges—might come in too fast; but it would always have been important that they should have those missing books to complete the sets, and so, even if there be not room for other things which are forced upon us, this \$25,000 is still asked for, not so much to buy original matter as to collate and make useful what we have, which, except for show purposes, is otherwise very often nearly useless.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a salary appropriation?

Mr. LANGLEY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For books of reference" you ask an increase?

Mr. LANGLEY. I can not tell you about that. I am not personally acquainted with the recommendation, but it comes to me from Mr. Rathbun, whom I believe to be as economically inclined as you could wish.

#### PLANS FOR ADDITIONAL BUILDING FOR THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have an item here for preliminary plans for an additional fireproof building for the United States National Museum, \$5,000?

Mr. HITT. The Secretary being present and being able to state with absolute precision, I would rather leave to him the statement. I merely wish to say that the Regents together considered this question of additional, more permanent, and better shelter for the Government's collections as one that ought to be considered, and decided that the first step to be taken in regard to it was to find out what it would cost and what would be the precise character of the structure necessary, as it is useless to go to Congress unless you have that information, and Congress would have to pay for the outlay to obtain it. That, I may state generally, is the spirit in which the Regents of the Institution viewed it.

Mr. LANGLEY. With the permission of the chairman, in the same connection, I will ask him to listen to this statement in regard to the average ratio between the number of specimens which this building has to house and the appropriations for them.

From 1881 to 1886, those five years, the number of specimens was 900,000. In the next five years it increased to nearly 3,000,000. In the next five years it increased to about 3,500,000; in the next two years to about 4,500,000, and during all that time the appropriations have remained nearly constant. In 1886 \$183 was appropriated for every one thousand specimens in the museum. In the next five years \$59 was appropriated for the same 1,000 specimens. At the present time \$47.80 is appropriated for every 1,000 specimens.

In sum, the specimens have increased about 500 per cent, whereas the appropriations for taking care of them have increased in round numbers only about 50 per cent. In regard to the size of the building, we can only compare it with other American museums, and here I want to say (speaking in confidence before the committee) that the Museum as a place for exhibition has sunk from a first-class position among American museums.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. LANGLEY. I say, in confidence to the committee, very deliberately, that the Museum for exhibition purposes has sunk from the first class and no longer occupies that position.

I can explain that more particularly by taking the case of some other American museum. I take the American Museum of Natural History in New York, which has about the same number of specimens as we have here; not quite so many. The specimen may be a mouse or an elephant; it is, taking that as the unit, equally fair for both museums, and the only fair unit I can find. The New York museum furnishes for each specimen an average of 16½ cubic feet of space through the whole millions of specimens. The National Museum here now furnishes but seven-tenths of 1 cubic foot. The condition of the old library in the halls of this building, which everybody remembers, was spacious compared with what prevails in the Museum at the present time, and we feel that something must be done, and in order to tell you what it will cost we ask first for the means to draw these necessary plans.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Professor, you have got a whole lot of material there and no place to put it?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; substantially, that is true.

Mr. HITT. No place to put it where it can be seen except as storage. The CHAIRMAN. Mere storage?

Mr. HITT. It is not mere storage; that is not so expensive. You can get a good many bottles in a dark room; but what it is desired is to put them in a museum where they can be seen.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not sufficient room in which to exhibit what you now have. It looks like two things were indicated: One is to go slow in getting any more until you can get a place to put them, and another is, if you do not give them away to somebody else, you go out of business, or you have to build a house to put them in. That is about the size of it?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; but allow me to state in regard to going slow and not getting more, that we do not ask for these things; they come piling in upon us unsought from Government expeditions and like sources, and the only money we ask for besides housing and displaying them is to codify and arrange things a little so they will be consecutive.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, to be entirely frank with you, for one I do not want to recommend this \$5,000 for plans unless some limitation is put upon the cost and size of the building. In other words, I do not want to throw in any sense the Treasury of the United States open to the commencement of an attack by the architects of the United States and their judgment.

As one member of Congress, if I knew what it would require to answer all the purposes fairly well for twenty-five or fifty years—well for 25 years—for the National Museum, and it could be so arranged as to be added to after twenty years or twenty-five years, I am not exactly accurate as to the time, that would make a good show, even from the standpoint of architecture, and it only, I would be glad to vote for it. But if the giving of \$5,000 for plans and getting something that non-experts have to wipe out as we did over here in the Library of Congress—and then we got a pretty expensive building—and in the light of recent events of distinguished citizens who used the Senate contingent fund against the law to make a grand lot of plans about Washington here and who will abound in this building if they can, from that standpoint I do not want to vote for one cent, so that if you can ask the Architect of the Capitol, now called Superintendent, out of grace to the profession of architecture (if that is the proper word), and Bernard Green, who is a practical man, and with your own practical good sense, can approximate the maximum of cost for this building, the plans to be within a cost specified, for one individual I am willing to vote for an appropriation.

Mr. LANGLEY. As I understand it what we ask is what you wish.

The CHAIRMAN. No; there is no limit on this, and we are liable to get something which will cost six million, or seven million, or ten million dollars—the Lord only knows what.

Mr. LANGLEY. I know it will not cost that, but what it will cost I can only tell by having these plans drawn for which we asked; but I give you my own assurance, if that is worth anything, that these plans shall not be for an extravagant building, that they shall be for only what is absolutely necessary. If you will allow me to remind you, when the Smithsonian built this insufficient Museum it was one of the few cases where money was turned back into the Treasury, so if it has earned any confidence by its past history, you may feel that economy will be exercised.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, after all, you have something here which now has to be added to or supplemented to serve the purpose instead of the other provision and in the meantime to give you something for use. Now, if this appropriation is to go in it seems to me that you, with your idea of what you want, you know about the space you want, and you have your ideas about how you could construct it with a view of adding to it, and you know where the location ought to be, possibly there are two or three places, and there is the question of the foundation, then there is the question of the finish to make a public building; now, with your general knowledge along that point and with the practical knowledge of a man like Bernard Green (I am speaking of him because I know him; I think he contributed much toward Casey's reputation and has pretty well established his own), being a practical man, if you can get in touch with him and then state to us some act with a proper limitation within which these plans should be made, I would be very glad to see it done.

Mr. LANGLEY. You ask me to come to an understanding with him as to what these plans should be made for?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not care whether it costs \$5,000 or \$50,000; but I do not want plans made here that are going to make a building cost \$10,000,000 nor \$5,000,000 to begin with. I do not want plans made where two-thirds of the amount will be for outside ornamentation and architectural effect. Now, I have every confidence in you, Professor, knowing what you want and having a general idea of how you want to have it arranged, and I have every confidence in Mr. Green to know what such a building should be built for, and after you confer with him, and after you decide on the plans, I do not care whether it is \$5,000 or \$10,000. You will get plans from architects, by competition or otherwise, within a certain cost. You can go them and say, "I want plans within two or three million dollars or whatever it is."

Mr. LANGLEY. I have an idea of what these things will and must cost, Mr. Chairman, after a good deal of study. I will meet Mr. Green, but neither Mr. Green nor anyone else can do anything without preliminary plans. The plans are the initial part of every building; they are the cheapest and most inexpensive preparation for it. I will go to Mr. Green, certainly, as you wish; but some plans we must have in order to get the preliminary estimates, as I understand.

Mr. HITT. The idea of the chairman seems to me to be based on your personal and exclusive knowledge of the wants that are absolute for the collection. The house is not built for the outside, but it is made to be a covering for the man's family primarily.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely.

Mr. HITT. The wants are known to you better than to any one man.

Mr. LANGLEY. I will confer with Mr. Green, as suggested, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad if you would confer with Mr. Green, because when we report this appropriation—and I am quite anxious to report it, as one member—I want a limitation placed on the cost of the building that the plans are to be made for, and that the building is not to exceed so much.

Mr. LANGLEY. I understand quite well. (See letter, p. 148.)

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you could make a very nice building, that would be better than no building, for a million; you could make a still better one for two millions, and you could make one for two millions and a half that would answer your purposes splendidly, if you did not expend two-thirds of the amount on outside decorations.

Taking all these things into consideration, I want to put on a limitation, some check, on the pride and fancy and greed of the architect who might make the plans.

Mr. LANGLEY. I will see Mr. Green, and what you wish shall be done.

#### ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "National Zoological Park," on page 87 of the bill.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I believe you know about that almost as much as anyone. I, perhaps, know more about the details, but in general you know this park was founded for a national, not a local, purpose, to preserve national game like the buffalo, which is almost gone; but some is left, and we ask you to give us something for that purpose. We want, for instance, to establish a means of preserving the few great species of Alaskan animals that are left alive.

We have done something to save the buffalo, and we want to save the great moose and the Kadiak bear, and we want to save the walrus and the valuable animals of the northwest coast. We want to establish one or two ranches, and at the same time that we preserve these animals, to "gentle" them before we bring them on. Another thing which is important is the fence, which I reported to you three years ago was then falling down, but which is now gone, and you can now drive into the park from the roadway at most any place. It was put up as a makeshift in 1892, and has lasted nearly eleven years. We want to ask you to give us \$20,000 for that purpose, which is the amount I have represented to you for some years should be given.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not an estimate for that item?

Mr. LANGLEY. It will cost about \$20,000. I do not know that it appears here as a separate estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. "For continuing the construction of roads, and for care, subsistence, purchase, and transportation of animals," you have \$80,000, and you estimate for \$110,000. Does that cover all these expenditures up in Alaska, etc.?

Mr. LANGLEY. If you give us this \$110,000, it will be made to cover that, and also this \$20,000, which is absolutely necessary for the fences and gates.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know very much about it, but I have had a feeling that you did not want any fence around the park at all.

Mr. LANGLEY. The word "park" is defined in Webster's Dictionary as "an inclosure," and in the case of all the animals there an external fence is absolutely necessary. There are thousands of dogs in the District whose natural instinct is to attack these poor animals. They go out there at night, and in the absence of any external fence they go in and drive these poor creatures mad with fright and terror. They do not know that the dogs can not get at them. It is pitiable. There have been, I think, 15 cases of animals tearing themselves on the fences of their inclosures in attempting to get away from the imaginary danger of the dogs, and wounding themselves fatally.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the dogs not get into the gateways unless you fence the public out?

Mr. LANGLEY. It is intended to procure what is called the Page wire fence. It is something impervious to everything, indeed even to the small boy, and it has ends that go into the ground so close that even a groundhog can not get under the fence. It is the cheapest and the strongest; it will stand the rush of a buffalo. I am sure we should have that fence.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have the gateways to let the public in, when they get in, unless you have a cordon of police, the dogs will get in. I have noticed that several times.

Mr. LANGLEY. We shall have the gates which are open at night guarded. No dogs will get in if you give us the fence and gates.

The CHAIRMAN. What will the fence cost?

Mr. LANGLEY. I can not answer that question very exactly, but it will cost about from \$12,000 to \$15,000, and the \$5,000 or \$8,000 will be expended in gates.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you getting along with the roads?

Mr. LANGLEY. There is very little work being done on the roads. We will build them as you give us the money. My impression is that all the money you have given us for the roads which you have directed is at present spent. I am not speaking of spending money on the internal roads of the park. You directed us to spend money on certain roads, and that is, I think, already spent.

The CHAIRMAN. For the "construction of an aquarium building" you submit an estimate of \$25,000?

Mr. LANGLEY. I do not care for the aquarium building in comparison with the other things I have asked for. I mean that the other things are more urgent.

The CHAIRMAN. For the "construction of an elephant house" you have estimated \$20,000?

Mr. LANGLEY. There have been a number of benevolent ladies in the papers who are concerned about the elephant's confinement.

Their complaints are trying at times, and they are particularly trying in this instance. They are urging the cause of the elephant in the public papers and elsewhere, saying that the elephant is treated inhumanely because he has no place to walk about. He is, in fact, I am assured by the superintendent, treated with great care, and ought to be a very happy elephant, but they do not know it. There is some reason, however, in their request that he should have a place where he can walk about. He has been kept for ten years in the present wholly provisional shed that has rotted down about him, and he can walk through the walls anywhere, so that he has to be kept chained for the public safety. Some means to build an elephant house seem to be really needed.

#### INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

##### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,

*Washington, March 13, 1902.*

SIR: In response to your request made in the committee hearing on the 8th instant for certain information concerning the international exchanges, I have the honor to state that the exchanges grew out of a plan approved by the Institution on December 8, 1847, to carry on the exchange of scientific publications between learned societies throughout the world.

The entire expense of the project was first borne from the private fund of the Institution, which expense was considerably reduced by the former generosity of the leading steamship lines in giving free transportation to the exchanges; though, notwithstanding this generous assistance, the Smithsonian had, up to 1881, expended from its private means the sum of \$141,308.96 for carrying on this work.

In the meantime the United States Government had begun to forward its official publications, through the Institution, to foreign countries from which it received similar publications brought by the exchanges.

In 1867 a joint resolution was passed by Congress directing that 50 copies of all documents authorized to be printed by either House of Congress, and also 50 copies of each publication issued by any Department or bureau of the Government, should be forwarded through the Smithsonian Institution to foreign governments; but no appropriation whatever was made for carrying them until 1882, up to which time the Institution, as has already been stated, expended from its own slender resources a relatively large sum.

Since 1882 appropriations have been regularly made, and these have, since the conclusion of the Brussels treaty of 1886, of which a copy is inclosed (Exhibit A), provided not only for the sending of mostly all Government documents going abroad, but, in accordance with the expressed provisions of the treaty, scientific and literary publications, emanating from learned societies and the like, amounting to over one-third of the whole business of the exchanges, have also been transmitted.

The expenditure for freight, which was stated in the hearing as \$3,587.12 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, it should be understood relates only to the amount disbursed from the appropriation, to which should be added, however, the amount reimbursed on sendings for numerous bureaus of the Government which prefer to take advantage of the exchanges by sending their publications through the Institution at 5 cents a pound, and also the freight on exchanges between scientific and literary societies and individuals, the entire freight expenditure amounting to between \$7,000 and \$8,000.

Up to June 30, 1901, these reimbursements to the Institution on account of sendings made for Government bureaus had aggregated \$42,788.61. A list of the bureaus (including the Geological Survey, the Patent Office, the Light-House Board, etc.) contributing to these expenses is transmitted herewith. (Exhibit B.)

It is desirable to repeat that the system of international exchanges now includes not only Government publications, but transactions of scientific and literary societies, etc., which the Government is bound to send in carrying out its treaty obligations, and that these latter amount to over one-third the entire sendings. The payment for the transportation of exchanges may be roughly distinguished into three classes: (1) Freight directly paid from the appropriations; (2) freight paid for indirectly by Government bureaus, which, for economy's sake, avail themselves of the medium of the exchanges; and (3) the freight on scientific and literary private exchanges—amounting in all, as I have said, to seven or eight thousand dollars in the last fiscal year.

The last year's transmissions consisted of about 1,800 boxes, with a total number of packages handled of more than 121,000; the Government ones coming folded as a rule from the Government Printing Office and all being put up and addressed in the Institution. It should be understood that of these 121,000 packages many hold an indefinite number of publications in one wrapper, and that these publications are, for economy's sake, sent abroad in bulk in boxes, and there placed in the hands of resident agents and the unopened packages distributed by them to individuals to whom they are consigned.

As a rule the United States pays the freight in bulk to the confines of the territory of the foreign nation which has assumed under the Brussels treaty the obligation of providing for its transmission within its own borders. The exception is the two or three foreign Governments which have never been signatories to the Brussels treaty, notably England and Germany.

In the case of transmissions to Great Britain, the parcels are sent in boxes to London, properly wrapped and labeled, and are distributed by the Smithsonian resident agent at the cost of the exchanges, and the same applies to parcels sent to Leipzig, but with these exceptions, all countries transmitting through the exchanges make this internal distribution at their own cost.

This forwarding in bulk and distribution after arrival reduces the expense of transportation to a minimum in comparison with what the expense would be were each parcel forwarded separately to its ultimate recipient. It is this labor of making a record of each parcel, of forwarding it to its proper address and taking a receipt therefor, together with the very important duty of taking charge of publications sent to the United States in return, of invoicing them, of packing them in boxes, and shipping them to the Smithsonian Institution, that makes up the work of the foreign agent.

These agents, it is desirable to state, are not Americans sent abroad, but are actually resident foreigners, selected for no other reason than their knowledge of the work and their ability to perform it economically. A statement of the expense involved in the maintenance of the three foreign agencies of the exchanges is here given:

	Salary.	Freight.	Postage.	Miscellaneous supplies.	Incidentials.	Total.
Fiscal year 1901:						
London agency.....	\$600.00	\$355.00	\$275.00	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$1,315.00
Leipzig agency.....	1,100.00	1,114.00	375.55	37.87	15.00	2,642.42
Budapest agency.....	241.80	96.07	8.80	9.24		355.91
Total.....	1,941.80	1,565.07	659.35	87.11	60.00	4,313.33

The salaries only are paid from the international exchanges appropriation.

It may be mentioned that the number of boxes of exchanges (including Government documents and scientific and literary publications) forwarded to the English and German exchange agencies during the year ending June 30, 1901, aggregated 576, or an average of nearly 50 boxes per month.

It should be definitely borne in mind that the three foreign agencies cover but a limited part of the activities of the service, which extends to reciprocal transmissions between the United States and 131 countries, which, availing themselves of the authorization in the treaty, have subsequently subscribed to its provisions, and which, with the exception of the field covered by the agents at London, Leipzig, and Budapest, handle transmissions through their own exchange bureaus.

I add that the \$2,935.71 unexpended from the appropriation for the international exchanges for the last fiscal year represents the balance on hand July 1, 1901, which was to cover liabilities incurred during the fiscal year for which it was available, and which have since been defrayed from this balance, leaving unexpended only \$23.55 to be covered into the Treasury.

I find that with a view to obtaining faster service than the steamship companies were willing to furnish gratuitously, all the lines which formerly transported exchange shipments gratuitously are now compensated for such service.

With regard to the number of persons employed on the roll of the international exchanges, as shown in the annual statement of expenditures of the Smithsonian bureaus for the fiscal year ending June 30,



1901, I beg to say that only 12 were regularly employed in the offices at Washington. This number does not include the 3 foreign agents, who, with laborers, purely temporary, employed on special assignments of work at times during the year, make up the list of 22 given in the statement of expenditures. The continual increase in the business of the exchanges renders it almost impossible with the present force to keep abreast with the current routine, it being necessary at times to require extra hours of service from employees to dispatch the shipments without delay.

The duties of the exchange employees may be said to consist principally in attending to the very considerable correspondence, the arranging and systematically recording every parcel sent from this country and received from abroad through the exchanges, the wrapping of parcels and preparing the labels and receipt cards for them, the packing in boxes and shipping consignments going abroad, and the dispatching by registered mail of those received for distribution in the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY,  
*Secretary.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
United States House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.*

#### EXHIBIT A.

##### EXCHANGE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

*Convention between the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Servia, Spain, and Switzerland for the international exchange of official documents, scientific and literary publications.*

*Concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886.  
Ratification advised by the Senate June 18, 1888.  
Ratified by the President July 19, 1888.  
Ratifications exchanged January 14, 1889.  
Proclaimed January 15, 1889.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention to establish a system of international exchanges of the official documents and of the scientific and literary publications of the States adhering thereto, was concluded and signed at Brussels, Belgium, on the 15th day of March, 1886, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal and the Algarves, Servia, Spain, and the Swiss Confederation, which convention being in the French language is, word for word, as follows:

[Translation.]

The President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Servia, the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, desiring to establish, on the bases adopted by the conference which met at Brussels from the 10th to the 14th April, 1883, a system of international exchanges of the official documents and of the scientific and literary publications of their respective States, have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, Mr. Lambert Tree, minister resident of the United States of America at Brussels;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, The Prince de Camaran, His Minister of

Foreign Affairs, and the Chevalier de Moreau, His Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and public works;

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, The Count de Villeneuve, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, Mr. de Tavira, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Spain at Brussels;

His Majesty the King of Italy, the Marquis Maffei, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, the Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Very Faithful Majesty;

His Majesty the King of Servia, Mr. Marinovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, Mr. Rivier its special Plenipotentiary;

Who, after having communicated between themselves their full powers, which are found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE

There shall be established in each of the contracting States, a bureau charged with the duty of the exchanges.

#### ARTICLE II.

The publications which the contracting States agree to exchange are the following:

1st. The official documents, parliamentary and administrative, which are published in the country of their origin.

2nd. The works executed by order and at the expense of the Government.

#### ARTICLE III.

Each bureau shall cause to be printed a list of the publications that it is able to place at the disposal of the contracting States.

This list shall be corrected and completed each year and regularly addressed to all the bureaux of exchange.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The bureaux of exchange will arrange between themselves the number of copies which they may be able eventually to demand and furnish.

#### ARTICLE V.

The transmissions shall be made directly from bureau to bureau. Uniform models and formulas will be adopted for the memoranda of the contents of the cases, as well as for all the administrative correspondence, requests, acknowledgments of reception, etc.

#### ARTICLE VI.

For exterior transmissions, each State assumes the expense of packing and transportation to the place of destination. Nevertheless, when the transmission shall be made by sea, special arrangements will regulate the share of each State in the expense of transportation.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The bureaux of exchange will serve, in an officious capacity, as intermediaries between the learned bodies and literary and scientific societies, etc. . . . of the contracting States for the reception and transmission of their publications.

It remains, however, well understood that, in such case, the duty of the bureaux of exchange will be confined to the free transmission of the works exchanged and that these bureaux will not in any manner take the initiative to bring about the establishment of such relations.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

These provisions apply only to the documents and works published after the date of the present convention.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The States which have not taken part in the present Convention are admitted to adhere to it on their request.

This adhesion will be notified diplomatically to the Belgian Government and by that Government to all the other signatory States.

## ARTICLE X.

The present convention will be ratified and the ratifications will be exchanged at Brussels as soon as practicable. It is concluded for ten years, from the day of the exchange of ratifications, and it will remain in force beyond that time, so long as one of the governments shall not have declared six months in advance that it renounces it.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Brussels in eight copies the 15th of March, 1886.

[L. S.] LAMBERT TREE.  
[L. S.] PR. DE CAMARAN.  
[L. S.] CH'V' LIER D. MOREAU.  
[L. S.] CTE. DE VILLENEUVE.  
[L. S.] JOSÉ MA. DE TAVIRA.  
[L. S.] MAFFEI.  
[L. S.] B'ON DE SANT' ANNA.  
[L. S.] I. MARINOVITCH.  
[L. S.] ALPHONSE RIVIER.

And whereas the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America did, on the 17th day of November, 1888, deposit the President's ratification of the said convention with His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, for delivery to the plenipotentiaries of the other signatory States, on the occasion of their reassembling to exchange the ratifications of the said Convention;

And whereas the plenipotentiaries of the several contracting parties did, on the 14th day of January, 1889, exchange the ratifications of the said convention;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and cause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,  
*Secretary of State.*

## EXCHANGE (IMMEDIATE) OF OFFICIAL JOURNALS, ETC.

*Convention between the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Servia, and Spain for the immediate exchange of the official journals, parliamentary annals, and documents.*

*Concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886.*

*Ratification advised by the Senate June 18, 1888.*

*Ratified by the President July 19, 1888.*

*Ratifications exchanged January 14, 1889.*

*Proclaimed January 15, 1889.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention to assure the immediate exchange of the official Journal, as well as of the parliamentary annals and documents of the States adhering thereto was concluded and signed at Brussels, Belgium, on the 15th day of March, 1886, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal and the Algarves, Servia and Spain, which Convention, being in the French language, is word for word as follows:

[Translation.]

The President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Servia, desiring to assure the immediate exchange of the Official Journal as well as of the parliamentary Annals and Documents of their respective States, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, Mr. Lambert Tree, Minister Resident of the United States of America at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, The Prince de Camaran, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Chevalier de Moreau, His Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Public Works,

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, The Count de Villeneuve, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, Mr. de Tavora, Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, of Spain at Brussels.

His Majesty the King of Italy, The Marquis Maffei, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, the Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Very Faithful Majesty,

His Majesty the King of Servia, Mr. Marinovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

Who, after having communicated between themselves their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I.

Independently of the obligations which result from Article 2 of the General Convention of this day, relative to the exchange of official documents and of scientific and literary publications, the respective Governments undertake to have transmitted to the legislative chambers of each contracting State, as fast as their publication, a copy of the official Journal, as well as of the parliamentary Annals and documents, which are given publicly.

#### ARTICLE II.

The States which have not taken part in the present Convention are admitted to adhere thereto on their request.

This adhesion will be notified diplomatically to the Belgian Government, and by that Government to all the other signatory States.

#### ARTICLE III.

The present convention will be ratified and the ratifications will be exchanged at Brussels as soon as practicable. It is concluded for ten years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications and it will remain in force beyond that time, so long as one of the Governments shall not have declared six months in advance that it renounces it.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Brussels, in seven copies, the 15th day of March, 1886.

[L. S.] LAMBERT TREE.

[L. S.] PR. DE CAMARAN.

[L. S.] CH'V'LIER D. MOREAU.

[L. S.] CTE. DE VIELLENEUVE.

[L. S.] JOSÉ MA. DE TAVIRA.

[L. S.] MAFFEI.

[L. S.] B'ON DE SANT' ANNA.

[L. S.] I. MARINOVITCH.

And whereas the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America did, on the 17th day of November, 1888, deposit the President's ratification of the said Convention with His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, for delivery to the Plenipotentiaries of the other signatory States, on the occasion of their reassembling to exchange the ratifications of the said Convention:

And whereas the Plenipotentiaries of the several Contracting Parties did, on the 14th day of January, 1889, exchange the ratifications of the said Convention:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,

*Secretary of State.*

GROVER CLEVELAND.

## EXHIBIT B.

*Government establishments transmitting publications through the international exchanges and which reimburse the institution to the extent of five cents per pound.*

Department of Agriculture.

Nautical Almanac Office.

War Department Library.

Geological Survey.

Record and Pension Office.

Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.

Census Bureau.

Weather Bureau.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Library of the Surgeon-General's Office.

Naval Observatory.

Hydrographic Office.

Office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

Commission of Fish and Fisheries.

Department of Labor.

Patent Office.

Marine-Hospital Service.

Light-House Board.

## NATIONAL MUSEUM—NEW BUILDING.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM,  
*Washington, March 13, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: At your suggestion I have asked Mr. Bernard R. Green to prepare a statement as to the cost of a new building for the National Museum. I have explained to him your wishes in the matter, and after going over the subject very fully with Mr. Richard Rathbun, the assistant secretary in charge of the National Museum, who is fully acquainted with the requirements in detail as well as with myself, Mr. Green has prepared a letter to me which I inclose herewith, and which I hope covers the ground on which you desire to be informed.

Mr. Green asks me to say that he will wait upon you with any further explanations whenever you think it desirable, and I need hardly add that I am equally at your service.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY,  
*Secretary.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
United States House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
*Washington, D. C., March 12, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: After full interviews and conferences with yourself and Mr. Richard Rathbun, the assistant secretary in charge of the National Museum, in reference to an additional museum building, for which an item has been inserted in the estimates for the sundry civil bill, for the preparation of plans, etc., it is my judgment, after understanding the amount of space required, which is about 500 by 400 feet in size, three or four stories in height, that the limiting cost of such a building should be not less than \$4,000,000.

I reach this conclusion out of my experience and knowledge of the construction and cost of large permanent Government buildings, and I base the limit of \$4,000,000 on a design of building that shall be classical and in harmony with the present and prospective Government buildings in Washington. Exterior walls of light-colored stone are provided for, the interior of the building to be plain, as best adapted for a museum of this character, the whole to be thoroughly fireproof, well equipped and appointed throughout.

Very respectfully, yours,

BERNARD R. GREEN.

Mr. S. P. LANGLEY,  
*Secretary Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

## MARINE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL  
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
*Washington, March 14, 1902.*

SIR: Referring to your verbal inquiry as to the public lands situated on New York Harbor or vicinity which might be available for a site for the proposed marine hospital at that point, the following list of Government lands is subjoined:

Under Navy Department: Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

Under War Department: Liberty (or Bedloe) Island, Governors Island, Fort Hamilton (Long Island), Fort Lafayette (Long Island), Fort Wadsworth (Staten Island).

Under Treasury Department: Ellis Island, light-house reservation (Staten Island). The military reservations at Willets Point and Sandy Hook are not included in the list, as being too remote for consideration. Of the lands mentioned, the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Governors Island, Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, and Fort Wadsworth are occupied by permanent works, the light-house reservation on Staten Island is small and crowded, and all the available space on Ellis Island is utilized by the immigration service.

With regard to Liberty or Bedloe Island I would say this is a small island of about 7 acres, on which is located Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, which is a place of popular resort for sightseers. If the hospital should be built on the island, it would be necessary to have a separate landing, and I am informed that on the westerly side of the island, where the hospital would be required, the depth of water is not sufficient at present, though this might possibly be obviated by dredging. Besides the Statue of Liberty the island has located upon it a power house for the electric plant, a large brick building occupied as quarters by some of the employees, and three sets of barracks. I have learned from the War Department that the rest of the island is used as a recruiting station, and frequently has some 400 or 500 recruits in the barracks. On this account it will be seen that the island is required by the War Department for its present uses. There is another recruit station on Davis Island, but it is overcrowded frequently, and the surplus recruits are sent to Bedloe Island. I inquired whether the recruit station might not be removed to one of the other War Department reservations, and was informed that the necessary area could not be had on the other reservations.

The only other possible Government land known to myself is the military reservation at Fort Wadsworth, a plat of which I inclose. The War Department has recently purchased additional land for this reservation, and I am informed is seeking to purchase still more, and as this, Fort Wadsworth, is one of the most important fortifications of New York Harbor, and more land is demanded by the War Department, I believe that good and sufficient reasons would be given for refusing to surrender the necessary number of acres for a marine hospital. Moreover, the site is not considered very available for a marine hospital on account of the distance from the city, and because of the firing of guns regularly every day as well as at other times of artillery practice, which would be objectionable.

As I stated to you at the hearings, while I was in charge of the marine hospital on Staten Island a number of years ago, I made search

myself for a site for a marine hospital, and could find none so appropriate as the site for the hospital which is now being leased. In another communication I have presented the facts concerning the building and grounds now occupied, and which, if the appropriation asked for is allowed, would be seriously considered with a view to purchase.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.*

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
*House of Representatives.*

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL  
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
*Washington, March 14, 1902.*

SIR: I desire to present the following with regard to the necessity of a marine hospital at the port of New York, in explanation of the estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for an appropriation:

In 1879 the service was enabled to establish a marine-hospital station on Bedloe (now Liberty) Island, in the bay of New York, temporarily loaned to the service by the War Department for that purpose. But in 1883 the island was required for placing the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty upon it, and was necessarily relinquished by the service, which then obtained the lease of the buildings and lands known as the "Seamen's Retreat," located at Stapleton, Staten Island. Previous to the occupancy of Bedloe Island, the service boarded its seamen in the various hospitals in New York City and Brooklyn, a makeshift which was very unsatisfactory, as can be readily understood.

The lease of the buildings and grounds at Stapleton has been continued from year to year, up to the present time, at an annual cost of \$10,500. The lessors have determined not to renew the lease, which expires on the 15th of May next, and the necessity for a permanent home for the care of the sick and disabled seamen of the merchant marine is very urgent; in fact, the service must have a regular marine-hospital establishment in the city of New York, or again board its seamen here and there throughout the city.

The Secretaries of the Treasury, my predecessors and myself, have successively for many years recommended the establishment of a marine hospital at the port of New York, and similar recommendations have been made from time to time by the mercantile interests of New York, as may be seen by reference to the files in the Treasury Department; a mere mention of their names here are made for identification:

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; New York Produce Exchange; Maritime Association of the Port of New York; New York Board of Trade and Transportation; New York Cotton Exchange; New York Mining Stock and National Petroleum Exchange; New York and New Jersey Sandy Hook Pilots; American Seaman's Friend Society; Sailors' Snug Harbor; The American Shipmasters' Association; The Board of Commissioners of Pilots, of New Jersey.

The "Seamen's Retreat," now occupied by the service at Stapleton, has been the temporary home of sick and disabled seamen for upward of fifty years. It is beautifully situated on New York Bay, with a frontage of 520 feet and covering about 10 acres. It comprises a handsome granite hospital building, 300 feet front, attendants' quarters, laundry,

stable, morgue, and surgeon's residence (also of granite). It was formerly owned by the State and built for the use of seamen of the merchant marine, who were taxed by the State for its maintenance until said tax was declared to be unconstitutional.

It is now owned by the Marine Society of New York.

I am reliably informed that efforts have been made to secure the building and grounds attached thereto for use as county headquarters for Richmond County, the county building being now located in an interior village. Richmond quite inaccessible. Also, that overtures have been made for the property with a view to cutting it up into building lots, which would result in their probably obtaining a much larger amount for the whole property than the purchase price demanded now. The Marine Society of New York, however, being a society established in the interest of the sailor, would much prefer to dispose of the property to the Government for a marine hospital. It is on this account that they have declined to consider other propositions up to this date, but the matter has been so long pending they are unwilling to hold it open indefinitely.

I transmit herewith two maps, one showing the front elevation of the hospital building known as "Seamen's Retreat," and the other a plat of the grounds with the location of the buildings shown thereon.

I inclose also a statement of the relief furnished at New York during the last two years.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*

NEW YORK.

1900.

Number of patients treated in hospital .....	1, 180
Total number of days relief furnished .....	37, 489
Number of outpatients .....	4, 222
Number of times treated .....	6, 502

1901.

Number of patients treated in hospital .....	1, 127
Total number of days relief furnished .....	36, 403
Number of outpatients .....	3, 563
Number of times treated .....	5, 875

January, 1902.

Treated in hospital .....	216
Number of days relief .....	4, 096



WEDNESDAY, *March 12, 1902.*

... ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

**STATEMENT OF MR. W. H. HILLS, CHIEF CLERK TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hills, you had \$1,086,200 for pay of assistant custodians and janitors for the current year. Will you have a deficiency?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; there will be no deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you expend all of it?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate for \$1,109,000?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You also submit in italics "exclusive of marine hospital, mints, branch mints, assay offices, and immigration stations."

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say about those?

Mr. HILLS. Well, we have never furnished any personal services in connection with those branches, and the language is included not only in this appropriation but in the appropriations for fuel, lights, and water, and furniture and repairs of furniture. Recently we have had one or two questions before the Comptroller, not involving personal services, and he has held that marine hospitals and immigration stations were public buildings, and unless the appropriation act for fuel, light, and water, and furniture and repairs of furniture, and pay of assistant custodians and janitors, excludes them, should the question be presented to him in regard to those three appropriations, he would have to hold that the appropriations were available, notwithstanding they have general appropriations which are now made available for the maintenance of those branches. If you will look at the appropriations for fuel, light, and water, and furniture and repairs of furniture, you will find the Marine-Hospital Service has been excluded for the last two years, in terms.

The CHAIRMAN. In point of fact, do you not pay from this appropriation for either marine hospitals, mints, branch mints, assay offices, or immigration stations?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; they have general appropriations covering this service, and while, not specific, still they are used for that service.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no reason why you should not go along if their general appropriations are available?

Mr. HILLS. They are not made specific as this. This says for personal services in caring for public buildings, and if he holds that immigration stations are public buildings, why this appropriation could be made available if the heads of those services should insist upon it, and it would be unfair, because we have never included them in our estimates, and they have a general appropriation which, as I said before, can be available for the care of their buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you say as to the amount here of \$1,086,000 appropriation for 1902, when you increase it by \$23,000 for 1903? That is for what—additional buildings or for increases of salary?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; it is for additional buildings. There are twelve new buildings to be completed next year, and it is to take care of those new buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. And you estimate to take care of them will require \$23,000 plus?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a list of the buildings?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; I have.

*Memorandum showing list of buildings to be completed within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.*

Building.	Date of completion.	Fuel, etc.	Furniture.
Abilene, Tex.....	Aug., 1902	\$1,000	\$3,000
Boise, Idaho.....	June, 1903	2,200	4,500
Brunswick, Ga.....	Jan., 1903	800	3,000
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	.....do	2,000	7,000
Helena, Mont.....	Feb., 1903	2,000	7,000
Hot Springs, Ark.....	Oct., 1902	550	2,800
Joliet, Ill.....	Nov., 1902	550	3,000
Kansas City, Kans.....	Aug., 1902	1,500	4,000
New Brunswick, N. J.....	.....do	550	2,000
Oakland, Cal.....	Dec., 1902	1,500	6,000
Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	July, 1902	550	2,000
St. Cloud, Minn.....	Nov., 1902	550	2,200
Los Angeles, Cal.(ex).....	Apr., 1903	.....	3,000
Total.....	.....	\$13,750	\$49,500

The CHAIRMAN. It is about \$1,200 a year on the average?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; a little less than \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this does not anticipate an increase of salary?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Of anybody?

Mr. HILLS. Not of anybody. Neither does it anticipate an increase of force in any of the old buildings.

#### GENERAL INSPECTOR.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to the item in regard to the general inspector. Have you still got that man?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. The man originally appointed to the position is dead. He died a year ago last fall, and we have another man, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, Major Haverstick, to fill the position, and he is a very efficient officer.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit the words "to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," to be stricken out. It seems to be well that it ought to be done.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have really use for him?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; and we now submit that he is to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

#### INSPECTOR OF FURNITURE, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. How about this next man—inspector of furniture and other furnishings for public buildings?

Mr. HILLS. He is a very useful man, and he is a very efficient man. We have recommended an increase of salary of \$500 a year. The place was created some sixteen or seventeen years ago, and, when created, the salary was fixed at \$3,000 a year, and so remained until about three years ago, when, without any rhyme or reason, the Department reduced it to \$2,500 a year.

## FURNITURE, AND REPAIRS OF FURNITURE.

The CHAIRMAN. Furniture, and repairs of furniture. You insert there the words "and immigration stations?"

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; for the reason already stated—they have a general appropriation available for the purchase of furniture.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose to exclude it?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have never paid for it from this appropriation?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; but the Comptroller, as I have said before, has threatened two or three times, if the question was brought to him directly——

The CHAIRMAN. It would not go there unless you used the appropriation for it?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; they could raise the question. For instance, the Director of the Mint, or the Immigration——

The CHAIRMAN. They can not direct you to make the allowance?

Mr. HILLS. No; but if they should make the question then they could carry it to the Comptroller.

The CHAIRMAN. You decrease your estimate a little?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you expending all of it this year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; and we have to exercise the greatest economy—well, we always do, but we will have to go to extremes in order to get through this year. The increase in the postal service is tremendous. I presume 75 or 80 per cent of the cost goes into post-office workrooms.

## FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER.

The CHAIRMAN. Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings. Last year you had a deficiency of \$64,000, making \$914,000. This year you had \$915,000. Are you going to have any deficiency this year?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. You see there is quite a saving there.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate of \$890,000?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To what do you attribute this decrease?

Mr. HILLS. It is the saving in gas. I have a statement here which even astonished me. It is a comparison of the lighting of public buildings for 1890 with 1901. In 1890 we had 160 public buildings, the cost of which to light amounted to \$215,658. Now, in 1901 to light those same buildings it only cost \$185,000, and that is the result of the method of watching these people in regard to their light bills. Now every light bill which comes into the office is compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, and if we find it is in excess we send it right back for an explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not partly due to the great number of electric plants which you have put in?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; in part.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not make it up somewhere else for fuel? In other words, if you put in electric plants, coal is electricity, and you have to pay for your plant, your dynamos, boilers, and all that kind of thing.

Mr. HILLS. Of course that has added somewhat to the expense; but the fuel at these buildings in 1890 cost \$216,000 in round numbers, whereas in 1901 it cost only \$215,000. We made a saving there of \$1,000. This is attributable to the care exercised in the office and

modern methods. We are using the Welsbach lights a great deal throughout the country wherever we use gas and watch the bills and enforce very strict regulations in regard to observing economy by the post-office employees, and that has brought about these results.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$890,000 is a decrease, and that is sufficient, and a further decrease will not be sufficient?

Mr. HILLS. We will need that \$890,000, every penny of it.

#### REPAIRS TO TREASURY, BUTLER, AND WINDER BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to page 13. For repairs to Treasury, Butler, and Winder buildings, you have for the present year \$8,000, last year you had \$8,000, and the year before \$18,282. Are you going to have any deficiency there this year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; we shall have a deficiency there.

The CHAIRMAN. Of how much?

Mr. HILLS. I think it is up here; it is either one or two thousand dollars. It has gone out of my mind for the present. The appropriation is practically exhausted to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the explanation of this increase, two and a half times over?

Mr. HILLS. I have it here in detail. It is the new floor of steel beams and concrete over the entire colonnade, which is the east front. I think Mr. Taylor, the architect, had this matter up here a day or two ago.

The CHAIRMAN. That contemplated an addition to the building?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; he had this particular item up here and we had some explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. This is independent of the other proposition?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. The space over the colonnade of the east front is now filled with files. It is constructed entirely of wood; the sleepers, the crossbeams to support the wooden floor are all of wood, and if we should have a fire in there it would be very disastrous and not only would it destroy a great many files, but it would also injure that east portion of the building and seriously disable it so that you would have to tear out a lot and reconstruct it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not fit for anything but files?

Mr. HILLS. It is not fit for that in its present condition.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean in any condition it is chiefly a place for files?

Mr. HILLS. That is all it could be made use of for.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the expense of that?

Mr. HILLS. Five thousand dollars. Here are the reports of the two experts who examined it, and in making this estimate we have gone by their judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. How much room is there—how many square feet?

Mr. HILLS. There is a room in there which must be 25 by 300 feet easy enough.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a good deal of file room; how high is it?

Mr. HILLS. It runs up about 10 feet. It is a sloping roof, and this is right under the roof. It will probably average 8 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. It is in the same condition it has always been in?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir; it has been in this condition for so many years that I question whether or not structurally it is safe. We have about 800 tons of files up there.

The CHAIRMAN. Now it is proposed to put in steel sleepers and a steel floor?

Mr. HILLS. A concrete floor or a cement floor, making it fireproof except the casing.

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$5,000 increase; what is the balance?

Mr. HILLS. Then we submitted an estimate of \$1,500 for repairs to the roof. When this was put in we thought we could get through by repairing it, but the weather this winter has developed the fact that it is in bad condition all over to such an extent that we have to have a new roof, and there is an item in another document for \$15,000 for a new roof. That is the judgment of the experts who have examined the roof. If we should get the \$15,000 this \$1,500 can be taken out.

The CHAIRMAN. That \$15,000 is for a new roof for the Treasury and \$5,000 for the file room?

Mr. HILLS. The next item is painting corridors and rooms, \$2,500. They ought to be painted, and \$2,500 to paint the corridors and rooms as they ought to be is a very small estimate. The next is repairing and resetting tiling on north and south fronts, \$300. That is a very small item. The entrances on the south side of the building, over toward the White Lot, are in very bad condition owing to the weather. They are all out of line and they have to be relined, as they are in a disgraceful condition.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

Mr. HILLS. That would come in out of this \$500. The next item is the repair of the entrance steps, \$700. There would be \$700 for that purpose, making \$1,000 for general repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. One thousand dollars altogether for repairs.

Mr. HILLS. Then the window sash on the fourth floor will have to be replaced to a very great extent.

The CHAIRMAN. That is how much?

Mr. HILLS. Three hundred dollars. Then miscellaneous repairs, new flooring, plumbing, carpenter work, etc., \$5,000. That makes \$15,300 for the Treasury building.

The CHAIRMAN. It makes more than that, as you have \$15,000 for a new roof.

Mr. HILLS. That would be \$30,300, less \$1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is that, \$28,500?

Mr. HILLS. Approximately. Next comes the Winder Building. We will have to have a new tin roof there, and that is \$2,500. Then various repairs necessary for the preservation of the buildings; interior repairs, painting, carpenter work, plumbing, etc., \$1,800. The next is the Butler Building—those three buildings over here, two occupied by the Coast Survey and one by the Marine-Hospital Service—and the first item is repairs to roofs and skylights and painting same, \$500. Various repairs necessary for the preservation of the building, interior repairs, painting, carpenter work, plumbing, etc., \$1,500, making \$2,000 for that building.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; that explains the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be \$33,500 altogether?

Mr. HILLS. \$35,100. It is \$21,600 plus \$15,000 less \$1,500, making \$35,100.

The CHAIRMAN. This roof is an absolute necessity for the Treasury building?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; we are having so much trouble, as every time we have a rain or snow storm we have to send men with buckets, and we have to take up carpets.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

STATEMENT OF DR. A. B. RICHARDSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF  
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the note tells the whole story of your first item?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; that tells the whole story, except as to the basis of the estimate. You will notice that is changed from the estimate in use heretofore, and the basis of the estimate is divided between the sundry civil bill and the District bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Between the District and the United States?

Dr. RICHARDSON. And they are of course very anxious that that be cut down. It increases their appropriation considerably.

The CHAIRMAN. They simply have the usual anxiety?

Dr. RICHARDSON. They have never paid their proportion, that is the only trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this make them pay?

Dr. RICHARDSON. This makes them pay the exact proportion, not counting in transient cases nonresidents. It puts the burden of nonresidents entirely with the Government.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to page 162, under the head of "General repairs and improvements."

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is \$25,000, and we hope we will not ask any extras the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any deficiency this year?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; in the urgent deficiency bill. That was for remodeling the old laundry building and old stable, \$12,500; making provision for about 100 patients temporarily, and then also to put a sewer line and water line from the old to the new stables.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me glance over this.

Dr. RICHARDSON. We use gas in our laundry, and we have an estimate on a modern method of making this gas from naphtha just for use for our laundry purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a public gas main near you?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No, sir; we have no connection with the city, and it would not be as economical if we had, as it would cost a good deal more. We make it ourselves, and this machine we are getting is an automatic machine which makes it as it is used.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no use for gas except for fuel?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Except for fuel and heating the laundry machines and ironing. We do not use it anywhere else.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not expect to get rid of this after you get the steam heat?

Dr. RICHARDSON. We can not get up the heat that is required in ironing shirts, collars, cuffs, and such as that. You can not get the temperature of steam high enough. We use steam in our mangles for bed linen and all of that. We have three large mangles where we use steam.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got your gas mains and everything of that kind?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; it is just put in, in connection with the laundry.

The CHAIRMAN. Will \$2,500 buy the necessary machinery?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; it will cost us about \$2,000, and then \$500 for a little house to put it in, alongside the laundry—just a little lean-to arrangement for it. I have already had an estimate on it. There is a machine manufactured in Baltimore—

The CHAIRMAN. Your present machine will not do any longer?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No, sir; it is played out. It is the old way of making gas from retorts, and it takes a good deal of naphtha to make a small amount of gas, and it is smoky, dirty gas which it makes; in other words, it is not made by modern methods. Originally it was an old arrangement intended to make gas from this Youghiogheny coal that they used to use, and then they converted it into this, and it is worn out. It is in a little house, at the head of the ravine, which we want to remove.

#### WATER TOWER.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for inclosing new steel water tower and trestle in a brick tower, \$15,000. I see you have a note there.

Dr. RICHARDSON. It was the intention originally in our waterworks system to inclose the steel tower, which we have already constructed and have in use now, in a brick tower, both for its protection and also to keep the patients away from it, and also because it is by no means an ornamental feature of the grounds as it stands now. It stands up on a steel trestle, and there is a tank on the top of that containing about 60,000 gallons.

Mr. BENTON. Where do you get your water, from the river?

Dr. RICHARDSON. From the river. That is a part of the waterworks for which you gave us an appropriation the year before last, and we get a good pressure now. We had the fire chief there the day before yesterday and he was wonderfully well pleased with it, and we put two lines of hose from one single hydrant and threw it over the top of any of our buildings with the ordinary pressure that we have from the tank, but there is a cast-iron ladder to get up on that tank. It is about 105 feet to the top of the tank, and that ladder, as it is now, is open. There are just four steel supports coming down with braces in between and this ladder goes up in between them zigzag, to get to the top of the tank. Of course we have to have means to reach it to clean it out now and then.

The CHAIRMAN. This merely to keep people away from it?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; and to keep the patients from getting up to it. One did go up one day.

The CHAIRMAN. You can do it by putting a little ornamental iron fence around it?

Dr. RICHARDSON. As far as protection is concerned you can put up a board fence around it 30 feet high, but it would not look very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, an iron fence 6 feet high would answer every purpose to keep the people away from there?

Dr. RICHARDSON. So they could not climb over it.

The CHAIRMAN. But this is really for appearance?

Dr. RICHARDSON. It is largely for that.

The CHAIRMAN. After all a steel pier is not now ornamental, is it; I never saw one.

Dr. RICHARDSON. If you would come there and see it you could get an idea, but of course I leave it entirely to you as to the propriety of doing it.

The CHAIRMAN. You will fight fire with or without this?

Dr. RICHARDSON. It will not add anything to the efficiency of the fire service. I will tell you frankly that it is not a necessity as far as our water works are concerned. It would be a considerable protection to the tank itself, and the tank, well, it is up so high that I do not suppose anything will get into it in the way of leaves, but the intention was to cover it over and put an outlook on the top of it.

#### OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for office and administration building, \$145,000.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I have a sketch here showing the location of the buildings, as we have arranged them, showing just what relation this administration building will bear to the remainder of the buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. The total appropriation last year for the hospital was \$1,335,500, and I was just trying to see how much of that was for buildings?

Dr. RICHARDSON. \$925,000 of this one appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this office and administration building, \$145,000, in addition to what is contemplated by Congress?

Dr. RICHARDSON. We hoped to include that in that original estimate. As we made the original estimate we believed we could provide for a thousand patients and build an administration building with an office building, and we had plans prepared for it and bids received. The bids ran about \$1,340,000, the lowest, including two other buildings which were omitted; the bid on each building was separate, and then we went to work and cut out the buildings we thought we could omit and still provide for 1,000 patients, as contemplated by the law, and the one we had to cut out was this administration building. Now, the whole plan of the enlargement spreads out our population so that the present arrangement of the administration center, as we have it, and the facilities we have for offices and for the reception of patients, seems to make it practicably almost impossible to continue that and successfully administer the entire plant.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do, abandon that building?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No; it would be used for the employees. We have now two wards vacated [exhibiting map]. Now, this is the present entrance, and the buildings in red are our present buildings, and the buildings in yellow are those we have contracted for. This is the administration center, which we want to have for the administration of the institution. Those are the two hospital buildings for the reception and treatment of acute cases, and we contemplate making this the main entrance, putting our lodge at this point and bringing the walls around it so that the entrance would be on the thoroughfare here and the administration building close at hand.

Now, our patients are all received here and we use those two front wings for the principal employees, supervisors rooms, and executive offices of one kind and another. Now, my plan was to use this old portion of the building, which is now used for the offices, for patients, for which it was originally constructed, and use this as the distributing point—

The CHAIRMAN. Make the administration building here and discontinue it there?

Dr. RICHARDSON. This is so much to one side and so illy adapted to the admission of patients and distribution of patients, and also as a central point for the institution.



The CHAIRMAN. Now, this will be the new building line?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; our plan was to group them around this here [illustrating on map].

The CHAIRMAN. And across the street here?

Dr. RICHARDSON. We put them on that side, and we put the roadway here and this subway can come along under here a little. It will not be an expensive thing to get it through here [illustrating]. This scale is 100 feet to the inch. It begins to drop down at about this point.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the capacity of this building here?

Dr. RICHARDSON. About 300. Now we thought possibly, as we had been required to remain on our own grounds, the future of the institution might require the development of that side of the institution for the colored—put our colored population finally all on that side.

The CHAIRMAN. Now all these buildings are under contract?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. Those buildings are all under contract except this one, and this one we are asking for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. When do you expect to complete them?

Dr. RICHARDSON. In 350 working days from the date of contract, the 1st of last October.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they making headway?

Dr. RICHARDSON. The foundation of this building is in; the foundation of this one is in; the foundations of these two are in, and this one is excavated and they are laying the brick; this is excavated and they are laying the brick, and we have the foundation of that almost in, and this is excavated ready for the brick. [Illustrating on map.]

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the limit of cost of all these was what?

Dr. RICHARDSON. \$975,000.

Mr. McRAE. And your proposition increases it \$425,000?

#### CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; it does. The other item which we have here is for the central heating plant. Now, we include in this contract the entire heating apparatus in each of these buildings. The bid for the heating of those twelve buildings amounted to about \$105,000; so that much of it was put into heating apparatus, but this is for a central boiler house. Now, there is a boiler house, an old building which is not large enough to accommodate the new buildings. It is now filled with boilers and our plan is to put it on a lower level farther down in this ravine and bring a spur around so we can drop the coal above the boilers and do away with the necessity of rehandling it.

The CHAIRMAN. With a central plant you will have to run mains to the building?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have included the heating apparatus; what will you do with that if you run your mains from there?

Dr. RICHARDSON. It is intended to heat from the central plant, and that does not include boilers, but includes radiators, pipes, flues, fans, and things of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. In these buildings where you have contracted there is no provision made for a separate heating plant in each building?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No; that is not intended; they are intended to be heated from a central plant.

The CHAIRMAN. That central plant is not under contract?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No, sir; but this shows the location that is contemplated. This is the boiler house and these are the lines of conduits to carry the heating mains.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you gotten that system yet?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No. We have an estimate prepared.

The CHAIRMAN. Who made you an estimate, the Lockport people?

Dr. RICHARDSON. The Bertell, of Boston.

The CHAIRMAN. What system is it?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Low steam pressure.

The CHAIRMAN. Now these tunnels of course would be quite expensive and the mains are quite expensive, so when you estimate here for a central heat and lighting plant for the entire hospital, \$150,000, does that include mains and everything?

Dr. RICHARDSON. It includes boiler house, it includes tunnels, it includes all piping and all apparatus necessary for the whole equipment.

Mr. McRAE. Why do you not say so there?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I did not think of it. That can be added if there is any question about it.

Mr. McRAE. It shows what we are appropriating for so it could not be misunderstood.

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is right.

Mr. McRAE. On the cost of the buildings we are out \$425,000 and we thought we were covering everything?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I confess, gentlemen, I hoped it would. We have made the buildings just as plain as we can. Of course we want to make them and we had to make them fireproof, and we have; but we found that the central power plant and the mains to the buildings were not in the bounds of possibility to be included.

The CHAIRMAN. When we made a limitation of \$975,000, if that is the amount, you expected it would cover the administration building and would lay the conduit plant and everything?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I hoped it would.

The CHAIRMAN. But now you are short of that, if it is to be done, \$145,000 for the administration building and \$260,000 for the heating and lighting plant?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Of course you bear in mind that the \$260,000 includes heating for the entire institution. This remodels the old part as well as furnishes it for the new.

The CHAIRMAN. That was not included?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No, sir; that was not included in the original estimate at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you estimate for the enlarging of the kitchen for the Toner group of buildings, \$20,000.

Dr. RICHARDSON. That \$20,000 is for the central kitchen for a portion of these new buildings and also for these old buildings of this group.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the matter with the present kitchen?

Dr. RICHARDSON. The kitchen is entirely too small and not located as it should be, but down in a hole. You have to enlarge it, anyhow.

The CHAIRMAN. This figures, including enlargement of kitchen, \$425,000.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you say you found when you let out these bids that they did not come within your estimate by—

Dr. RICHARDSON. This included what we hoped to let in the contract; that is, we had another employees' building and another cottage.

The CHAIRMAN. But those were dropped out entirely?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; because we were in fact making a lib-

eral allowance for employees to be taken care of, some in the new and some in the old building, and also for the accommodation of patients.

The CHAIRMAN. How many buildings did you drop out which you originally contemplated?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Three.

The CHAIRMAN. You originally contemplated fifteen buildings?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; and we built twelve.

The CHAIRMAN. And now you drop out three, making twelve in all?

Dr. RICHARDSON. The bids on those three were about \$250,000, which we dropped out.

The CHAIRMAN. Taking that into consideration, you are short \$675,000?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; but, as we say, we are providing accommodations for a thousand patients and the necessary buildings for the employees that go with them, but in our estimates we were trying to do a little more than that; we were trying to provide accommodations for some part of the old employees and of course to get as much as we could for the money, but I think you all recognize prices were so much higher than they were.—

Mr. BENTON. Are the prices of material and labor higher than they were when this appropriation was made, two years ago?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes; quite a good deal. Cramp & Co., of Philadelphia, were bidders on this work, and their man made a statement at that time, two years ago, that the contractor would have taken it for 30 per cent less than he could have taken it last fall.

Mr. McRAE. I did not think there was any such increase in the price of labor and material in the last two years.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose this appropriation was not made, what would you get—you would get accommodation for how many people?

Dr. RICHARDSON. We get accommodation in these buildings for 1,000 people.

The CHAIRMAN. But you do not get your central heating plant?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No, sir; not for making steam for them and the rest of the institution.

The CHAIRMAN. If you do not get that you have got a lot of buildings that will not be heated?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Because no provision has been made, if I understand you aright, in these buildings for independent heating?

Dr. RICHARDSON. For the manufacture of steam, no.

The CHAIRMAN. Each building does not carry its own plant?

Dr. RICHARDSON. They have the heating coils, steam gauges, and fans to circulate the air, ventilation, and all that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any doubt if Congress appropriates this additional amount it will finish the whole thing?

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is based on the estimate. This estimate for the administration building is on the bid which was made at the time, and the estimate of the whole plant is on a carefully prepared estimate for the power and heating plant.

The CHAIRMAN. If anything should be omitted in this matter it would seem from the statement this central heating plant is an absolute necessity?

Dr. RICHARDSON. That we must have.

The CHAIRMAN. If anything is to be dispensed with in this matter it would be for the office and administration building, and in the meantime you would continue to occupy that one?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, and the point would be, it would be—well, I will not say it is impossible to do it, but it would make it very difficult to administer these buildings. You see our patients have to be admitted here, and they would have to be distributed from here to these hospital buildings; besides, we have a special diet for them, and a special diet arrangement is provided by this central plant for this group. That could be done, but as I say—

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, if anything is to be left out of these appropriations, as I understand it, with what is necessary now to utilize what has been commenced, the only thing there that you submit could be left out, if anything, would be the central administration building?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; if you are compelled to leave it out it is the only thing you could leave out.

The CHAIRMAN. The central heating plant, as I understand it, is absolutely necessary—I wanted to see if I understood it—to the utilization of these buildings on both sides of the road?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And when put in, your arrangement and plant will not only heat all the new but all the old buildings?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would relieve you substantially from all danger of fire almost?

Dr. RICHARDSON. These buildings are all fireproof, but with the arrangement we have now for our entire institution we will be just in about as good shape—in fact, the fire chief said we are in better shape than any institution around town.

Mr. McRAE. I want to ask, was not the scheme laid out two years ago based on actual estimates?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No; we had no estimates except a general estimate of \$1,000 per capita. I believe you remember that I made that the basis, that we could provide for 1,000 patients and necessary employees for them on the basis of \$1,000 per capita, and I based that on my experience previously in Ohio in the construction of buildings. I thought on that basis that we could do it. The buildings are plain and we are using common brick; we are using the concreting system of fireproofing, which is the cheapest system we can use, and we are providing everything modern in the way of heating apparatus and ventilation, which it seems to me is no more than we ought to do for buildings in this age. We provide for the air being forced into the buildings and for exhaust fans to remove it, so for hospital purposes they are made complete, but there is nothing in the way of show or ornamentation. We cut out every bit of marble and all things we thought expensive, tiling for flooring, or anything of that kind, so it is right down to rock bottom.

Mr. McRAE. I do not know anything about what it ought to cost; but I have the impression, I may be wrong, that you and the chairman made the agreement that if you were given this sum that would be the end of it and you would complete the whole thing.

Dr. RICHARDSON. My conscience troubles me on that score. I remember Mr. Cannon saying he did not want me to come in here and ask a deficiency.

Mr. McRAE. And the first year you come in and ask for \$425,000, nearly one-half of the original estimate, and I am afraid that will have to be increased.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I do not know that I am to be blamed for that. We had a competitive plan to secure the architect, and finally one was selected, a very good firm of Boston—Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, one

of the leading firms of the country. In preparing these plans I told them just about what we wanted to have and they tried to carry it out, and I believe, as far as efficiency is concerned, we will have excellent buildings, but when you come to figure on the number of cubic feet the buildings contain you can get just so much for so much money when they are made fireproof. It takes just about so much per cubic foot.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the architect informed you whether this central heating plant is of sufficient capacity to heat the old and new buildings under construction and such others as may be added to it in the next quarter of a century?

Dr. RICHARDSON. We furnish in this 1500 horsepower. Now our idea is that will be approximately enough, and certainly enough with the boilers we have now for the old buildings; that is, with the two we have put in this year, and with those down at the power house below, which are in very good condition, to do the entire work of the institution. We have only about a 1,000 horsepower now for the entire old part of the plant. However, 600 horsepower of that will not run more than another year as the boilers are worn out.

Now, if you should make the appropriation of \$260,000 I would desire Mr. Courts to add a proviso that \$10,000 could be used for the sewers if found possible. You see we are putting sewers in with our own labor, and we have to buy tiling, and we are putting that in now as we can get the money.

The CHAIRMAN. You say by your own labor; what do you mean by that?

Dr. RICHARDSON. We are using about half of the labor from our patients, and then we have a foreman who is regularly employed there, and then we hire a few colored men.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you are not doing it under contract?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No, sir; we are doing it under the authority of the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. This is your sanitary sewer?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; in connecting up the entire system. We are now running that line to the stable.

The CHAIRMAN. You anticipate it will take \$10,000 for material and such labor as you may employ?

Dr. RICHARDSON. We do not know what proportion of that \$10,000 we may be able to employ, and we want to work along so that when we get the buildings ready all these things will be ready for occupancy.

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THURSDAY, *March 13, 1902.*

### YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

**STATEMENTS OF MR. E. M. DAWSON, CHIEF CLERK, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. W. B. ACKER, CHIEF OF PATENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.**

The CHAIRMAN. On page 158 I notice under the head of improvement of the Yosemite National Park, you submit an estimate for protection and improvement of the Yosemite National Park. You had \$4,000 for the current year and you submit an estimate for \$6,000. You have no deficiency there?

Mr. DAWSON. In regard to that I will ask you to hear Mr. Acker, chief of the Miscellaneous Division of our Department, who is in immediate charge of this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. In point of fact, this work is cared for, as I understand, by the military?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; during a portion of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the important portion when the public go there?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops have you there?

Mr. ACKER. They had one troop.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what, 100?

Mr. ACKER. It is one troop of cavalry of about 60 men.

The CHAIRMAN. All told?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They go in there about what time?

Mr. ACKER. They go in there about the latter part of May or about the first of June and stay there until about the latter part of September, sometimes extending into October.

The CHAIRMAN. But everything pertaining to a troop of cavalry, including the pay of men and all that kind of thing, subsistence, tents, quarters, is paid, of course, from the army appropriation bill?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, otherwise than that expenditure what is the necessity for other expenditures?

Mr. ACKER. The moneys that have been heretofore appropriated have been expended in the construction of trails and bridges, where necessary, over large rivers. Many of these trails were trails which were formerly made by cattle going over these paths, and these trails have a tendency to prevent the spread of forest fires, and it is found necessary to keep them up, the cattle being out of the park almost entirely, except a few patented lands here and there.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you bothered much with fires in the park?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; quite a good many fires last year were very destructive fires.

The CHAIRMAN. Do these troops do police duty?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; they are distributed in squads in various sections of the park.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got certain employees also there?

Mr. ACKER. In the Yosemite we have two forest rangers who are on duty there assisting the troops in the summer time, and in the winter they are stationed at two portions of the park to prevent trespassers from going in there and depredating upon the game.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the area of this park?

Mr. ACKER. The area is about 36 miles wide and 42 miles long.

The CHAIRMAN. So you have two rangers there the year around?

Mr. ACKER. They are not able to cover all the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not enough rangers to cover all the parks. You have got 30,000,000 acres of forest reserves, have you not?

Mr. ACKER. I do not know exactly how many forest rangers we have to a reservation. That is a matter that comes under the land office.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a very large amount?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir. These men are of great assistance in protecting the park.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not pay them from this appropriation?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; they are paid from the appropriation for forest reserves, because they are authorized to cooperate with the forest rangers in connection with abutting forest reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other expenditure from other appropriations than this?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; all expenses incidental to the management of the park are paid out of this appropriation except, possibly, some minor ones for stationery, which are paid out of the general appropriation of the Department proper.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation here is only for repairs of roads and things of that kind?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not a salary appropriation?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; in no respect. No salaries whatever have been paid out of that money.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else you desire to say about the Yosemite?

Mr. ACKER. Nothing except the superintendent estimated in order to put the park in proper condition \$10,350 will be required during the next year. The Assistant Secretary in going over these estimates concluded it would not be wise at that time to ask for that amount of money, that this could be distributed properly over a couple of years and therefore the estimate was cut down to what is submitted, \$6,000, which was an increase over the previous year of \$2,000.

### SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the improvement of the Sequoia National Park. How is that cared for; do you have troops there?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; in the same way.

The CHAIRMAN. How many?

Mr. ACKER. The same number of troops.

The CHAIRMAN. About 60?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; that is one troop.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of that park?

Mr. ACKER. Two hundred and fifty square miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Much smaller than the other?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And they stay there—

Mr. ACKER. During about the same period.

The CHAIRMAN. What other employees are there there?

Mr. ACKER. No civilian employees other than one forest ranger, who is paid out of the appropriation for forest surveys.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it proposed to expend this \$25,000 if it should be appropriated here? I will ask you first how was the \$10,000 for 1901 and the \$10,000 for 1902 expended?

Mr. ACKER. The appropriation for 1902 was expended in constructing a road from the terminus of the Old Colony Mill road—there was a road constructed called the Colony Mill road some ten or twelve years ago and it was abandoned, and it was necessary to repair that in order to permit teams going over it, and about \$600 was expended in the repair of the Old Colony Mill road. Then about 3 miles of road was constructed and paid for out of the appropriation of 1901.

That consumed the bulk of the appropriation. There was a small balance which was covered into the Treasury. In 1902 it was neces-

sary again to repair this Old Colony Mill road, because it was very narrow and the water had washed and cut it out in many ways, and we spent \$600 in repairing that last year. It was also necessary to go over and repair the road which had been constructed in 1901. That was done, and in addition to these repairs 2 miles of road was constructed.

The CHAIRMAN. You had 5 miles of new road built with those two appropriations?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; the purpose being to complete the Giant Forest road, which will be in all about 6 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. You are getting to the Giant Forest now?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the people can get there.

Mr. ACKER. Only by pack. This is a mountainous country, and a great deal of the road will have to be blasted through rock, and it will be quite expensive and for that reason he has increased the estimate this year.

The CHAIRMAN. How many miles—6, you say?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And he wants about \$25,000 to make that 6 miles of road?

Mr. ACKER. He estimates it will cost about \$20,000 to construct that 6 miles of road.

The CHAIRMAN. That will leave \$5,000 of the \$25,000, if appropriated, for repairs, etc.?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; and for construction of additional trails.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, for construction of trails and repairs it costs annually—what would you say, \$3,000?

Mr. ACKER. I should say fully that. I would like to read a memorandum here from the report of the superintendent covering the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it long?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; it is very short. Speaking of this extension to the Giant Forest, he says:

This is round a rocky point, where a vast amount of blasting and wall laying must yet be done to render the road safe and stable. This will cost not less than \$3,000. It also contains another stretch in and out of the gulch farther on, where \$1,000 must be spent in widening and retaining the road. This will perfect the road to the marble, except a few simple additions that I will point out in a letter to my successor.

But this time work can be taken up on the extension beyond the marble, and with such an organization I had for about six weeks this season from 2 to 3 miles can be built per month; and with the best economy. This should open the road as far as the forest in July, in time for the tourists that season. The whole extension should be about 6 miles long and should cost about \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, if the \$25,000 is appropriated you would try to complete the road, but you can not do it because it will not be available until the 1st of July?

Mr. ACKER. It should be made immediately available.

The CHAIRMAN. This bill itself will not probably be a law before the middle of June.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty-five thousand dollars you think would keep up the repairs and finish this road?

Mr. ACKER. I think so.



## GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next is the improvement of the General Grant National Park. Have you any troops there?

Mr. ACKER. They are under the supervision of an officer detailed for the Sequoia Park. This is a small park.

The CHAIRMAN. Near by—what is its size?

Mr. ACKER. It is 2 miles square.

The CHAIRMAN. It is near by the other park?

Mr. ACKER. I should judge it is about 15 miles away. They generally put a sergeant over there with probably two or three men to look after minor matters.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$2,500 you had last year and the year before was used for repairs?

Mr. ACKER. For the construction of a fence around there and the road.

The CHAIRMAN. And your estimate here is for the same thing, substantially?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate is \$3,000.

Mr. ACKER. Out of that it is suggested that the Department provide for a civilian custodian at that park. It would in all probability save money. We can get a man out there for \$50 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a forest ranger out there?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; the service would not permit that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got one forest ranger over at Sequoia Park and he takes charge of both?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; he can go from time to time up there, but it is quite a considerable distance and consumes considerable time. If we had a man all the year around it would prevent depredations. The General Grant tree is there and tourists go in there and cut off the bark.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got these troops there during the time of the tourists?

Mr. ACKER. But after the troops leave—

The CHAIRMAN. Do not they stay the season through?

Mr. ACKER. They only stay until October, and after that the hunters come in and there is nobody to protect that park at all. We had an offer from a man out in that vicinity, who knew all the conditions out there, that he would stay in the park during the winter if we would give authority to him to use the dead and down timber and sell it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have not you the power to make that regulation?

Mr. ACKER. No; the law does not permit that to be done, and the consequence was that proceeds of the sale of dead and down timber were covered into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Dead and down timber is an awful stretchable term ordinarily. I think people who formerly lived in Minnesota cut off nearly all of the white pine under the dead and down timber proposition. Of course, they are all gone now.

Mr. ACKER. This refers now only to the timber that is on the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any game in this park?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; there is quite considerable game there.

Mr. BENTON. Where is this park situated?

Mr. ACKER. In California.

## YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. For the protection of the Yellowstone National Park. Have you got one or two troops of cavalry in the Yellowstone Park?

Mr. ACKER. We have two troops.

The CHAIRMAN. How many forest people?

Mr. ACKER. No forest people, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. This is wholly turned over to the military?

Mr. ACKER. The matter of improving the park is under the War Department and the protection measures are under the Secretary of the Interior, and that is done by means of two troops of cavalry there, assisted by four scouts who are paid out of the appropriation of \$5,000 made last year.

The CHAIRMAN. These troops of cavalry are not under the command of the Interior Department?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; the officer in charge of those troops directs them in regard to patrolling the park, and they are stationed in various sections of it. These scouts are only to assist them in running down fugitives who have attempted to depredate upon the game.

The CHAIRMAN. This military is in the park the year around?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAWSON. I do not think Mr. Acker understands that quite. The officer in charge of the troops is acting superintendent of the park, and as such all his acts in relation to the park are under the control of the Secretary of the Interior. Of course as a military officer, in the performance of his military duties, he is under the War Department, but he acts as superintendent under the control of the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. From this appropriation of \$5,000 here you employ four scouts?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir. I can give the allotment for that for last year if you would like to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is very brief.

Mr. ACKER. One clerk at \$1,000, one scout at \$900, employed all the year round; one game keeper at \$180, two extra scouts employed from September 1 to May 1, eight months, at \$75 a month, and then we authorized two additional scouts for three months during the past year at \$50 per month. The balance of the appropriation is expended in necessary supplies, sleeping bags, subsistence for the soldiers at these various stations throughout the park, forage of horses and various minor things in connection with the administration. I have here a detailed list which I will not bother you with.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit here, in italics, legislation which reappropriates the money derived from the leases and other privileges toward the improvement, administration, and protection thereof. How much money do you get?

Mr. ACKER. We get in the neighborhood of \$3,000 a year at the present time, because the leases and rentals were reduced during the past year in certain cases out there, but I should say \$3,000 would be a fair estimate of the income.

The CHAIRMAN. That is covered into the Treasury now?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir. The necessity for this paragraph, Mr. Chairman, arose by reason of a question whether the Interior Department could assist the War Department when their appropriation for improvement had run out. We used to do that, and when they expended all

their money for protective purposes the Department used to allow them a certain amount from its revenues. The Comptroller raised a question about that, and he claimed that inasmuch as Congress had specifically appropriated for protection, no part of this money derived from leases should be applied for protection purposes.

Last year when the recommendation in regard to the Department in the matter had been brought to the attention of Congress the appropriation was changed, and the protection and improvement of the park was placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Now the same question may possibly arise. Here is the specific appropriation for protection and improvement, and we have these moneys derived from the leases, and we were afraid the Comptroller might raise the same question, and that is the reason why we asked Congress to authorize the expenditure of this money for either purpose.

### SURVEY OF BOUNDARIES OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. For survey of boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park you submit an estimate of \$2,800?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not you do this from your general surveys of public lands?

Mr. ACKER. It could be done if the appropriation was increased.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got plenty of money—\$325,000. You are sure you can do it from that—that this survey could be done from the appropriation for the survey of public lands?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; that is my impression.

Mr. McRAE. Do you want to survey the boundary of the park?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; the unsurveyed portion of the eastern boundary.

Mr. McRAE. The survey of the boundary is under the jurisdiction of the Geological Survey.

Mr. ACKER. This is a national park; they only have forest reservations; this is the eastern boundary of the Yellowstone National Park.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have got a new item there, for the survey of and marking under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of a portion of the west boundary of Yellowstone National Park, estimated at 8 miles, etc. The general appropriation is available for both?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; but they do not have money enough to pay that.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you are mistaken about that.

Mr. ACKER. At the time this contract was authorized the moneys had already been allotted and contracts had been made for the surveys.

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation was dropped out and you came to make your allotment of the new appropriation, which will be \$325,000, there will be no difficulty about it?

Mr. ACKER. There might be some question in regard to this \$400.

The CHAIRMAN. Which \$400?

Mr. ACKER. "For the survey of and marking, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of a portion of the west boundary of the Yellowstone National Park, estimated at 8 miles, at not exceeding \$50 per mile, \$400." The note explains that.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, there having been a special appropriation for the survey, you would be limited to that appropriation?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the first or second item?

Mr. ACKER. That is the second item of \$400.

The CHAIRMAN. The first is new?

Mr. ACKER. The first is new; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And this is in all \$2,800?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me we can mark that out and appropriate for the \$400 to complete, and then go on and make an allotment.

Mr. ACKER. As a matter of fact no appropriation other than this of March 3, 1901, has ever been made for surveys in the park. A portion of this park boundary was surveyed by officers of the Army, who were temporarily on detail at that place from time to time. At the request of the superintendent, army officers have run those lines from time to time. Now, the Department is trying to close those lines up so as to get a complete survey of the park, and this will do it. This \$400 will cover the western boundary, and the other the eastern boundary.

The CHAIRMAN. You never had an appropriation for the eastern boundary, and there is no trouble about doing that from the general fund?

Mr. ACKER. Not that I know of, sir.

### CENSUS POPULATION SCHEDULES.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Dawson). In House Document 262 you estimate \$15,000 for arranging and binding the population schedules of the Eleventh Census. Now that is the census of 1890?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And how many tons are there of those schedules?

Mr. DAWSON. About 400 tons. I have a statement here, which I will leave with the committee, which shows the dimensions, weight, and number. Shall I read it to you?

The CHAIRMAN. Is it long?

Mr. DAWSON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would.

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF CLERK.

The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the custody and care of the records of the Eleventh and prior censuses, which are stored in the several rooms hereinafter mentioned.

#### *Census schedules of 1790 to 1820.*

The original census schedules, in bound form, the First Census, 1790, to the Fourth Census, 1820, inclusive, and numbering 193 volumes, are stored in room 23 of the Patent Office building. These are small volumes and occupy a floor space of about 25 square feet. The estimated weight is about 2½ tons.

#### *Census schedules of 1830 to 1880.*

The original census schedules, in bound form, of the Fifth Census, 1830, to the Tenth Census, 1880, inclusive, and numbering 4,423 volumes, together with a quantity of other census records, in an unbound form, and which, it is estimated, would make about 1,000 additional volumes, are stored in room 216 of the Patent Office building.

These 5,616 volumes are in size about 18 inches in length by 12 inches in breadth and 3 inches in thickness. Their estimated weight is 56 tons, and if placed one upon another would make a pile about 1,400 feet in height by 18 inches in breadth and 12 inches in width.

The room in which they are stored is 92 feet long by 32 feet wide, and contains a floor space of 2,944 square feet. This room is used exclusively for the storage of these records.

*Census schedules of 1890.*

The records of the Eleventh Census, 1890, unbound, have recently been arranged and stored in a portion of the Union Building, on G street between Sixth and Seventh streets NW., rented for the purposes of the Department at an annual rental of \$1,500. This material consists of about 50,000 packages, aggregating 12,500,000 sheets of the original population schedules, about 15 by 11 inches in size, placed between sheets of cardboard and tied with twine, together with 25,000 packages of schedules of manufactures, agricultural, and social statistics, and other schedules and volumes used in the completion of the Eleventh Census, together with letterpress copy books and other books of record. It is estimated that if the records of this Eleventh Census were placed one upon another they would make a pile nearly 10,000 feet high by 1 foot in width and weigh considerably over 400 tons. The rooms in which they are stored are 100 feet long by 96 feet wide and 91 feet long by 80 feet wide, respectively, containing in the aggregate 16,880 square feet.

The caring for, arranging, repairing, and compilation of data from the original population schedules of the census from 1790 to 1890, inclusive, necessitates the employment of seven persons, the cost thereof being paid from the appropriation of \$6,000 in the legislative, executive, and judicial act.

*Recapitulation.*

The whole floor space occupied by the census records now in charge of the Secretary's office, Department of the Interior, is as follows:

Room 23, floor space 25 square feet, occupied by census records of 1790 to 1820, inclusive.

Room 216, floor space 2,944 square feet, occupied by census records 1830 to 1880, inclusive.

Union Building, floor space 9,600 square feet, occupied by census records 1890.

Total floor space, 12,569 square feet.

Total estimated weight of all the census records in charge of the Secretary's office, about 458½ tons.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, you counted the population ten years ago?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the results have been published?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. No work is being done now in connection with the eleventh Census; everything has been published, all complete?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The various schedules and records have been finally handled and the results published. How many men are in charge of this room? There is \$1,800 a year to store that; that is rent?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have given the dimensions of the room and the weight, and some idea of the size. How many people are in charge of that?

Mr. DAWSON. There is a provision of law now, and there has been since the last census was through with, the census of 1890, for one census clerk of class 4, payment of rent, fuel, lights, and other expenses connected with the storage, care, and preservation of the schedules of the census of 1890.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that clerk have a messenger?

Mr. DAWSON. Not a messenger, but he has four people who are appointed as laborers, two of them at \$660 and one at \$600 (\$50 a month), and one at \$480. They have been engaged in collecting these together and arranging them in proper bundles together. The schedules were very much neglected, I will say, after the last census was over, and some of them became disarranged and scattered and had gotten in the wrong packages. We have been going over them carefully, and they are now arranged in better shape than they have been before.

The CHAIRMAN. Since you have finished with them has been about eight years, has it not?

Mr. DAWSON. Quite that; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have stored them all that time?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the annual expense, including rent, clerical, labor assistance, messenger assistance, heat, light, and the whole thing; what is the annual expense of caring for them?

Mr. DAWSON. Six thousand dollars has been appropriated annually.

The CHAIRMAN. To just care for these schedules?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. Let me ask for my own information. Are these the original sheets returned by the supervisors as taken by the enumerators in 1890?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BENTON. I believe you said to the chairman they have all been printed?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; not in full, but the results have been collated from them and have been printed. I will show you a specimen of what is known as the family schedule, just one we picked out [exhibiting same to the chairman]. Now there is another page, similar, on the other side, which comes opposite, and this shows each person in the family.

This is the head of the family, Julia Johnson. She is a widow; her husband was a soldier. She is a married female, 45 years of age; widow, not married during the census year; she is the mother of five children, two of whom are living; the father was born in Maryland; she was born in Maryland; a chambermaid by occupation; able to read but not able to write; speaks English, and here is one of her children. It gives all that information. Now, that is the history of everybody living who was enumerated during the census year. We get a good many inquiries all over the country for information for these schedules, and part of the duty of the person in charge is to answer these inquiries. All of these enumerator returns of previous schedules have been bound. That is a specimen of the schedule of the first census.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the census of 1790?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir. You see a part of their time has been occupied in mending these. This is molded and the paper has become very much worn and it has been mended. Now, the information here has been very limited. Now, here is Martin Kenney; he was a free white male; he was the head of this family; there were three white males 16 years and above, including the head of the family, and there were three white males under 16 years of age. There were four white females, including the head of the family, and there was one slave; this is the State of New York, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, for one hundred and ten years, after the Government went to the expense of binding and storing, etc., custodians, laborers, and all that kind of thing, have been on a salary to care for these things?

Mr. DAWSON. Not during all that time, because these returns up to the census of 1890 were of such small volume that they were stored in the Patent Office building. They are in a large room over the F street portico, and up to the census of 1890 they had room there for all. Now, you see, this census has taken on an entirely different form. There is a page here for each family, and you can see how many families there are on this other one page [exhibiting]. So you can see the volume of the 1890 census was correspondingly greater.

The CHAIRMAN. How many tons of this antiquated waste paper are there altogether? When you give storage of these does that store all the census records down there in this one room or is it merely of 1790?

Mr. DAWSON. Only of 1790.

The CHAIRMAN. How many tons of all this stuff?

Mr. DAWSON. I think I have got that.

The CHAIRMAN. And where is it stored?

Mr. DAWSON. The original census schedules, in bound form, of the First Census of 1790 to the Fourth Census, 1820, inclusive, and numbering 193 volumes, are stored in room 23 of the Patent Office building. These are small volumes which occupy a floor space of about 25 square feet. The estimated weight is about two and a half tons. That is, up to the census of 1820 inclusive.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there somebody in charge of that separately?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; they are all under one control.

The CHAIRMAN. Does \$6,000 pay for the census records from the beginning?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; from the beginning. All the increases that are made are taken care of by the same force relating to all schedules from the beginning.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no idea of what it has cost the Government through all these years?

Mr. DAWSON. It has not cost anything prior to 1893. Then came this appropriation for preservation and care of the schedules of the Eleventh Census, and the same person has been in charge.

The CHAIRMAN. Are all these things bound down to the Eleventh Census?

Mr. DAWSON. Down to the Eleventh Census they are bound in that form here, or this. You see there is a little difference. This is bound in sheep, and the later censuses were bound in cardboard.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it practicable for you to count over and to take into consideration everything from the beginning what it has cost the Government to care for all these things?

Mr. DAWSON. There was no expense, Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. You occupied space, have you not?

Mr. DAWSON. We have occupied space in the Patent Office building for which we do not pay rent and which was only available for storage.

The CHAIRMAN. And nobody ever had any access to it?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet somebody must have known about it?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; they were known about.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what possible public or private use can these old records be?

Mr. DAWSON. They are of great interest to a large number of people. We receive inquiries daily almost from people all over the country who want to get certain information.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not evidence; it is not legal evidence.

Mr. DAWSON. The courts have called upon us for certain copies of the census records to be used in court. We have had such calls.

The CHAIRMAN. I can not conceive, under the rules of evidence, of any possible condition where it would be evidence, can you? You are a lawyer?

Mr. DAWSON. I think so. There is a statute which provides that any record of the Department, certified to under the seal of a Department, shall be received as evidence in the court. Now, I can imagine a case

involving the question of the age of one of these children or the age of this woman here in the census of 1790, and if we sent them a copy of that return certified under the statute, would not that be evidence?

The CHAIRMAN. Not the slightest on earth; there is no chance to cross-examine.

Mr. McRAE. That particular question was presented in my court, where the question of the age of the child was presented from the schedule, and the court said it was not proof; that it was simply proof whoever made that schedule said it was. There might occasionally a case arise where it might protect a man when he said he did not make the statement that the child was a certain age and said at another time he did, and it might protect him, but it is not proof.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you draw us a clause and give us an estimate of the cost of the destruction of all these schedules?

Mr. ACKER. It will cost \$2,000 to \$2,500 to haul them away. There are 400 tons, and there is not a furnace large enough in this town to burn them up in a reasonable time. They would put a fire out.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is not practicable to burn them in a furnace give us an estimate of what it will cost to take this property and set fire to and destroy it. I imagine this might be used for old junk.

Mr. DAWSON. We can sell that; we can get about 25 cents a hundred pounds for it.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you can get 25 cents a hundred pounds, and the people will come and get it?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir; and haul it away.

The CHAIRMAN. Then tell us how much you could save out of it.

Mr. McRAE. Do you think you can sell or give these records of each State to the States? You say there is inquiry; do you suppose the States—many of them—would take these as a gift and pay the transportation on them, or even let us pay the transportation?

Mr. DAWSON. That is something I can hardly answer, but I have no doubt, from the interest which is shown in the old schedules, that the States would be willing to pay for it.

The CHAIRMAN. I have not any doubt but what they would not; it is just one doubt against another.

Mr. McRAE. It seems to me the only way would be to advertise the fact that you have these things and no room, and that you will give them to anybody who wants them.

Mr. ACKER. In the last few years we have had inquiries from savings banks where depositors have disappeared, and they desire to ascertain where they were during the last census year, and we supply that information and with other information they get from the people of the neighborhood they trace them up.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send us a clause in regard to destroying these books.

Mr. DAWSON. You mean an estimate of the cost of getting rid of them?

The CHAIRMAN. Write us a letter stating at what you can sell them for, and I suppose the clerk can devise a clause to say how they should be disposed of.



## HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

## STATEMENT OF DR. J. E. RANKIN, PRESIDENT.

The CHAIRMAN (examining letter). This seems to be a letter written by Dr. Rankin to the Secretary. What you submit by letter here is for an appropriation for the installation of a steam plant in Miner Hall and Clark Hall; that is the matter you want to be heard about?

Judge S. J. PEELE. That is the matter, Mr. Cannon.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything in addition you desire to say?

Judge PEELE. In addition to that—I speak because Dr. Rankin can not hear quite so well—the first item is the item of steam heating and of \$3,000 for additional salary account. Then there is another item of \$1,000—

The CHAIRMAN. Let us take one thing at a time. Now in regard to the steam heating. The whole case is made here, the heating apparatus is worn out?

Judge PEELE. There has never been any installation of steam there at all.

Dr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I am suffering from a cold and can not hear well to-day, but the trustees respectfully ask of Congress the sum of \$5,125 to introduce an entire system of heating into the two large structures—Miner Hall and Clark Hall. The present system is very imperfect and unsafe, being nothing but single stoves—called egg stoves—for each room. These stoves are easily thrown down, when their red-hot contents ignite the floor. Such accidents are repeatedly occurring. The sum mentioned above is the result of the bidding of responsible parties in and out of Washington, the sum mentioned being by some \$700 or \$800 the lowest.

During the last year, under the supervision of the professor of biology, \$100 has been expended from the treasury of the university to set up hotbeds and to set out fruit trees for the practical instruction of the students in agriculture. The trustees respectfully request that the sum of \$1,000 annually be a permanent appropriation for work in this direction.

The growth of the university has been so rapid and the increase in the number of our teachers so needful that the trustees find a deficiency in the salary account each year.

They respectfully ask that the sum of \$3,000 be added to this account for the permanent relief of the treasury of the university in this respect, this increase to be divided between the following departments: Pedagogical, preparatory, and English. Judge Peelle has given special attention to the state of our buildings, and I would like to have him speak upon that point, with your permission, Mr. Chairman.

Judge PEELE. I only came on the board recently and I am not familiar with the workings of the institution in the educational line (I mention that so you will not expect me to make any explanation of that, because I am not familiar with it), but I did go through those two halls, and I went there because I had been appointed on a committee by the board of trustees to look into the matter and present to the committee whatever might be thought necessary to assist us in getting this appropriation, or rather convince you of the necessity of having the appropriation.

I went out there and went through those two halls. As the doctor has said, the only method of heating is by the small common stoves,

which are probably that high [illustrating]. There are probably forty of them, I think, in Clark Hall. I know I went through there and saw a number of these stoves and they are a three-legged arrangement, and it seems to be rather an expensive method of heating a building, having so many stoves in there. It never has been equipped for steam heat at all, and I think for the preservation of the property as well as for the convenience of the students that the buildings should be installed with steam heat. Before I became connected with the matter bids were procured by Dr. Rankin, and the lowest bid was \$5,125.

That was some time since, and on the suggestion from some one, the doctor had communicated with the same bidder to know whether or not the price of labor and material had materially affected the bid. He has communicated with the doctor, and I understand that it would cost about \$300 more than the amount of the bid formerly made, owing to the difference in the price of labor and material, and that would make it about \$5,400, but I think it would be better to make the appropriation \$5,500 or \$6,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to equip the two buildings with a steam-heating plant.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimates otherwise are the same?

Judge PEELLE. Except the \$3,000 for additional instructors, which is the third item in the report of the president.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not seem to have been submitted.

Judge PEELLE. It is in his estimate. We turned over \$2,800 or \$3,000 for the payment of instructors during the last year and paid that out of the university fund, and we would like to have that added to our appropriation so we can take care of our equipment better. If we have to take out of our fund money to pay our instructors, it depletes the university's fund, which we can utilize for the purpose of repairs, and repairs which are very much needed.

The CHAIRMAN. How much fund have you?

Judge PEELLE. We have about \$150,000 invested, and \$90,000 or \$96,000 came from the sale of the ground that is used for reservoir purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke of a fund which has been made available for these increased salaries?

Judge PEELLE. That has diminished the fund for repairs to keep in repair the property, and that is the question involved there. If we could get an appropriation to pay our instructors and professors of the college, that leaves us the fund out of which we can make the necessary repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we provide for repairs?

Judge PEELLE. You provide \$2,000 for repairs, but that is the only estimate we have got in this book for repairs; in other words, the total appropriation now asked for is about \$8,000 over what it was last year, including the equipment of the steam heating.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you, gentlemen.

FRIDAY, March 14, 1902.

## TWELFTH CENSUS.

## STATEMENT OF MR. W. R. MERRIAM, DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

The CHAIRMAN. In the item on top of page 157, for amount required for continuing the work of taking the Twelfth Census, etc., you strike out the words "salaries and necessary expenses, etc." You had for the current year \$3,516,210. You have no deficiency for the current year?

Mr. MERRIAM. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will you have that you will not expend of that appropriation, if anything, for the current year?

Mr. MERRIAM. May I make an explanation?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MERRIAM. The estimate which was sent over in October was made in the usual form at that time. I did not know, of course, the present bureau was to be made permanent, so that estimate is entirely unnecessary. I made a second estimate, which I handed in the other day, giving as near as I could the probable expenditures under the new act, but I desire to astonish the committee by stating that I shall not require any appropriation whatever for the current year; that there will be enough carried over to provide for all the funds I shall need.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a continuing appropriation?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir; it is a continuing appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of the \$3,516,210, which covers the whole Census Bureau work, and which was made for the current year, you will pay all expenses, salaries, and everything for the current year and then have enough left, as it is a continuing appropriation, to care for all the expenses, salaries, etc., for the coming fiscal year?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is that, as near as you can estimate?

Mr. MERRIAM. It is merely an estimate as to the amount I will expend between now and the 1st of July. I have on hand, say, \$2,400,000. I have got to pay for the finishing up of the work of the Twelfth Census, including four principal reports, up to the 1st of July, out of that money, but I think it is perfectly safe to say I will have \$1,400,000 or \$1,500,000 to take me over the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. You have on hand now—

Mr. MERRIAM. \$2,400,000 in round numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not expended, or not covered?

Mr. MERRIAM. No; it is just simply an ordinary running appropriation; that is, after paying the rolls on the 15th of this month.

The CHAIRMAN. That would leave about how much?

Mr. MERRIAM. You must remember that I have got an enormous amount of printing to pay for. The principal volumes have to be paid for yet, and I have large pay rolls for some months to come.

The CHAIRMAN. On the 30th of June you estimate what will be to your credit a million and a half dollars?

Mr. MERRIAM. Something like that. Of course, I can not tell exactly, but say it will be a million and a half, and I estimate to expend next year between \$1,300,000 and \$1,400,000. That is as near as I can say at this time.

Mr. BENTON. If I calculate it aright, that will leave you \$1,196,000 to use between now and the 1st of July?

Mr. MERRIAM. Of course you understand there is an immense amount of printing to be done.

Mr. BENTON. Your judgment is that will be ample?

Mr. MERRIAM. That is my judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much gratified to hear you say so.

Mr. BENTON. It is not often we have such statements.

Mr. MERRIAM. I thought likely the committee would collapse when a Government official came here and said he did not want any more money. I would like to have the seventh item, for the purchase of law books, books of reference and periodicals, manuscripts, investigation of census work in other countries, etc., made a specific item in the appropriation bill, giving me special authority to disburse that money out of my present appropriation. You know what the law is on the subject?

The CHAIRMAN. We would have to put it in as a separate item.

Mr. MERRIAM. Mr. Courts will know how to draw that. I trust the committee will allow that, because—

The CHAIRMAN. Were you not authorized to do that in this?

Mr. MERRIAM. No; I think not. As I remember, we presented it, but it was by some misunderstanding left out. I originally had the right to pay three or four years ago, and last year I made the same application and it was left out through some misunderstanding, and I have some little bills now that I ought to pay.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have something that ought to be paid I expect we had better treat that in the deficiency bill; I mean authorize there the amount that is required to be available.

Mr. MERRIAM. There are some expenditures, and I ought to be able to avail myself of some money to get some reports written which are really useful.

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SATURDAY, *March 15, 1902.*

## ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

### STATEMENT OF GENERAL WILLIAM CROZIER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

SAN ANTONIO ARSENAL, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice Document No. 190, about a storehouse at the arsenal at San Antonio. Your estimate in the bill is for a new carpenter shop, \$28,000?

General CROZIER. Yes. The note we have here—I do not know whether you have it or not—says the carpenter shop is an old wooden structure, which never amounted to much as a carpenter shop; it is falling to pieces, and it is not worth while to replace it, and that it will be a waste of money to attempt to repair it.

The CHAIRMAN. You also say here, "one end of it is filled with ordnance stores," so you make some use of it. Now, by the later document, No. 190, you propose an arsenal storehouse at a cost of \$70,000?

General CROZIER. Yes. It is intended to make the San Antonio Arsenal an arsenal of issue, storage, and repair for all that section of the country. There is no arsenal anywhere near it. The nearest one we had to it recently was either Columbia or Indianapolis, but they

have been abandoned. Last year we abandoned five arsenals with the idea we could spare them. The intention was to concentrate the work done, which was a good deal at some places and very little at others, at a few arsenals. The reason for establishing San Antonio is that it is in the center of a very large region, and we expect to make it the issuing place for troops in that part of the country, and also a place from which the armament of the neighboring coast is looked out for, kept in repair; and the shops there are for the purpose of looking after these repairs, and the storage place is for issue to troops. There is practically no storage there now. There was a storehouse started some time ago, and it was found it could not be completed at the place where it was building. The foundations were not right, and it could not be carried any higher than it is now because the foundations would not support the walls.

The CHAIRMAN. It is occupied?

General CROZIER. It is occupied with a lot of material. It is one story, then a room above which is a portion of a story only, with a sloping roof which cuts off a good deal.

The CHAIRMAN. It is good for storage?

General CROZIER. It is not good for storage, because in the first place it is not large enough.

The CHAIRMAN. You can store some things in the room above?

General CROZIER. Some things can be stored in there; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the building?

General CROZIER. Somewhere about 150 by 50 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. It will turn off the rain?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it brick or wooden?

General CROZIER. It is built of stone.

The CHAIRMAN. It is practically two stories—one story and a short story above?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it built?

General CROZIER. It was built, I think, something like fifteen or twenty years ago; it is not very old. There was a little trouble about this building. It was intended to make it of a certain size and the appropriation ran out and there was a good deal of trouble as to why it was not built within the appropriation, and the officer who had charge of it got into difficulty about it, but he was cleared all right. As a result the building never was finished.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the matter with the officer; he was court-martialed?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For what?

General CROZIER. I do not remember the particular charge, but it was for commencing a structure with a plan which would not build it with the money appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recollect what was appropriated.

General CROZIER. I do not remember the amount. [To Major McNally.] Do you remember the amount?

Major McNALLY. Something less than \$20,000; somewhere between \$12,000 and \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now it sheds the rain?

General CROZIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it full?

General CROZIER. Yes, it is full. I think they do some light work in there; use it for some shops.

Major McNALLY. The walls have cracked and they can not put much in it?

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had it carefully examined?

General CROZIER. Yes; I had it very carefully examined and an estimate upon it made. My idea was, it was not at all creditable that this comparatively new storehouse should not be utilized for the purpose for which it was intended, and I disapproved this estimate when it was sent up for the \$70,000 with the idea of finishing that storehouse as it was intended and of making it useful for its purpose; but after an examination it was concluded that it could not be done because the foundations were too insecure; and there was nothing left but to make this new estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not strengthen the foundations?

General CROZIER. It scarcely seems possible to do it. It is too near an irrigating canal which runs through the arsenal grounds, and the soil slips off into the canal.

The CHAIRMAN. Grouting would do it. They made a foundation for the Washington Monument after it was up, which was the worst ground on earth, I suppose.

General CROZIER. Of course, that can be done, just as it was done at the Washington Monument, but it would require a very considerable expense and it would be cheaper to replace the building.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I ask you about it is, ordinarily the reports about public buildings being of an insecure character and about to fall down do not very often materialize. I have two in mind. One was the custom-house in Chicago and the other was the Freedmen's Bank Building, occupied by the Department of Justice, and that I think had to be dynamited to get it down after they came and said it was insecure; that is the reason I asked you if you had given this a very close inspection.

General CROZIER. Mr. Cannon, it struck me just as it did you. Here is a storehouse that was started, that Government money had been expended on, and it was built under the direction of our Department, and it was not creditable—

The CHAIRMAN. Whose report did you get touching that matter?

General CROZIER. The commanding officer of the arsenal, Colonel Varney.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has he been there?

General CROZIER. Several years.

The CHAIRMAN. Likely to stay there for some time longer?

General CROZIER. He retires from active service in about a year and a half.

The CHAIRMAN. Any other storehouse except this?

General CROZIER. There is a storehouse there that is intended more as a shed to store wheeled vehicles, like artillery carriages, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of it?

General CROZIER. It is an old wooden building; I should think that is about the same size.

The CHAIRMAN. About 40 by 150 feet?

General CROZIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is waterproof and you are using it for storage?

General CROZIER. Yes; but it is a wooden one-story building without any floor, and the doors and shutters are sagging and the building is decayed and can not stand very long.

The CHAIRMAN. It could be repaired?

General CROZIER. It would not be worth the repair money which would be spent on it; it would not be advantageously expended in that way.

Mr. SLAYDEN (Representative from Texas). I personally know that building, and I can explain that. It is one thickness of plank wooden building.

The CHAIRMAN. What would it cost to put up a sufficient wooden structure which would care for the wagons?

General CROZIER. We have asked \$15,000 for that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for a brick structure?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; it would be a permanent structure. We could put up for eight or nine thousand dollars a building that would shelter these things, and for the present would answer perfectly well, but it would be in the long run more expensive, because it would again have to be replaced, just as this.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the way with all of them.

General CROZIER. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. Even with the brick one you started.

General CROZIER. This is the storage place now you are speaking of?

The CHAIRMAN. The place where you run the wagons.

General CROZIER. This would be a place to run in wagons, artillery vehicles mostly, and it does not really need to be more than a shelter, but it should be a permanent shelter, as it is something which will always be needed for that purpose, and the appropriation is with the idea of putting something there that will stay.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this \$70,000 for that kind of a storehouse?

General CROZIER. No; this \$70,000 is for the storage of such things as small arms, horse equipments, saddles, bridles, which are in boxes, soldiers' equipments, canteens, haversacks, tin cups, and things of that sort, all of which come there in boxes, and are stored properly and conveniently, with alleys between them running everywhere, and properly and carefully labeled, so that we may know where everything is and so that the things can be used when they are needed, and also at any time for the equipment of troops which are called suddenly into existence, and which have to be equipped, as in the case of the Spanish war.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is this from Rock Island?

General CROZIER. Over a thousand miles.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean in time?

General CROZIER. Well, I think the way trains run it is about thirty-six hours.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not entirely practicable to take that great lot of shops you have at Rock Island, not fit for anything on earth, and use them for storage?

General CROZIER. Some of the shops there have been utilized for storage purposes, but the most of those that have been available for that heretofore are now being used as shops; they form a part of the new small-arms plant, the machines for which we have building now. Another thing, in case of sudden demand for equipping a large number of men it is not easy to send the things about. There is always railroad congestion and there is trouble in shipping, such trouble as we had in the Spanish war, of getting things away from places. Now, the distance is so great down to San Antonio that there is needed a kind of center there.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the next storage place to San Antonio?

General CROZIER. The Rock Island arsenal and the St. Louis powder depot.

The CHAIRMAN. Any storage on the Western coast?

General CROZIER. We have the Benicia arsenal, which is very inadequate, indeed; there is an estimate here for increasing the storage there.

The CHAIRMAN. You have none a New Orleans or at Galveston?

General CROZIER. Nothing at either place.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the northern boundary of Texas, great empire as it is, and Arkansas and Indian Territory and Kansas, that strip of country in there is about as near Rock Island as San Antonio, considering the railway facilities and all that kind of thing?

General CROZIER. Well, there is the southern Gulf coast, Galveston.

The CHAIRMAN. But you would not advise building a storage for at least a great body of stores as far east as New Orleans and Mobile for the Gulf coast, would you?

General CROZIER. No; not for as far as Mobile; possibly for New Orleans.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the post at San Antonio?

General CROZIER. Some light artillery; I guess Mr. Slayden can tell that.

Mr. SLAYDEN. There are two batteries of artillery, four troops of cavalry, and a regiment of infantry. It is departmental headquarters of the departmental staff.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops are there now?

General CROZIER. That would be in the neighborhood of 2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not got 500 now, have you?

Mr. SLAYDEN. There are 1,800, and there are 1,000 at Fort Clark, which is about 125 miles west.

The CHAIRMAN. Which way from San Antonio?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Substantially due west.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a permanent post?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Yes, sir; the Government owns it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is about 125 miles from San Antonio?

Mr. SLAYDEN. I should say it is about 135 miles. It is 130 miles by rail and 11 miles out then.

The CHAIRMAN. What is its capacity?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Its maximum capacity is what it has now.

The CHAIRMAN. That is 1,000?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And is fully occupied?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should both posts be maintained? It looks like one ought to be abolished.

General CROZIER. The board of general officers which recently made a report has recommended that both be retained as permanent posts. There are several places down in that region which they have retained. I do not know what theory they went upon. They have down in that region of the country four-company and two-company posts.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you got there?

General CROZIER. How many posts?

The CHAIRMAN. I mean along the Southern boundary.

General CROZIER. I think there are perhaps four or five.

The CHAIRMAN. There is San Antonio, Fort Clark, and where is the next one?

General CROZIER. Perhaps Mr. Slayden remembers that.



Mr. SLAYDEN. Beginning with the mouth of the Rio Grande is Fort Brown.

The CHAIRMAN. How large a post is that?

Mr. SLAYDEN. That is a small post, but that is regarded as essential to be kept up, and this recommendation of General Miles's board was that they should keep as many as may be necessary. Just what that meant I do not know, except perhaps to keep up the post. It is on the Mexican border. Farther up the river is Fort Ringgold.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is that?

Mr. SLAYDEN. It is about 175 or 200 miles the way they have to go.

The CHAIRMAN. How far from San Antonio?

Mr. SLAYDEN. About 250 or 275 miles. Then farther up is Fort McIntosh, 154 miles from San Antonio.

The CHAIRMAN. East?

Mr. SLAYDEN. No, sir; due south.

The CHAIRMAN. And down near the border?

Mr. SLAYDEN. On the border. I am giving the border posts. That is characterized as Fort Brown, whatever may be necessary there. Then farther up the river still is Fort Duncan at Eagle Pass. It has got a fraction of a company, I have forgotten how you call it—a detachment—there, but that is also recommended to be retained as may be necessary. I am only giving those on the river on the Mexican border. Still farther up the river where I do not believe we have any troops is Del Rio. I think that has been abandoned. Still farther up the river, at El Paso, is Fort Bliss. That has four companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery, my recollection is now. That is a very important post.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is that from San Antonio?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Six hundred and twenty-five miles. Now, those are on the border. Then back from the border a little way, at the junction of the road which leads up to El Paso, striking the Mexican border there at Eagle Pass, is Fort Clark, built many years ago, with nice buildings, equipment, etc., and there they have about a thousand men—a little over a thousand men now.

The CHAIRMAN. How are they off for storage?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Personally I could not answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. Who would know anything about that?

General CROZIER. The storage there would be only that for the current quartermaster and commissary and incidental ordnance supplies. We have no place there which can do any more than take care of what is already in the hands of troops, with a very slight reserve.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been there?

General CROZIER. No; I have not been there, but that is the general method. At these posts we do not make any attempt to keep things in reserve except a very slight excess.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the last in Texas?

Mr. SLAYDEN. At Galveston.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is the post there?

Mr. SLAYDEN (to General Crozier). That is more in your line?

General CROZIER. That is an artillery post. We have a defense down there which requires a post of four companies of artillery, but it has been pretty well knocked to pieces now and we have not rebuilt it, but it is intended to be rebuilt, as it is an important harbor, and I suppose that will be about the size of it.

The CHAIRMAN. How are these buildings in San Antonio; in good repair?

General CROZIER. Some are and some are not. This store shed is tumbling down and the carpenter shop is tumbling down.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want a carpenter shop at an expense of \$28,000; how many carpenters have you got?

General CROZIER. There are not very many down there, but we hope to have some more. There is the ordinary carpenter work of keeping up a post, making packing boxes, and in this matter of repair, if we should go to that extent, we should have to have castings made, as we are apt to, and there would be a little pattern making done.

The CHAIRMAN. Pattern making?

General CROZIER. For making castings; but that would be spasmodic, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not make castings there?

General CROZIER. But we would have to make patterns for making castings. We have no foundry there, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not got all these castings for wheels, etc., that you might need?

General CROZIER. We do not know what is going to break down.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, these accouterments, if you will allow me, are constructed somewhere—at the Rock Island Arsenal?

General CROZIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What other arsenals construct these supplies?

General CROZIER. All the soldier equipments are made at the Rock Island Arsenal. You see, the parts of the seacoast artillery at Galveston are made at the Watertown Arsenal and by private manufacturers, for which, the important pieces, we have duplicates, but a little casting is apt to be needed at any time; but I do not fancy there will be much of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not have in the Army complete duplicates, as they do in private life? In other words, where a wagon or a tool is made they have a pattern?

General CROZIER. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. In the first place for actual service you have these duplicates in stock, have you not?

General CROZIER. Yes; if not, we have our own establishment where they can be made.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, you would not make patterns down there?

General CROZIER. In general, castings for replacing parts would perhaps be made at one of the other arsenals.

The CHAIRMAN. How many carpenters will you have in the service all the time down there, on a peace establishment?

General CROZIER. When this thing gets going as it should, I suppose two, three, or four would be enough. There is one thing that is made down there which is current supply and which we make a great many of, and that is targets. We make targets for the use of the troops.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you make them; by contract?

General CROZIER. No, sir; in our own shop there.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not make targets by contract to a much better advantage at some central point and then distribute them?

General CROZIER. Well, I do not think so; and then the question of freight comes in. Of course we can make all the target supplies at the Rock Island Arsenal.

The CHAIRMAN. And then the freight comes in there on the material?

General CROZIER. Yes, that is true; but that is shipped always in larger quantities and the freight rate is not near so high. These manufactured articles are always put into different classes, and on our finished products they run the rates up on us like everything.

The CHAIRMAN. San Antonio is quite a considerable city?

General Crozier. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, under stress, if you have to have additional carpenters you will have no trouble temporarily, during this stress period, of leasing a building where you could meet the extraordinary demands which would be upon you at that time?

General CROZIER. I think we would have to pay in such a case as that a very large interest on the money that the other place would cost.

The CHAIRMAN. But you would only have to pay for three months, or four months, or six months, or one week?

General CROZIER. During the Spanish war we found the San Antonio Arsenal a very useful place. We did work for the Army in our own building at a great advantage. We also did it at some of these places that we have abandoned. Indianapolis especially, which will not be available any more. The experience we had then would then point to the desirability and availability of San Antonio for such a purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. You do practically all of this work by contract?

General CROZIER. No, sir; we do very little of the manufacture of small arms, etc., by contract. Where we contract is mainly in the manufacture of seacoast guns and carriages, that is our largest item, but of this other class of work we do very little by contract.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that kind of work is done at Watertown?

General CROZIER. We make seacoast gun carriages at Watertown, but in nothing like the number required. I do not think one-fourth the number of seacoast gun carriages that have been installed in the last ten years were made there.

The CHAIRMAN. It costs less money to make them under contract?

General CROZIER. No, I hardly think so; I do not think the difference in such cases is very great. Such things as Watertown can make now, up to its capacity, can be made cheaper than by contract service, because in these flush times no one will bid low on them.

The CHAIRMAN. For new machine and smith shop, \$32,000. That looks as if you contemplated having a duplicate of Springfield and Rock Island at San Antonio?

General CROZIER. We could not duplicate Springfield or Rock Island very much for that sum. As I was saying, we hope to make San Antonio an arsenal of issue, storage and repair, but the shops there are mainly for the purpose of repair work. Of course you know we can not maintain an establishment for repair work economically unless there is some little manufacturing done there, which is for the purpose of keeping the men, as repair work is always spasmodic.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you submit in round numbers for all these items \$160,000?

General CROZIER. That is about it. Most of that is not new, Mr. Chairman; at least a large part of it is not new. A large part replaces—

The CHAIRMAN. The carpenter shop; that is new?

General CROZIER. That is a replacement.

The CHAIRMAN. The machine shop is new?

General CROZIER. That is new.

The CHAIRMAN. Storehouse for artillery and supplies is new?

General CROZIER. No; that is to replace the old one.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you come to the new storehouse for lumber and unserviceable ordnance stores, \$8,000?

General CROZIER. That is a replacement.

The CHAIRMAN. Why could you not sell the ordnance stores and stack the lumber up as people do in private life?

General CROZIER. Lumber that is to be kept for manufacturing purposes is not very advantageously stored out of doors.

The CHAIRMAN. Everybody else does it?

General CROZIER. They store lumber out of doors for building purposes and but for a short time, but not that which is used in manufacturing.

The CHAIRMAN. For new sewers, \$1,000?

General CROZIER. That is a very moderate estimate and a sanitary necessity.

The CHAIRMAN. For new boundary fence on north side of arsenal, \$4,500?

General CROZIER. That is a replacement of the one we have there, which has tumbled to pieces and is unsightly.

The CHAIRMAN. The policy is to abolish all fences everywhere, as I understand it; why should you not pull it down?

General CROZIER. I rather think for a Government reservation in the city a fence is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. If a bad man wants to go on the reservation the fence would not turn him, and 999 out of every 1,000 ought not to be fenced out.

General CROZIER. They are not fenced out in the way that they can not get in at proper places by gates. We are not exclusive in these places; we always welcome people.

The CHAIRMAN. For new boundary fence on south side of arsenal, \$1,200?

General CROZIER. That is a replacement.

The CHAIRMAN. If the fences are to be continued they ought to be either repaired or made new?

General CROZIER. The one on the north side is the more important because it is in the worst condition at present; that is the \$4,500 one.

The CHAIRMAN. You need new sewers from a sanitary standpoint?

General CROZIER. Yes; you can see what the note says there, that outside the officers' quarters we have no connection.

The CHAIRMAN. There is sanitary sewerage there?

General CROZIER. We will connect with the city system.

The CHAIRMAN. They will allow you to connect?

General CROZIER. Yes; we are partly connected now. We have one building, the last new one built.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I think they require connection as far as they can.

The CHAIRMAN. In fact it ought to be, and I see no evidence of it unless history is repeating itself, as it is in many places where there is a public building, where they try to make the Government put in a good part of the sanitary sewerage.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That is not so in this case.

General CROZIER. I hope you will see your way clear to give us something for the storehouse down there, because that is a part of the plant; I refer to the \$70,000 for the storehouse for artillery and ordnance supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the most important item of the two; which is first, second, third, fourth, or fifth?

General CROZIER. The most important is the storehouse.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the one submitted by the document?

General CROZIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take you to build it?

General CROZIER. A year.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have got your plans?

General CROZIER. Yes. They are not such plans as could be used to build from, though.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it take you to let the contract—I mean the plans, specifications, and everything ready to let your contract?

General CROZIER. I think, probably, the way things go, unless we use special haste, it would be two or three months before we were ready to let the contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation will not be available until the 1st of July?

General CROZIER. Then we ought to be able to let the contracts in the month of July.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not make the drawings and specifications and get ready for your people to bid upon inside of a month. You can not do that until the moneys are available.

General CROZIER. We can not commence to spend the money until the 1st of July, and it will take two or three months to get them out.

The CHAIRMAN. The trouble is you can not put pencil to paper until then, and against the time you make your plans and advertise it will be the 1st of January, I take it.

General CROZIER. It would be three or four months.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it take you to construct?

General CROZIER. I should say it would take something like eight months to construct.

The CHAIRMAN. That you regard as of first importance. What do you regard as of second importance?

General CROZIER. The next thing I regard as of importance is the sewer system, and then next I regard the building of these storehouses, the small ones, which are tumbling down; new storehouses for artillery and ordnance supplies, \$15,000, and new storehouse for lumber, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, third and fourth?

General CROZIER. Now, I would put next to that such a structure as is included in these estimates for carpenter shop and the machine shop. That is, a separate shop, something that will enable us to improve that plant and make it better than it is.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a storehouse could you build for \$25,000?

General CROZIER. We could build a storehouse which would give adequate shelter for a short time; build a storehouse that would probably serve nearly as well as the \$70,000 one, as long as it should stand.

The CHAIRMAN. It will stand a quarter of a century?

General CROZIER. Possibly fifteen years, but it would not be building for the future.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a dry climate down there?

General CROZIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And it would stand a good deal longer than it would at Galveston?

General CROZIER. Possibly; but we would have to go through the same thing over again, although it would stand for a time.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no doubt about it standing much longer

built as you would build it than these storehouses you have built of stone?

General CROZIER. That is true, if it did not burn down, and that is something that is always likely to happen.

Mr. SLAYDEN. If you will pardon me, while Texas has perhaps the largest pine forests of any State in the Union, they are a long way from San Antonio and the lumber is somewhat expensive there, while brick and stone work are relatively cheaper and the danger of putting a wooden structure where they want it is the danger of fire to the adjacent buildings—officers' quarters, administration building, and things of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. How far off could you put them? It is a large post, is it not, with a good deal of ground?

General CROZIER. I have never been there, but Major McNally has. Major McNALLY. It is about 20 acres.

General CROZIER. The idea is to build it of permanent character instead of wood.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me you could build a storehouse to cover your wagons and things of that kind—

General CROZIER. This is not the one for wagons; it is the one for the equipment of soldiers and small arms, etc.

#### ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think I care to ask anything about the Rock Island Arsenal.

General CROZIER. There is one thing I would like to say about Rock Island if you are willing to hear it.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

General CROZIER. That is an item that is not down on these estimates, but I am going to try to get the secretary to send it in a supplemental estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

General CROZIER. I ask for officers' quarters. I am going to ask for three sets of officers' quarters, \$40,000, and if I can not get those, I am going to ask for two sets. This is looking toward a time when the small-arms plant will be in operation. The officers we have there now are not sufficient in number for operating the increased plant. Congress has increased the department in the last five years, and we have abandoned some arsenals, so that now we are worse off for officers' quarters than we were four years ago. We are 22 sets of officers' quarters short. We have been increased 17 in the department and have given up 5 establishments where we had officers' quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. You are long on officers' quarters at some places and short at others?

General CROZIER. We are long on abandoned ones, but we are not long on the others. We have abandoned five places. But it is not my intention to ask for 22 sets of quarters at any time in the future, as I do not expect to try to make up the shortage. I do not believe in keeping so many quarters. I do expect in the future to ask for a few sets, but I do not believe we will ask for half of the 22.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me for the seacoast defense, if you will allow me, against the time you complete your officers' quarters and storage service, etc., it will be quite a large service?

General CROZIER. I am not a believer in having so many officers' quarters. I think that the younger officers would better double up and

better not get married; it is the families which require quarters. I am not going to ask 22 sets of quarters from Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. How many sets of quarters have you got at Rock Island?

General CROZIER. We have four altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. And very good?

General CROZIER. And very good; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The best in the service?

General CROZIER. I should suspect that they are as good as any. They are plenty good enough; there is no question about that. If I could have quarters for three or more officers there, that would be all that ever would be wanted, as far as I see, unless things become entirely different from what is contemplated now.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose this has cost first and last, \$20,000,000?

General CROZIER. It has cost a good deal; but not over \$10,000,000?

#### BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Benicia Arsenal, Cal. The first item can be paid from the general fund of repairs, as I understand it, and the next item, and the third and fourth item. Now, I want to ask you in regard to the item for erecting a stable of brick with slate roof, for public horses, \$8,000. Have you got a stable there now?

General CROZIER. Yes; a wooden one-story building, which cost about \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And it covers how many horses?

General CROZIER. Probably the five or six they have there now.

The CHAIRMAN. For two magazines on the Pacific coast, \$80,000?

General CROZIER. This is the most important appropriation that is asked for the Benicia Arsenal. These are practically for the storage of ammunition, particularly of powder. We have no place out there now for the storage of powder. There are three magazines at Benicia, which are about full. We have a powder manufactory on the Pacific coast—the California Powder Works—and then we have the St. Louis powder depot. Of course the interests in the Orient are greater than they have been, and the necessity for storage is greater.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is this California Powder Company located?

General CROZIER. It is at Santa Cruz, Cal., which is down below San Francisco.

The CHAIRMAN. How far away?

General CROZIER. I fancy about a hundred miles, something like that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they make smokeless powder there?

General CROZIER. Yes; and very good.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what you buy now?

General CROZIER. Yes; exclusively.

The CHAIRMAN. How long does that keep without spoiling?

General CROZIER. We hope it will keep indefinitely; it will be easier to keep than the black powder because you can wet and dry it again and have it practically all right. As to certain chemical changes taking place from long storage and varying temperatures, there is something yet to be learned about that still; but the hope is that it will be better considerably in its keeping qualities than the charcoal powder we used to use.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not entirely practicable to contract with the

California Powder Company and with other powder companies to let them deliver powder as you want it?

General CROZIER. They can not do it. They can not maintain very much more plant than we can keep currently employed. They can not afford to do so, and if we call upon them for sudden supplies we will be as badly left as we were at the beginning of the Spanish war.

The CHAIRMAN. They have got their magazines?

General CROZIER. They can not afford to store the powder. They have not the capital and they can not afford to manufacture this stuff and store it. If they were to do that, of course they would have to charge a price which would make a profit to them; and it would be considerably more expensive than for us to store it. We would have to pay for the powder and then pay for the storage.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of smokeless powder have you stored now at the Benicia Arsenal?

General CROZIER. We have about 5,000 barrels.

The CHAIRMAN. Now that is smokeless powder that is used for small arms and field guns and all that kind of thing?

General CROZIER. Not for small arms. We do not store powder for small arms. We make it up into ammunition and store the ammunition. We do store powder for field, siege, and seacoast artillery.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have 5,000 barrels?

General CROZIER. Five thousand barrels or 500,000 pounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got storage out there at your seacoast defenses?

General CROZIER. No; at the posts the storage is not good; it is not suitable. The magazines are not good for long storage; they are damp, and it has been found so far impracticable to keep them from becoming damp by any means except to maintain a steam plant, and heat them. The engineers have not yet solved that problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you how long will this 5,000 barrels probably last; how much of a supply is that?

General CROZIER. That is a very small supply. A full charge of smokeless powder for a 10-inch gun is about 180 pounds.

Mr. BENTON. And that is nearly two barrels?

General CROZIER. Yes. Each company of artillery will have perhaps five of those a year, which would be ten barrels a year. I do not know how many will be out on that coast, but perhaps twenty altogether. Taking it for the number of rounds per gun will be perhaps the best way to get it. Five thousand barrels would be 500,000 pounds. I think we will use that up in a couple of years.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take them to manufacture 50,000 pounds of smokeless powder; in a month or two or three months?

General CROZIER. They could make it in six months, I guess, if they could get all the plants in the country going.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a large supply of this smokeless powder elsewhere?

General CROZIER. We have some of it, not a large supply, but we have quite a considerable amount at the powder depot at St. Louis and at the powder depot near Dover, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the supply in St. Louis and New Jersey?

General CROZIER. We have a capacity in St. Louis of about 3,000,000 pounds, and in the magazine we have stored there now something over 100,000 pounds.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have a capacity of 3,000,000 pounds?



General CROZIER. Yes; that is at the St. Louis powder depot. That is not a very good place to have it as it is away——

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

General CROZIER. Because it is not in the right place. It would be better near the coast; near where it is needed, and particularly in the West, near the shipping ports.

The CHAIRMAN. The magazines are all right?

General CROZIER. Yes; it is good enough storage place, as far as that is concerned, but it requires us to maintain an officer there.

The CHAIRMAN. He is out of mischief anywhere else when he is there?

General CROZIER. Yes; that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. How about New Jersey; what is the capacity there?

General CROZIER. That has considerable capacity.

The CHAIRMAN. At a rough estimate, you can correct it afterwards, what amount would you say you have there and what is its capacity?

General CROZIER. The capacity is not nearly as much as the depot at St. Louis, but I should say it is about 2,500,000 pounds.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got it full?

General CROZIER. No; it is not quite full, but it is approaching that. That is a place we want to enlarge.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government has a smokeless-powder plant?

General CROZIER. Not the Army, but the Navy has a little one at Indian Head, just below Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. How many smokeless-powder plants are there in the country?

General CROZIER. There are three considerable ones. There is one in California; then there is the Dupont Company at Wilmington, Del.; then there is the Laflin & Rand Company, and the International Powder Company. There are four.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the capacity of those four? I say that because that is the only kind of powder you are buying.

General CROZIER. Yes; that is the only kind of powder that is worth considering. I should say half a million pounds a year.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean if they do not do anything else but produce powder; are you not away off; would it not be half a million pounds a week? If you are not prepared to answer as to the capacity of these various powder plants in the aggregate I wish you would send us that information. (See letter p. —.)

General CROZIER. I will. Perhaps that ought to be doubled. I was having in mind the capacity that could be utilized for army purposes only. Of course we would have to divide with the Navy in case of sudden necessity; the figures I gave of the total capacity should be doubled, and perhaps even with that I am considerably under the mark.

The CHAIRMAN. Still, the navy people have probably got a larger supply of smokeless powder than you have?

General CROZIER. I suspect that they have more than we have. We gave way to them entirely at the beginning of the Spanish war as their necessities were greater.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, has the Navy some magazines on the Pacific coast?

General CROZIER. I think they have at Mare Island, but I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know how extensive it is?

General CROZIER. I know they have inaugurated recently quite an extensive place on this coast, Iona Island on the Hudson River, and

they have a place also right near us at Dover, but I do not know how much use they make of it.

Major McNALLY, I think they are filling shells and have a laboratory there.

General CROZIER. They have made a considerable place at Iona Island, about 40 miles up the Hudson River from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. You say here for two magazines on the Pacific coast, \$80,000. What would be the capacity of those two magazines?

General CROZIER. 1,200,000 pounds of powder. The dimensions of them are given here.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be their capacity, and your present capacity now I have forgotten.

General CROZIER. The capacity we have at Benicia is 6,000 barrels or 600,000 pounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, how long would it take to build these magazines?

General CROZIER. I suppose we ought to get them in fifteen to eighteen months.

The CHAIRMAN. If it was available the 1st of July you would have to make your plans and specifications and advertise?

General CROZIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And it would be as late as the 1st of January before you could let your contract?

General CROZIER. I think it could be done a little sooner than that although possibly it might take as long.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming it to be the 1st of January, how much money would you need to meet contracts—I mean now, supposing contracts are authorized—between the 1st of January and the 1st of the ensuing July?

General CROZIER. I think \$50,000 or \$60,000 would do it.

The CHAIRMAN. You see the whole thing only cost \$80,000.

General CROZIER. But they would be pretty well along, you see.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard this as very important?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; I do.

The CHAIRMAN. About the most important item you have?

General CROZIER. I think that is one of the most important items we have in the whole bill, and decidedly the most important item at Benicia Arsenal. It is the only large one, for that matter. We have not any place out there for this purpose now.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you very much moisture there?

General CROZIER. Well, not inordinately. It is not as bad as San Francisco. We do not get those heavy fogs at Benicia.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is Benicia from San Francisco?

General CROZIER. It is about 20 miles above, but there is almost a mountain between Benicia and the coast.

Mr. BENTON. About north?

General CROZIER. There is a range of hills projecting on the north side of the Golden Gate, which cuts the fogs off.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not indicated that it ought to be built a hundred miles inland?

General CROZIER. I think that is the right place there.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me, as things go there, and a desire to do everything this year by everyone of us everywhere, if we build one of these magazines and give you storage for a half a million pounds in addition to what you have already—

General CROZIER. We would be very much better off than we are now. That would be very acceptable.

The CHAIRMAN. Say we build one at \$40,000; you are satisfied you could build two for \$80,000?

General CROZIER. I think so; yes.

#### SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. For constructing barracks for enlisted men, \$40,000; this is page 173. I think we heard them about this last year quite fully.

General CROZIER. This is at Sandy Hook?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

General CROZIER. That has been up before, yes. The necessity for it, however, is greater than it ever was before. The detachment is enlarged and the barracks is a frame building which is inadequate for this detachment as we have it now, and it is not a comfortable building at all. Besides that a building is very much needed for the housing of civilian employees at Sandy Hook who have been scattered heretofore about the buildings over the post; a majority of them are lodged in the loft of the only storehouse we have at Sandy Hook, which has to be taken away because it interferes with the fortifications there, and it is a very poor, dangerous frame building, anyway.

The CHAIRMAN. You make the whole case in your note?

General CROZIER. That about presents the case as it is. There have been some special estimates presented for Sandy Hook, Mr. Cannon, which I consider about as important as any in the bill. They are not very large, but I would like to make a little more explanation of them than is given.

#### SPRINGFIELD, MASS., ARSENAL.

The CHAIRMAN. We have received them and they have been referred to the Fortification Subcommittee. We will go on with House Doc., No. 163, for improving the water shops at Springfield, Mass., \$8,800. I thought we had finished there.

General CROZIER. Those are small items that might have been included in the original appropriation. I am sorry they were not. They are part of the scheme for increasing the capacity of the armory to 400 arms a day. They were not observed at first; the necessity developed afterwards, and that is always likely to be the case.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will this increase your capacity, the new flume and water wheel?

General CROZIER. I do not know what it would be as far as the new flume and water wheel is concerned, but the whole thing is a part of the plan to increase the capacity of the arsenal up to 400 guns a day. The present capacity is about 250 a day. We have had appropriations heretofore which are now being expended for that purpose, and if we could have perfectly foreseen these they would have been put in, but they were not.

The CHAIRMAN. You still want to build roads, to macadamize roads, and for an iron girder bridge across the canal. That is really for the convenience of the public?

General CROZIER. That is within the grounds, and it is down at the same place.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no present necessity for having a capacity there of over 250 arms a day?

General CROZIER. It is all a question of accumulation. The present

output there would not give us a reserve such as we think we ought to have for a good many years.

The CHAIRMAN. Everybody is armed now with the approved regulation small arm?

General CROZIER. All of those we have in the regulation service, but we have not a very large reserve. But you know the plan now is to arm the militia with the Krag-Jørgenson gun, and there are between one hundred and one hundred and fifty thousand militia, and we have got in store now but 125,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How many?

General CROZIER. We have about 125,000 rifles and carbines together, mostly rifles.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred and fifty thousand for arming the militia and we have guns enough for the whole Army and you have got a whole lot of volunteers—

General CROZIER. The Regular Army is now 75,000.

The CHAIRMAN. But they are all thoroughly equipped?

General CROZIER. They are all thoroughly equipped; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 125,000 in store?

General CROZIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And for the militia to be all armed you would lack 25,000?

General CROZIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Two hundred and fifty a day with the capacity at Springfield would be 75,000 or 80,000 a year. What is the capacity at Rock Island?

General CROZIER. Nothing at Rock Island; that will not be ready to commence manufacturing within a year.

The CHAIRMAN. But it will be ready within a year.

General CROZIER. It will not be ready for a year.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be its capacity then?

General CROZIER. Two hundred and fifty a day.

The CHAIRMAN. Then besides that there are a lot of private people who can make these arms.

General CROZIER. No, there are not. If you have got the milling machines and rifling machines and other machines you can not then get ready to make inside of four or five months, because you have to make special fixtures for the manufacture.

The CHAIRMAN. After a year your capacity at Rock Island and your capacity at Springfield, without any further improvement at Springfield, will be 160,000 a year?

General CROZIER. Yes; something like that.

#### SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.

General CROZIER. That we are not responsible for. That is called an arsenal, but the quartermaster has it and makes clothes there.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will not ask about that.

#### WATERTOWN ARSENAL, WATERTOWN, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate is part of Document No. 242. It says here for completing barracks for enlisted men, \$7,500. Is that work contracted for?

General CROZIER. No; we could not put out a contract because we could not get a bid within the appropriation. We asked for the same

kind of barracks as are built elsewhere by the Quartermaster's Department for enlisted men, and the lowest bid was \$35,972.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it important to have that there?

General CROZIER. We have very miserable barracks up there. I think those barracks were built over fifty years ago, and it is a very poor building.

The CHAIRMAN. It will take \$7,500 added to the \$30,000 to build it?

General CROZIER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this removal of old buildings, including old barracks?

General CROZIER. That is a part of the old barracks, some small buildings next to it, some lean-to structures.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not this other appropriation available for clearing the ground?

General CROZIER. It would not be sufficient for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to put the barracks on the same site?

General CROZIER. The barracks will go a little back of the old site, but the old site would be in the way of it. That covers other items as well.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better be on with the new love before you are off with the old. You would not tear down those barracks before you get the other?

General CROZIER. We could not, as we have no place for the men in the meantime, but there are other things there besides the removal of barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. For improving the grounds; your general appropriation is available for that?

General CROZIER. Yes; it can be applied to that.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose you could remove the old buildings, too, with that?

General CROZIER. If we had enough, but we run pretty short on that as it is. This is a special piece of work.

#### WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WATERVLIET, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. Watervliet Arsenal, your general appropriation is available there. Now, I think we will turn over to repairs on arsenals.

#### POWDER DEPOT, DOVER.

General CROZIER. I desire to state that we have an item for a powder depot near Dover. Now, there is a plan to make that powder depot what it ought to be and provide a storage place and proper place for putting up ammunition, which it has not now. The capacity is not sufficient, and we have not any facilities there for preparing ammunition such as we need. We need, also, a better shelter for our high explosives. We need a place to put the fuses in properly and fill the shells properly and to put the caps necessary upon the armor-piercing projectiles, which have been delivered heretofore without them. Now, you understand such a place as is considered necessary really is not in existence up there, such a place as the Navy has on Iona Island, and there is a project to make such a place at Dover at a cost of between four and five hundred thousand dollars, of which it is estimated that \$178,200 can be advantageously expended this year. The items which go to make up that are as follows: Two magazines for high explosives, \$36,000—

The CHAIRMAN. Two magazines, \$36,000?

General CROZIER. That is at the rate of \$18,000 apiece and they are for high explosives. Loading houses for explosives and boiler house for service of same, \$10,000. The loading of these shells requires some machinery, as the explosive has to be put in under pressure. Storehouse for fused projectiles, to be used temporarily for shells with high explosives while waiting for the magazines, which can be constructed from later appropriations, \$25,000. Detonating fuse house, which is to store detonating fuses, which are among the most important things we have in connection with the seacoast shell, which is our latest triumph, \$3,500. House for fusing high explosive shells, \$5,500. One-half of amount for increase of transportation facilities, \$30,000. Increased transportation facilities means the running of railroads, perhaps trolley line motive power, around the different magazines and to the magazines, which have to be at some distances apart for safety, so that things can be gotten away quickly. One stone crusher complete for use in making roads, \$2,500; construction of new wagon roads, \$5,000; four lathes with fixtures complete, \$3,200; shop fixtures, \$1,000; one press for assembling caps on projectiles, \$1,500. Those are a part of the machinery necessary for fixing up projectiles with the caps which are necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The total cost is how much?

General CROZIER. The whole thing finished is to cost about \$450,000, of which \$178,200 is asked this year. The \$450,000 is to be spread over three years. Now, this is so that we shall not be caught without proper facilities in case of war. That is, the high-explosive shells, etc., would be fused and kept there and issued to posts when war comes on. These are not kept at the posts for target practice, as they are too expensive. We do not use the steel shell, and do not charge the shell with the high explosives in target practice. We have no application for such things except in time of war, and they must be kept somewhere for war purposes. They must be prepared and filled, and I think this is the most economical place where they can be stored.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is it done now?

General CROZIER. It is not done; we have not any place to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are the shells made?

General CROZIER. They are made by different manufacturers, but mostly by the Midvale Steel Company.

The CHAIRMAN. How many shells have you on hand now?

General CROZIER. I could not tell you, but it runs into the thousands, although it is not a great supply.

The CHAIRMAN. You now propose to fill them?

General CROZIER. We propose to fill and keep the shells. The explosive material keeps perfectly well filled, and filling is something which requires some time.

The CHAIRMAN. The filling is not rapid?

General CROZIER. It requires some time, and in the last operation the people get out of the way and the shell is filled by machinery, so that in case of an explosion the people shall not be killed.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had any experience in filling them?

General CROZIER. We filled them at Sandy Hook by hand simply for the purpose of developing the explosive.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any place in the United States where they are filled?

General CROZIER. There is no other place.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose war broke out to-day, what would you do?

General CROZIER. We would be in an awfully bad fix; I do not know what we would do. We would be subject to all sorts of criticisms.

The CHAIRMAN. We are using a high explosive?

General CROZIER. We have an explosive for use both for the field, siege, and seacoast guns, the siege and seacoast particularly. It is also used for field guns, as they need something better than the ordinary black powder.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this high explosive?

General CROZIER. We have two, which are called Maximite and explosive D; the composition of both are secret. I would be glad to tell you in your private ear if you wish, but we think we are ahead of the world on that. This is something the world has been seeking for years. I dare say, for instance, that you are familiar with melanite, lyddite, thorite, and the Isham projectile. All of those are efforts to get the result, and we think we have succeeded and take to ourselves considerable credit for having done so.

The CHAIRMAN. Substantially, this is for seacoast guns?

General CROZIER. It is mostly for seacoast and siege. It can also be used for field guns. It is useful for demolishing structures, such as buildings or stone walls, and to a certain extent for demolishing earth works. It will blow a hole through them, and particularly a masonry structure.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did not these estimates come before?

General CROZIER. Because the subject was not taken up in this way until I came into office last November. I had been on duty at Sandy Hook, where this substance was developed, and I had it impressed upon me that we ought to improve our condition in reference to facilities and the preparation of these materials for the service, as the energies of the Department have been directed toward the development of a substance which was unknown substantially in the world.

Having come from the place of development, I was impressed with the necessity of being able to use the substance for the service, and when I came to examine into the matter I found that we had no proper place, and that if we were called upon to supply the service we could not do it. We would deal with the subject as the Navy has. They have not now this particular explosive, but they are free to use it. They have an ammunition storing place and——

The CHAIRMAN. How large a capacity have they?

General CROZIER. I can not say. I only know they have a large establishment, and in making these estimates I have been guided in making our constructions by the character of the buildings which they have built and by their experience.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a new thing?

General CROZIER. It is a new thing, and it is a thing I consider necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The Navy has got all the storage and everything ready to utilize those things so far as the Navy is concerned?

General CROZIER. They have got the storage, but they have not got the plant for utilizing this new explosive, because the explosive has just been developed and they are not prepared for it. They have not even formally adopted it, but we have placed all the knowledge we have at their disposal.

The CHAIRMAN. High explosives are a thing that is in progress?

General CROZIER. Oh, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You just ran across this?

General CROZIER. We have just developed it within the last year. High explosive for bursting charges is the way it is technically described.

The CHAIRMAN. Nobody can tell what the next year will bring?

General CROZIER. Well, it is something we have not had heretofore; possibly next year may bring an improvement, but this is not in the nature of an improvement; it is a special thing which did not exist before; nobody had it before.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you store this explosive in your ordinary magazines?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; very well. It does not deteriorate; it does not change, and that is one of the valuable points of the explosive, nor does it deteriorate under the influence of varying temperatures.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not smokeless powder going out entirely?

General CROZIER. No; this is to put in a shell to burst the shell. It does not encroach upon the domain of the smokeless powder at all; that is the propelling charge that drives the projectile out of the gun. This is the stuff with which the projectile is loaded to burst it when it reaches its destination. Now, what we have had heretofore has been subject to various difficulties. One is, the charges go off before one is ready—such as the ordinary black powder—and it will also go off when it strikes armor plate. Now, this stuff is sufficiently insensitive not to be set off by the discharge of the gun and it is also sufficiently insensitive not to be set off when the projectile strikes armor plate or a stone wall.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it will not deteriorate; you have not tried it?

General CROZIER. We have tried it for some months, and we have subjected it to all sorts of tests of temperature and dampness; artificial tests of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any difference amongst experts as to this explosive?

General CROZIER. None among those who know about it. There are some advocates of other explosives who claim their own particular explosive to be equal to or superior to this, but they do not know what this is made of. All those who know about it are of one opinion.

#### REPAIRS OF ARSENALS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now in regard to repairs of arsenals.

General CROZIER. We have asked for \$100,000. We had \$90,000 last year and we have run out of that \$90,000 already, and we have not any left to carry us along between now and June.

The CHAIRMAN. That completes, I think, all of your items. We are very much obliged to you.

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,  
UNITED STATES ARMY,  
Washington, March 17, 1902.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*

SIR: In accordance with your request on the recent occasion of my hearing before the subcommittee of which you are chairman, upon the appropriations carried by the sundry civil bill, I have the honor to inform you that after due inquiry I estimate the total capacity for the



production of smokeless powder of all the works operating in this country to be about four and one-half million pounds per annum. If, under ordinary circumstances, one-half of this output could be considered available for the use of the Army, the amount thus possible to procure would be about two and one-quarter million pounds per annum. But as this estimate is based upon the supposition that all the material necessary for the manufacture of the powder would be continually available, and in proper quantities, and as some of this material, notably sodium nitrate, is procured abroad and imported into this country, which importation is likely at any time, upon the outbreak of hostilities, or upon threats of their approach, to be checked, it would perhaps not be safe to count upon a possible annual production for the use of the Army of one and a half million pounds. It is also possible that by greater interference with importations, even this amount might be considerably diminished.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM CROZIER,  
*Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, March 17, 1902.*

SIR: In reply to your telegram of the 15th instant, with reference to the amount of smokeless powder on hand for the Navy, etc.

1. You are respectfully informed that the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance reports that, in addition to the smokeless powder on board ships in commission, there is now on hand in magazines on shore about 1,750,000 pounds. This powder is stored at the naval magazines at Iona Island (near West Point, on the Hudson River); at Lake Denmark (near Dover, N. J.); at Fort Mifflin (near League Island, Pa.); at St. Juliens Creek (near Norfolk, Va.); and at Mare Island, Cal.

2. The maximum capacity of the Navy for storing surplus powder can not be given with great accuracy without considerable delay, but it is safe to say that 8,000,000 pounds could be accommodated at all the magazines.

3. The capacity of the Navy smokeless powder factory is about 2,000 pounds a day and of the various private manufacturers, of which there are four, about 14,000 pounds a day, but the latter must also supply the War Department.

4. The amount of smokeless powder required for 27 vessels (to fit them out) now building is 5,030,564 pounds, a battle ship of the largest class requiring 350,000 pounds.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG,  
*Secretary.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON, M. C.,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

## SURVEY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES.

### STATEMENT OF MAJ. JAMES L. LUSK, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit for the current year an estimate of \$200,000. Last year you had an appropriation of \$100,000, which was an increase of \$22,000.

Major LUSK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that appropriation has been expended?

Major LUSK. That appropriation will practically all be expended by the end of the fiscal year. We have a most excellent organization perfected and everything is going along now at a very fine rate, and the work done has resulted in enormous benefit to the commerce of the lakes, I think I may say safely. From every quarter now there comes evidence of appreciation of this work. The shipmasters and vesselmen everywhere are expressing themselves very thoroughly satisfied and asking that the work may be pushed on.

The estimate made this year is the same as last year, and it will be remembered that when I came before the committee last year for General Wilson I myself suggested that the estimates be reduced \$75,000 at one clip, down to \$125,000. That was because at that time we had not perfected our organization and gotten the plant ready. Now we have that ready and that money, \$200,000, can be most usefully expended in the direction contemplated—that is, \$150,000 for the survey work proper and \$50,000 for measuring the discharges of those rivers, the St. Marys, the St. Clair, the Detroit, the Niagara, and the St. Lawrence. On every one of those lakes now there is some influence at work, sometimes more than one influence, tending to affect most seriously the permanent levels, and the whole system is threatened with a change in its levels, and the only way to understand what the final effect likely to be produced is and to understand the proper remedial measures is to study these discharges and measure actually the outlet at different stages, because it is an intricate and critical problem and it is impending; it can not be put off any longer. We have on Lake Superior, at St. Marys Falls, an immense power plant being put up on the Canadian side.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not also a big power plant on the American side?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir; but I think the one on the Canadian side is larger. They intend to utilize as much of the flow from Lake Superior, which makes a large jump downward of 20 feet, as possible without hurting the level of the lake for navigation purposes. At Chicago we have the Chicago drainage canal at work, drawing out 10,000 cubic feet per minute for every 100,000 population there. That is going to have a tremendous effect on Lake Michigan and Lake Huron ultimately unless corrected. We have operations of the Government under way in excavating the St. Clair and the Detroit rivers deeper; that is, cutting down the bottom of the outlet from Lake Huron to Lake Erie, which is bound to affect the situation. That is in response to the urgent demands of the navigation interests. Then on Lake Erie we have the loss due from operations through the Chicago drainage canal, and we also have the Welland Canal increasing the draft out of Lake Erie.

The Canadian government is improving its canals on the St. Lawrence River and seeking to vary the levels on the St. Lawrence River and Lake Erie. The levels all down that magnificent waterway are being profoundly affected or at least being very profoundly threatened, and the only way to understand how to counteract that is to have these levels and discharges measured, that is, how much the levels vary, to understand the effect, and then we will know how to put in the works to act as safeguards. That is the importance of this investigation of levels next year, and we have asked for \$50,000 of the \$200,000 to push that work along. This work will have to be done without question, and in my judgment it will be done, for this international board is to commence to operate and try to arrive at some conclusion which the

English Government and our own will stand by in regard to the preservation of the lakes, if we do not have it done now, and ask for a much larger amount of money to do it in one or two years, and then we would have a permanent commission asked for, which would be useless if we can get the data in this way.

For the survey proper \$150,000 is asked, a part of which is for equipment. We could ask for a smaller sum, but we need a boat. We borrowed a boat from the Duluth district and used it last summer, but the rivers and harbors appropriation now seems to be a foregone conclusion and that boat will have to go back to the district.

The CHAIRMAN. Most of this investigation is by the Army engineers?

Major LUSK. This work is all done by the Army engineers. It is strictly under the War Department, and has been since its inception in 1841.

The CHAIRMAN. What you need out of this appropriation is for ways and means?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The boat or boats will be used in the employment of what?

Major LUSK. In the employment of the surveying parties in the field. The assistant engineers have to do the triangulation, and then the topographic work has to be done along the shore, and then there is the hydrographic work, which is the development of the bottom. It shows the relation of the bottom to the surface; in other words, the depth of water everywhere. All that work is preliminary to the charting. These measurements are taken into the office and are "reduced," as they call it, which gives the length of lines and the angles which the lines make with each other, which enables us to plot points on the map.

The CHAIRMAN. And this work is entirely paid for from this appropriation?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The river and harbor bill never made any provision for this work?

Major LUSK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The work has all been done by this provision, except as to the engineer officers detailed?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir; there is one engineer officer in Detroit in charge; the rest are civilians, except as information is turned in from the results of surveys made by our engineer officers who are in charge of rivers and harbors along the lakes.

The CHAIRMAN. This work is independent?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir; the efficient work has been done along this line.

The CHAIRMAN. And is being done from this appropriation?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the Navy doing on the lakes?

Major LUSK. They do not do much in the way of actual surveys. They have a steamer up there.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the old *Michigan*?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir; a fourth-class steamer; and in the summer they use her for going around and inspecting the naval militia of the different States, and then at different times they do some surveying. Last year they surveyed one shoal, so far as I know.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they duplicate your maps?

Major LUSK. They have covered the same area—that is, the whole area of the lakes—with maps.

The CHAIRMAN. From their own surveys?

Major LUSK. Very largely from ours. The preliminary work—the basic triangulation, which is the costliest part—is all from our surveys, except a little on the Canadian shore. Their foundation work is all ours. Their water levels, on which you have to base their soundings, have to be referred back to us. Their work has been a little hydrographic sounding over an area, but the basic work is all ours.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the use of the duplication of that work? Are they doing it, or you?

Major LUSK. I do not think it ought to be duplicated. I do not think any one department of the Government ought to duplicate the work of another department, and especially I do not think that any department that has been occupying a field for fifty years acceptably ought to have anybody come in and encroach upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. From the standpoint of the public service, is there any good end obtained?

Major LUSK. I think it is the reverse; there is a bad end obtained. That is my view.

The CHAIRMAN. Considering the inland seas and all these problems, is it indicated that this appropriation should be doubled? Suppose we give you \$150,000, would it be sufficient?

Major LUSK. We should be very thankful if we got that amount. If you asked as to the survey, on the basis of securing the best results within the next year is concerned, I should say we need that whole amount. We can expend that so there will be an immediate return to the commerce from it, but if you can not give us that, then it is another question.

The CHAIRMAN. Hereafter what would you want, an increase in the appropriation?

Major LUSK. I look at it this way: If we get the \$200,000 this year we should not ask for as much next year. If we get \$150,000 I think we may be compelled to ask for \$200,000 next year, because, as I said, we need some permanent articles of equipment. We will have to buy a boat that will stand in a sea way.

The CHAIRMAN. What will that cost?

Major LUSK. Thirty-five thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You will buy the boat anyway from this \$150,000 or \$200,000.

Major LUSK. Yes, sir; we need it very badly. If in the spring we found that we could charter a boat on very economic terms, a suitable boat, and the appropriation is put at \$150,000, we might charter that boat in order to use the rest of the money in developing shoals.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you charter a boat and have it run cheaper than buying the boat and running it yourself?

Major LUSK. It is very difficult to charter a proper boat, and if we had the \$35,000 we could build a boat that would suit us a great deal better, built exactly for the purpose, and be exactly the size required. So if I am asked in regard to the size of the appropriation, after very careful consideration of the subject, I think that \$200,000 is the appropriation that ought to be given this year, and if \$200,000 can not be given, give as near to that as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, looking at the work, if \$200,000 was appropriated, your estimate would be what in the future?

Major LUSK. About \$150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. When would it drop back to \$100,000, or \$75,000, if at all?

Major LUSK. I should hope the appropriation would drop back to \$100,000 the year after that, as the area that required resurvey would have been surveyed. That is looking very far ahead. We are driven to this expenditure of larger appropriations now from the fact that this commerce is increasing at a most unparalleled rate; it is like a dream up there, and those people are always in the habit of loading to the very last inch of water they can get, and they demand of us knowledge of the bottoms to the tenth of a foot, practically.

The CHAIRMAN. All these surveys are from the river and harbor appropriations?

Major LUSK. No, sir; not the chart surveys. The rivers and harbors are limited to what come under contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. And you look for practical results to come from the study of this question?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir. When the Deep Waterways Commission and the Deep Water Board reported, both of which furnished very fine reports on that question, it was understood between them and ourselves that we, being a permanent organization, should conduct these level observations very largely.

The CHAIRMAN. The Deep Waterways Commission did not investigate that matter?

Mr. LUSK. Yes, sir; so far as they had the data, but they have always said that they did not have the full data, and they could not make a full study until the last year. The last season's discharges of the St. Lawrence have never been properly investigated, and the discharge of Lake Superior at St. Marys Falls has not been fully investigated.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you put a dam on the Niagara River up there?

Major LUSK. That is a proposition, but it should be done with the utmost accuracy.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the greatest waste on the lakes?

Major LUSK. That is a great waste, and the remedy would be a very simple one if the city of Buffalo was not there. The storms that prevail on Lake Erie are from the west, and with any obstruction and the water being unable to get out the discharge might sweep Buffalo away, which would entail an immense loss to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. These lakes are all connected, and what affects the level at one place affects all alike?

Major LUSK. Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, and Lake Erie are, but Lake Ontario and Lake Superior are by themselves.

I have a little chart which shows the spots on which we worked last season. It is very instructive, and I will explain it to the committee if it is desirable.

The CHAIRMAN. No; we have no desire to examine them.

## RIVERS AND HARBORS—CONTRACT WORK.

Pursuant to request of the subcommittee, Col. A. McKenzie, Acting Chief of Engineers, appeared and submitted the following written statements as to amounts required during the fiscal year 1903 to meet continuing contracts for work on rivers and harbors, and also as to amounts requisite for other public works under the Engineer Department, namely: California Débris Commission, Supervision of Harbor of New York, and Improvement of Governors Island, N. Y.

*Continuing-contract estimates for 1903, sundry civil act, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session.*

	Annual report.	Present statement.	Reduction.	Increase.
Allegheny River.....	\$118,000.00	\$118,500.00	.....	\$500.00
Buffalo Harbor.....	200,000.00	200,000.00	.....	
Cleveland Harbor.....	100,000.00	107,000.00	.....	7,000.00
Cumberland Sound.....	400,000.00	400,000.00	.....	
Duluth Harbor.....	459,727.50	459,727.50	.....	
Grays Harbor.....	156,775.00	156,775.00	.....	
Illinois and Mississippi Canal.....	758,220.00	733,220.00	\$25,000.00	
Kentucky River.....	200,000.00	200,000.00	.....	
Keweenaw Bay.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	
Providence River and Narragansett Bay.....	84,560.00	84,560.00	.....	
San Pedro.....	400,000.00	311,085.00	88,915.00	
Winyah Bay.....	100,000.00	35,000.00	65,000.00	
Ashtabula Harbor.....	300,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	
Gowanus Bay.....	200,000.00	130,000.00	70,000.00	
Black River, Ohio.....	300,000.00	300,000.00	.....	
Calumet Earbor.....	419,480.00	215,000.00	204,480.00	
Congaree River.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	
Detroit River.....	136,500.00	136,500.00	.....	
Everett Harbor.....	117,000.00	117,000.00	.....	
Boston Harbor (27-foot project, main ship channel).....		175,000.00	.....	175,000.00
Mississippi River (St. Paul and Minneapolis).....	250,000.00	250,000.00	.....	
New York Harbor (Ambrose Channel).....	300,000.00	234,000.00	66,000.00	
New Haven Harbor.....	67,000.00	67,000.00	.....	
Ohio River—Dams Nos. 13 and 18.....	300,000.00	46,600.00	253,400.00	
Ocmulgee River.....	35,000.00	56,000.00	.....	21,000.00
Savannah River (Augusta to Savannah).....	58,000.00	86,000.00	.....	28,000.00
Sandbeach, Mich.....	50,000.00	Nothing.	50,000.00	
Tampa Bay.....	75,000.00	86,675.00	.....	11,675.00
Toledo Harbor.....	250,000.00	223,000.00	27,000.00	
Charleston Harbor.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	
Gulfport Channel.....	150,000.00	150,000.00	.....	
Monongahela River (West Virginia).....	250,000.00	350,000.00	.....	100,000.00
Hay Lake Channel, St. Marys River.....	144,115.00	144,115.00	.....	
Total.....	6,489,377.50	5,882,757.50	949,795.00	343,175.00

CHARLESTON HARBOR, SOUTH CAROLINA (21-FOOT PROJECT).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of July 13, 1892..... \$1,953,000.00  
Amount appropriated under this authority to date ..... 1,745,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated ..... 208,000.00  
Annual allotment authorized..... Not specified.  
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902..... 5,241.30  
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902..... 5,241.30  
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903: Dredging.. \$50,000.00  
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903..... 50,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

J. C. SANFORD,  
*Captain, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—Dredging to make 21-foot channel being done by day labor, using Government plant. Probable date of completion, June 30, 1906.

The amount estimated for will be required to meet obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

ALLEGHENY RIVER, CONTINUING CONSTRUCTION OF LOCK AND DAM AT HERR ISLAND, AND OF TWO ADDITIONAL LOCKS AND DAMS ON SAID RIVER, ONE ABOVE THE HEAD OF SIX-MILE ISLAND, AND THE OTHER AT SPRINGDALE.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896..... \$894,500.00  
Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 776,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated ..... 118,500.00  
Annual allotment authorized..... 400,000.00

Present unexpended balance, February 1, 1902..... 334,426.22

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Building locks and dams 1, 2, and 3, under contract.	\$55,000.00
Building lock gates, purchasing operating machinery, etc.	12,000.00
Superintendence and contingencies	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$70,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1902	264,426.22
Probable expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1903:	
Building locks and dams 1, 2, and 3, under contract..	\$329,597.92
Building lock-houses at Nos. 1 and 3	12,000.00
Building lock-gates, operating machinery, etc.	28,328.30
Superintendence and contingencies	13,000.00
	<hr/>
	382,926.22
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903	118,500.00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.	

WM. L. SIBERT,  
*Captain, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—Lock and dam at Herr Island (No. 1): Under contract for partial completion, some work being done by hired labor; date of probable completion, September 1, 1902.

Lock and dam at Six-mile Island (No. 2): Contract abrogated; new contract to be let.

Lock and dam at Springdale (No. 3): Under contract.

BOSTON HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS—MAIN SHIP CHANNEL (27-FOOT PROJECT).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896	\$1,145,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	813,751.00
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Balance remaining unappropriated	331,249.00
Annual allotment authorized	400,000.00
	<hr/>
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902	268,010.10
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
To be expended under existing contracts—	
Dredging	\$54,260.53
Rock work	42,698.85
To be expended under contract now being made for rock work	
	171,050.72
	<hr/>
	268,010.10

*Remarks.*—The work above given, which will require the total available balance, will be completed during this year. As the earth dredging has progressed, a much larger amount of ledge work than was originally contemplated has been uncovered, and in addition to the work above provided for there is required rock work in lower main ship channel which is estimated to cost \$75,000, and rock removal from the uncleared half of the upper main ship channel at Upper Middle which is estimated to cost \$100,000 additional. Contract for such work will be made in the near future, and it is expected that the work will be completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903, \$175,000.00.

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

BUFFALO, N. Y., IMPROVING HARBOR AT (CONSTRUCTION OF BREAKWATER).

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896	\$2,200,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	1,856,494.00
	<hr/>
Balance remaining unappropriated	343,506.00
Annual allotment authorized	550,000.00
	<hr/>
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902	320,000.00

## Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:

Breakwater construction.....	\$100,000.00	
Concrete superstructure.....	45,000.00	
Retained percentages.....	15,000.00	
Engineering and office expenses.....	10,000.00	
		<u>\$170,000.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1902..... 150,000.00

## Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:

Breakwater construction.....	\$220,000.00	
Retained percentages.....	100,000.00	
Engineering and office expenses.....	30,000.00	
		<u>350,000.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903..... 200,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

T. W. SYMONS,  
Major, Corps of Engineers.

*Remarks.*—Work under contract for completion and amount estimated for required to pay contract obligations, to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

## CUMBERLAND SOUND, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896..... \$2,345,000.00  
Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 1,450,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 895,000.00  
Annual allotment authorized..... 400,000.00

Present unexpended balance, February 1, 1902..... 545,506.41

## Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:

Jetty work.....	\$250,000.00	
Plant (dredge).....	144,750.00	
Contingencies.....	8,000.00	
		<u>402,750.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1902..... 142,756.41

## Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:

Jetty work.....	\$493,000.00	
Plant (outfitting dredge).....	10,000.00	
Contingencies.....	40,000.00	
		<u>543,000.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903..... 400,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

CASSIUS E. GILLETTE,  
Captain, Corps of Engineers.

*Remarks.*—This work is under continuing contract for the completion of the jetty work, and estimates are in accord with contract requirements. A dredge boat is being constructed under special contract.

## CLEVELAND, OHIO, IMPROVING HARBOR.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896..... \$1,354,000.00  
Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 999,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 355,000.00  
Annual allotment authorized..... 400,000.00

Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902..... 81,299.42



Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:

Repair of west breakwater .....	\$40,500.00	
Repair of east breakwater.....	36,000.00	
Inspection, engineering, office expenses, and contingencies.....	8,000.00	
		<u>\$84,500.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1902..... —3,200.58

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:

Completing repairs of west breakwater, including retained percentages.....	59,303.43	
Completing repairs of East Breakwater, including retained percentages.....	29,269.62	
Inspection, engineering, office expenses, and contingencies .....	15,000.00	
		<u>103,573.05</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903..... 107,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

DAN C. KINGMAN,  
*Major, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—Work under contract and amount estimated for required to pay obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903. The estimate now given exceeds that given in annual report for 1901 by \$7,000. Contractors have made more rapid progress than was anticipated.

#### DULUTH, MINN., AND SUPERIOR, WIS., IMPROVING HARBOR AT.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896 .....	\$3,080,553.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	<u>2,620,825.00</u>

Balance remaining unappropriated .....	459,727.50
Annual allotment authorized .....	<u>770,138.25</u>

Present unexpended balance, February 1, 1902..... 247,308.75

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902: Duluth Canal, dredging, filling, and grading, revetment and park walls, and contingencies.. 140,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1902..... 107,308.75

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:

Dredging .....	\$270,000.00	
Wisconsin entry piers .....	250,000.00	
Land .....	4,000.00	
Watchman's house, Duluth Canal .....	3,000.00	
Contingencies .....	40,036.25	
		<u>567,036.25</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903..... \$459,727.50

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

D. D. GAILLARD,  
*Captain, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—All dredging now under contract. The remainder of work under project will be put under contract in near future, and the amount estimated for will be required to meet obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

#### GRAYS HARBOR, WASHINGTON, IMPROVING.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$980,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	<u>823,225.00</u>

Balance remaining unappropriated .....	156,775.00
Annual allotment authorized .....	<u>400,000.00</u>

Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902..... 54,655.66

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:

Retained percentage .....	\$17,503.69
Construction of groin .....	21,000.00
Repairs to trestle and rock fill on present work .....	10,091.97
Payment for right of way .....	3,060.00
Contingencies .....	3,000.00

\$54,655.66

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:

Advancing jetty about 1,000 feet .....	146,775.00
Repairs to trestle, jetty, and wharf .....	5,000.00
Contingencies .....	5,000.00

156,775.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903 ..... 156,775.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

JOHN MILLIS,  
Major, Corps of Engineers.

*Remarks.*—Work under contract for full completion, and amount estimated for will be required to meet obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896 .....	\$5,710,960.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date .....	* 4,952,740.00

Balance remaining unappropriated .....	758,220.00
Annual allotment authorized .....	1,427,740.00

Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902..... 1,300,162.26

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:

Earthwork .....	\$250,000.00
Rock work .....	75,000.00
Masonry constructions .....	75,000.00
Bridges .....	50,000.00
Contingencies .....	50,000.00

500,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1902..... 800,162.26

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:

Earthwork .....	400,000.00
Rock work .....	50,000.00
Masonry constructions .....	450,000.00
Bridges .....	530,000.00
Houses, etc .....	15,000.00
Contingencies .....	88,382.26

1,533,382.26

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903..... \* 758,220.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

J. H. WILLARD,  
Major, Corps of Engineers.

*Remarks.*—Work being carried out by contract and day labor. The officer in local charge estimates the amount asked for will be required for use before June 30, 1903.

\*This amount includes \$25,000 allotted by sundry civil act of 1898 for Moline wagon bridge.

## KENTUCKY RIVER, KENTUCKY, IMPROVING.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$1,349,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	858,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated .....	491,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	400,000.00

Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902 .....	386,868.33
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902: Continuing construction of Lock and Dam No. 9.....	56,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	330,868.33
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Removing rock ledge at Lock No. 2.....	\$900.00
Completing construction of Lock and Dam No. 9....	102,400.00
Constructing lock houses at Locks Nos. 10, 11, and 12.	27,000.00
Purchase sites for Locks Nos. 11 and 12 and beginning construction of Locks and Dams Nos. 10, 11, and 12.	400,000.00
	<hr/> 530,300.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903.....	200,000.00
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The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

E. H. RUFFNER,  
*Major, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—Contract for completing Lock No. 9 now in effect and work under way. The amount for which estimate is submitted will be required for work which it is intended to undertake before June 30, 1903.

## KEWEENAW BAY, IMPROVING WATERWAY FROM, TO LAKE SUPERIOR, MICH.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$1,065,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	1,055,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated .....	10,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	400,000.00

Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902.....	46,118.04
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	

Dredging .....	\$20,000.00
Buildings .....	3,000.00
Contingencies .....	2,000.00
	<hr/> 25,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1902 .....	21,118.04
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	

Dredging .....	25,000.00
Repairs.....	3,000.00
Contingencies .....	3,118.04
	<hr/> 31,118.04

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903.....	10,000.00
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The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

D. D. GAILLARD,  
*Captain, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—Dredging now under contract. About to advertise for bids for balance of work under this project. All work has been by contract, and the whole work will be completed by June 30, 1903.

## MONONGAHELA RIVER, WEST VIRGINIA, IMPROVING THE UPPER, BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF SIX LOCKS AND DAMS.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896 .....	\$1,200,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	780,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	420,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	400,000.00
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902.....	513,219.72
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1902:	
For building locks and dams, 10-15 under contract..	\$110,000.00
For building lock houses at locks 10 and 11 .....	12,000.00
For valve operating machinery and lock-gate irons..	25,000.00
For superintendence and contingencies .....	10,000.00
	157,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	356,219.72
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
For building locks and dams 10-15, under contract..	657,219.72
For lock houses at locks 12-15.....	24,000.00
For superintendence and contingencies.....	25,000.00
	706,219.72

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903..... 350,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

WM. L. SIBERT,  
*Captain, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—Building locks and dams 10-15 under contract for completion, except as to lock houses, and lock-gate irons for Nos. 13 to 15; date of probable completion July 1, 1903.

## PROVIDENCE RIVER AND NARRAGANSETT BAY, R. I., IMPROVING.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$707,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	373,489.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	333,511.00
Annual allotment authorized .....	400,000.00
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902.....	60,250.09
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Dredging .....	\$41,000.00
Contingencies—inspection, ranges, etc. ....	2,280.00
Contingencies—office, etc.....	1,820.00
	45,100.00
Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	15,150.09
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903.	
Dredging .....	90,550.47
Surveys .....	1,500.00
Contingencies—inspection, ranges, etc.....	4,632.00
Contingencies—office, etc .....	3,027.62
	99,710.09

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903 ..... 84,560.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing project.

G. W. GOETHALS,  
*Major, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—The work is being done under a continuing contract, entered into March 13, 1901, for completion of approved project.

The amount estimated for will be required to meet contract obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

## SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL

## SAN PEDRO, CAL., IMPROVING HARBOR AT.

## (Construction of breakwater.)

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$2,900,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	746,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	2,154,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	400,000.00
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902.....	375,088.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
269,000 tons of stone, about 98 per cent for the sub- structure, at \$0.844 per ton, and about 2 per cent for the superstructure, at \$3.10 per ton .....	\$239,173.00
Engineering and office expenses .....	10,000.00
	249,173.00
Probable balance June 30, 1902 .....	125,915.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
390,000 tons of stone, about 90 per cent for the sub- structure, at \$0.844 per ton, and about 10 per cent for the superstructure, at \$3.10 per ton .....	417,000.00
Engineering office expenses .....	20,000.00
	437,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903.....	311,085.00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the exist- ing approved project.	

CHAS. E. L. B. DAVIS,  
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—The above estimates are based on the requirements of contract as given in clause 77 of the specifications, under the terms of which the contractor must deliver annually 390,000 tons of stone as follows: 25,000 tons per month during each January, February, and December, and 35,000 tons per month during each of the remaining nine months. The contractor is at present 79,000 tons behind the above schedule, but the deficiency will be made up before the end of this fiscal year.

The amount estimated for will be required to meet contract obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

## WINYAH BAY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$1,996,250.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	1,643,500.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	352,750.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	400,000.00
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902.....	559,182.73
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Jetty work .....	248,000.00
Dredging .....	13,000.00
Superintendence and contingencies .....	26,000.00
	287,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	272,182.73
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Jetty work .....	180,000.00
Dredging .....	100,000.00
Superintendence and contingencies.....	27,182.73
	307,182.73
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903.....	35,000.00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the exist- ing approved project.	

J. C. SANFORD,  
*Captain, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—Jetty work under contract. Dredging by day labor, using Government plant. Probable date of completing jetties December 31, 1902.

The amount estimated for will be required to meet contract obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

ASHTABULA, OHIO, IMPROVING HARBOR AT.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899 .....	\$430,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	112,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	318,000.00
Annual allotment authorized .....	Not limited
Present unexpended balance, February 1, 1902 .....	102,212.20
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Completing pierheads .....	\$12,000.00
Rubble breakwater.....	60,000.00
Dredging in spring of 1902.....	3,000.00
Inspection, engineering, office expenses, and contingencies.....	7,212.20
	82,212.20
Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	20,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Rubble breakwater .....	200,000.00
Dredging in spring of 1903 .....	3,000.00
Inspection, engineering, office expenses, and contingencies.....	17,000.00
	220,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903..... <sup>a</sup>\$200,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

DAN C. KINGMAN,  
Major, Corps of Engineers.

*Remarks.*—The amount estimated for will be required to meet contract obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

BAY RIDGE AND RED HOOK CHANNELS, NEW YORK HARBOR.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899 .....	\$2,400,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	402,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	1,998,000.00
Annual allotment authorized .....	Not specified.
Present unexpended balance, February 1, 1902 .....	480,821.44
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902: Contingencies, inspections, etc .....	8,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	472,821.44
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Dredging .....	\$590,000.00
Contingencies, inspections, etc .....	15,000.00
	605,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903 (estimated). <sup>b</sup>130,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

W. L. MARSHALL,  
Major, Corps of Engineers.

<sup>a</sup>This amount is \$100,000 less than was estimated in my annual report. The contractor was very late in beginning work, and hence accomplished much less than I expected he would.

<sup>b</sup>The estimate of amount required for year ending June 30, 1903, submitted with annual report for 1901, was \$200,000; the progress of work since the date of that report indicates that \$130,000 will be sufficient to meet contract obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

*Remarks.*—Under contract for entire completion of channel to 1,200 feet wide and 40 feet deep; probable date of completion, 1907; probable cost, \$2,400,000.

The date of completion and probable expenditures next year are based upon contract requirements as to quantities.

BLACK RIVER (LORAIN), OHIO, IMPROVING HARBOR AT.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$600,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	125,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	475,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	No limit.
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902.....	132,898.53
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
2 pierheads .....	\$33,000.00
800 linear feet east pier .....	68,000.00
1,000 linear feet old pier removed .....	4,000.00
40,000 yards dredging .....	7,600.00
Rubble breakwater .....	10,000.00
Inspection, engineering, office expenses, and contingencies .....	10,000.00
	132,600.00
Probable balance June 30, 1902 .....	298.53
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Completing east pier .....	93,700.00
Completing west pier .....	33,000.00
Removing old pier .....	1,500.00
40,000 yards dredging .....	7,600.00
Rubble breakwater .....	147,000.00
Inspection, engineering, office expenses, and contingencies .....	17,000.00
	299,800.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903 .....	300,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

DAN C. KINGMAN,  
Major, Corps of Engineers.

*Remarks.*—It is intended that this work shall be carried forward rapidly next year. Contract has been made and the amount estimated for will be required to meet obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

CALUMET, ILL., IMPROVING HARBOR AT.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$859,830.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	440,350.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	419,480.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	Not specified.
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902.....	330,482.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Pier work .....	\$90,000.00
Dredging .....	25,000.00
	115,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	215,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903, dredging.....	165,000.00 265,000.00
	430,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903.....	215,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

O. H. ERNST,  
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—The amount for which estimate is submitted will be required before June 30, 1903, for payments in connection with contracts now under way for pier work and contract for dredging to be entered into immediately.

CONGAREE RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA, FROM GERVASIS STREET BRIDGE, COLUMBIA, TO GRANBY.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$200,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	150,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	50,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	Not specified.
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902.....	163,450.16
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Lock construction .....	\$63,574.13
Lock gates, etc .....	9,000.00
Superintendence and contingencies .....	7,257.41
	79,831.54
Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	83,618.62
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Dam construction .....	122,000.00
Superintendence and contingencies .....	11,618.62
	133,618.62
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903 .....	50,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

J. C. SANFORD,  
*Captain, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—Lock construction under contract. Construction of gates and other iron-work by day labor. Date of probable completion of lock, June 30, 1902. Date of probable completion of dam, June 30, 1903.

DETROIT RIVER, MICHIGAN, IMPROVING.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$661,500.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	525,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	136,500.00
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902.....	218,367.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Dredging and rock removal .....	\$150,000.00
Contingencies (including surveys).....	15,000.00
	165,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	53,367.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Dredging and rock removal .....	172,500.00
Contingencies (including surveys).....	17,367.00
	189,867.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903 .....	136,500.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

WM. H. BIXBY,  
*Major, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—About \$7,000 of the above (under the March 3, 1899, appropriation) will be done by day labor, and the rest will be done by contracts providing for the completion of the present approved project, and it is now expected that such work will all be done by or before June 30, 1903.

All the funds above asked for will be required to complete the work thus far authorized by Congress and approved by the Department.



## EVERETT, WASH., IMPROVING HARBOR AT.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$342,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	225,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	117,000.00
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902.....	52,114.61
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Dredging and snag removal, dike construction, and repairs under contract.....	\$49,614.61
Contingencies .....	2,500.00
	52,114.61
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Payments to contractors for dredging, snag removal, and repair work on bulkheads.....	117,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903.....	117,000.00

JOHN MILLIS,  
*Major, Corps of Engineers.*

## GULFPORT, MISS., CHANNEL FROM SHIP ISLAND HARBOR TO.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$200,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	200,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903: Dredging (Spencer S. Bullis contract).....	150,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903.....	150,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

SPENCER COSBY,  
*Captain, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—Work is being carried on under contract for full completion. Payment of \$150,000 will probably be due before June 30, 1903.

## HAY LAKE CHANNEL, ST. MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN, IMPROVING.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$394,115.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	250,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	144,115.00
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902.....	245,735.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Dredging .....	\$55,000.00
Contingencies (including surveys).....	5,500.00
	60,500.00
Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	185,235.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Dredging .....	300,000.00
Contingencies (including surveys).....	29,350.00
	329,350.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903.....	144,115.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

WM. H. BIXBY,  
*Major, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—All the above work will be done under contracts providing for the completion of the present approved project; and it is now expected that such work will all be done by or before June 30, 1903.

All the funds above asked for will be required to complete the work thus far authorized by Congress and approved by the Department.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, IMPROVING FROM MOUTH OF OHIO RIVER TO MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.;  
BETWEEN MOUTH OF MISSOURI AND MINNEAPOLIS; BETWEEN CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNE-  
APOLIS AND OMAHA RAILROAD BRIDGE AND WASHINGTON AVENUE BRIDGE.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899..... \$815,579.33  
Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 342,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 473,579.33  
Annual allotment authorized..... Not specified.

Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902..... 229,003.17

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:

Construction, Lock No. 2.....	\$14,000.00	
Excavation, Dam No. 2.....	5,000.00	
Construction, Dam No. 2.....	56,000.00	
Pumping.....	7,000.00	
Plant.....	2,000.00	
Lands, surveys, and roads at site of Lock and Dam No. 1.....	15,000.00	
Contingencies.....	6,000.00	
		105,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1902..... 124,003.17

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:

Complete Lock and Dam No. 2.....	185,125.50	
Lock-keeper's house at Lock No. 2.....	5,000.00	
Surveys and lands, Lock and Dam No. 1.....	10,000.00	
Roads, bridges, and buildings, Lock and Dam No. 1.....	50,000.00	
Plant, Lock and Dam No. 1.....	20,000.00	
Cofferdam, Lock No. 1.....	20,000.00	
Materials for Lock No. 1.....	48,877.67	
Contingencies.....	35,000.00	
		374,003.17

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903..... 250,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the exist-  
ing approved project.

R. L. HOXIE,  
Major, Corps of Engineers.

*Remarks.*—This work is being carried out by contract and day labor, and the  
amount for which estimate is presented will be required for work to be done before  
June 30, 1903.

#### NEW HAVEN, CONN., IMPROVING HARBOR AT

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899..... \$295,000.00  
Amount appropriated under this authority to-day..... 100,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 195,000.00  
Annual allotment authorized..... Not specified.

Present unexpended balance, February 1, 1902..... 63,522.92

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:

Outstanding liabilities.....	\$11,664.96	
Dredging 789,954 cubic yards, at 6 cents.....	47,397.24	
Superintendence, inspection, etc.....	3,750.00	
		62,812.20

Probable balance June 30, 1902..... 710.72

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:

Dredging 1,045,180 cubic yards, at 6 cents.....	62,710.80	
Superintendence, inspection, etc.,.....	4,999.92	
		67,710.72

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903..... 67,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

CHAS. F. POWELL,  
Major, Corps of Engineers.

*Remarks.*—The work is under contract for full completion. Date of probable completion, November 1, 1903.

The amount estimated for will be required to meet contract obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

NEW YORK HARBOR, AMBROSE CHANNEL.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$3,000,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	130,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	2,870,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	Not specified.
Present unexpended balance, February 1, 1902.....	861,340.74
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Dredging.....	\$250,000.00
Contingencies, inspections, etc.....	15,000.00
	265,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	596,340.74
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Dredging.....	800,000.00
Contingencies.....	30,000.00
	830,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903, estimated.....	234,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

W. L. MARSHALL,  
Major, Corps of Engineers.

*Remarks.*—Under contract for entire completion of channel to 2,000 feet wide and 40 feet deep; probable date of completion, 1907; probable total cost, \$4,000,000.

The amount estimated for will be required to meet contract obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

OCMULGEE RIVER, GEORGIA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899, June 6, 1900.....	\$136,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	80,000.00
Balance remaning unappropriated.....	56,000.00
Annual allotment authorized.....	No limit.
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902.....	17,574.15
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Rock removal.....	\$7,000.00
Snagging.....	7,500.00
Training dikes.....	1,500.00
Contingencies.....	1,574.15
	17,574.15
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Rock removal.....	15,000.00
Snagging.....	10,000.00
Training dikes.....	2,000.00
Plant (snagboat).....	24,000.00
Contingencies.....	5,000.00
	56,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903.....	*56,000.00

\*This exceeds the estimate in the Annual Report for 1901 by \$21,000.

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

CASSIUS E. GILLETTE,  
Captain, Corps of Engineers.

*Remarks.*—The work is being done by day labor. If the remaining funds estimated for are available before the close of the present fiscal year the work will probably be completed during the present calendar year.

OHIO RIVER, IMPROVING BELOW PITTSBURG, PA., DAMS NOS. 13 AND 18.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899 .....	\$1,600,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date .....	510,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	1,090,000.00
Annual allotment authorized .....	Not specified.
Present unexpended balance, February 1, 1902 .....	558,400.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Construction work (locks) .....	\$100,000.00
Land for site for Dam No. 18 .....	5,000.00
	105,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1902 .....	453,400.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903: Construction work (locks and movable dams) .....	500,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903 .....	46,600.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

W. E. CRAIGHILL,  
Captain, Corps of Engineers.

*Remarks.*—Contract has been let for Lock No. 13, and additional contracts for Dam 13 and Lock and Dam 18 will be let in the near future covering work before June 30, 1903, which it is anticipated will require the additional appropriation requested.

SAVANNAH RIVER, GEORGIA.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899 .....	\$250,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date .....	164,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	86,000.00
Annual allotment authorized .....	No limit.
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902 .....	96,367.80
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Jetty work .....	\$68,000.00
Plant (snagboat) .....	23,000.00
Contingencies .....	5,367.80
	96,367.80
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Snagging .....	15,000.00
Jetty work .....	65,000.00
Contingencies .....	6,000.00
	86,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903 .....	86,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

CASSIUS E. GILLETTE,  
Captain, Corps of Engineers.

*Remarks.*—Part of the work is being carried on by contract for partial completion and a part of it is being done by day labor. If the remaining funds estimated for are available before the close of the present fiscal year, the work will probably be completed during the present calendar year.

## TAMPA BAY, FLA., IMPROVING.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$675,000. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	262,000. 00
Balance remaining unappropriated .....	413,000. 00
Annual allotment authorized.....	Not specified
Present unexpended balance February 1, 1902.....	173,324. 88
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Dredging .....	\$72,000. 00
Contingencies.....	8,000. 00
	80,000. 00
Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	93,324. 88
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Dredging .....	165,000. 00
Contingencies .....	15,000. 00
	180,000. 00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903 .....	86,675. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

HERBERT DEAKYNE,  
*Captain, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—Under contract for full completion.

The amount estimated for will be required to meet contract obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

## TOLEDO, OHIO, IMPROVING HARBOR AT.

Limit of expenditure authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$800,000. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	140,500. 00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	659,500. 00
Annual allotment authorized.....	Not specified.
Present unexpended balance, February 1, 1902.....	29,417. 96
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1902:	
Dredging (contract).....	\$42,500. 00
Dredging (U. S. dredge).....	6,500. 00
Care and repair of plant.....	5,000. 00
Inspection, engineering, office expenses, and contingencies.....	8,000. 00
	62,000. 00
Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	32,000. 00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1903:	
Dredging (contract).....	120,000. 00
Dredging (U. S. dredge).....	16,200. 00
Dike construction .....	32,800. 00
Care and repair of plant.....	7,000. 00
Inspection, engineering, office expenses, and contingencies.....	15,000. 00
	191,000. 00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1903 .....	223,000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

DAN C. KINGMAN,  
*Major, Corps of Engineers.*

*Remarks.*—Funds on hand not sufficient to pay expenses until June 30, 1902.

It is believed that the contractor will elect to work and wait for his pay.

The amount estimated for will be required to meet contract obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1903.

## CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION.

Estimate submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903 ..... \$15,000

This amount, which has been appropriated annually by Congress, is the same as that provided in the original law for annual expenses.

## SUPERVISION OF THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

Estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903:

Pay of inspectors, deputy inspectors, office force, and expenses of office. \$10,260  
Pay of crews and maintenance of 5 steam tugs and 3 launches ..... 60,000

Total ..... 70,260

The first item is the same as similar item for last year. The second item carries an increase of \$1,660 over that for preceding year, in explanation of which the supervisor of the harbor states that the field of operations of his office has been greatly extended and that the amount heretofore estimated for maintenance of patrol boats, viz, \$58,340, has been too closely drawn upon for satisfactory service. In view of the fact that it is economy to keep these vessels in the highest state of efficiency, he earnestly recommends the above-mentioned increase.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK, ENLARGEMENT.

An estimate of \$500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is submitted and found on page 255, Estimates of Appropriations.

The total estimate for the enlargement of Governors Island (construction of buildings not included) was submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury December 29, 1900, and is printed as House Document No. 255, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session.

The proposed work, which will add about 90 acres of land to the island, was especially commended to Congress by the Secretary of War in a letter addressed to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations March 1, 1901.

Work is now in progress under an appropriation of \$200,000 made by the sundry civil act of March 3, 1901, which amount will be expended for partial construction of a covered wharf, dredging a 26-foot channel to the end of such wharf, and commencing the construction of a bulkhead around portion to be filled for enlargement of the island on south side. This bulkhead is estimated to cost \$725,000.

## UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

## STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. All this matter detailed here under and following the office of the Director of the Geological Survey aggregates \$492,915?

Mr. WALCOTT. May I make an explanation of that?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. WALCOTT. I made up the estimates for Survey appropriations and sent them down to the Department. There was a full statement of the salaries which, in my judgment, would be necessary to conduct the service under the direction "that specific estimates shall be annually submitted to Congress for all personal services." The esti-

mates were considered by the Secretary's office and recast on the basis of the pay roll of July 1, and they were submitted on that basis, it being understood that I could present the matter to the committee. On that basis the estimates are less than our present pay roll and less than, I think, the pay rolls should be for the clerical and other services of the Survey as now organized, if specific salaries are to be provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got your present pay roll?

Mr. WALCOTT. I have my present pay roll tabulated right here.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, I should just like to see it. Your estimates here (in the third column) do not represent your present pay roll?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; they do not. The present salaries are in the second column of the paper you have, and I have some suggestions to make in relation to the present salary account and the classification of the salaries in the third column.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people are there on your present pay roll?

Mr. WALCOTT. I have not added them up. They are stated here, beginning with the Director, and so on down through.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me see it, will you? It aggregates how much?

Mr. WALCOTT. For the office of the Director I have that summed up on another paper. I think it is on the last page of the papers you have there. Here it is: Office of the Director, salaries at present paid for clerical force, labor force, temporary force, technical force, engraving and printing, and scientific force aggregate \$473,811.25.

The CHAIRMAN. Your total pay roll on the 1st of March aggregates \$473,811.25. Now, if we are going to make it specific you submit a pay roll of \$550,925, or an increase of \$77,113.75.

Mr. WALCOTT. That is largely the scientific force. It is to try to get the per diem men down to a fixed salary basis. As I stated last year, that will increase the pay roll, if it is done.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, that is not a great increase. For the topographic force you are now paying \$140,840?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And you propose to pay them \$161,940?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For geologists you are now paying \$74,700, and you propose to pay \$87,900. For paleontologists you are paying \$6,400, and you propose to pay them \$8,600. For chemists you are now paying \$13,300, and you propose to pay them \$15,700. For hydrographers you are now paying \$18,400, and you propose to pay \$19,000. That is the aggregate of all the salaries?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So for your scientific force in the aggregate you are paying them \$253,640, and you propose to pay them \$293,140, which is an increase of \$40,000 in round numbers; but your total increase which you propose to make of all your employees, if they are to be appropriated for specifically, is \$77,113.75. Now, the principle trouble, I take it from what you say, is in your scientific force.

Mr. WALCOTT. The great difficulty in classification comes in there.

The CHAIRMAN. How is this scientific corps paid; how much of it is permanent and how much of it temporary?

Mr. WALCOTT. The permanent force is very small; \$34,000 is permanent as at present paid, or rather \$34,000 has been appropriated from year to year.

The CHAIRMAN. That would leave \$220,000 almost, and it pays the scientific people who are employed as you need them?

Mr. WALCOTT. Employed as we need them in any capacity. I looked into that quite thoroughly, and I find, taking hydrography for example, where we have an appropriation of \$100,000 a year, we pay \$18,000 in fixed salaries and the rest of it is expended in temporary salaries and field expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Just take it through. Topographers—that seems to be the great scientific expenditure—\$150,540 is your estimate for 1903; salaries as at present paid, \$140,840; salaries as required, \$161,940. Are not your topographers on duty all the time?

Mr. WALCOTT. The topographers are quite largely employed all the time. It is only in the case of pressure of work coming from any particular region or for any particular service that we hire good men where we can for the time being.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the appropriation that is available for all the parties you send out?

Mr. WALCOTT. For all topographical parties throughout the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Now I was just looking to see what salaries you pay them.

Mr. WALCOTT. It starts in here, one topographer \$2,500—

The CHAIRMAN. Six topographers aggregate \$13,200; six at \$2,000; five at \$2,000; twelve at \$1,800; sixteen at \$1,600. Those are mere clerks in the main?

Mr. WALCOTT. Oh, no. They are all men who have a technical training. It is exceedingly difficult to get first-class topographers. They have to pass a technical examination and also they must have the faculty of doing the work, which no education will give them without long experience.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to your clerical force in the office of the Director. Salaries at present paid, \$56,720. Now turn to the detail of the statement here. That represents what you call your clerical force?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Director at \$6,000, chief clerk at \$2,250; chief disbursing clerk, \$2,400; cashier, \$2,000; special disbursing agent, \$1,800. What do you want him for?

Mr. WALCOTT. That special disbursing agent is the one we send in the summer to Salt Lake City for disbursing throughout all the Western country, the Rocky Mountain country, and the Pacific coast, in order that the men may get their money promptly.

The CHAIRMAN. Has not that disbursing clerk a corps of employees?

Mr. WALCOTT. Oh, no; he goes alone.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean in the office?

Mr. WALCOTT. The chief disbursing clerk has a corps of employees, and this man spends his winters in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employees are there under the chief disbursing clerk? It does not seem to be stated here.

Mr. WALCOTT. It is not stated specifically. There is the cashier, this special disbursing officer, and I think he has four other clerks, as I recall it.

The CHAIRMAN. So this does not tell us much except in a very general way?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is in this way: If we have a clerk there we use him in the summer months in the disbursing office, when the force is in the field and the work in the disbursing office is greatly increased, as it always is from field expenses, etc. In the winter time it lets up, and that clerk can be transferred anywhere in the survey where his services



are needed for the time being. In the summer months a clerk helping the scientific force has relatively very little to do, whereas the disbursing officer has a great deal to do, and in the winter months the disbursing officer has less and the clerical force necessary to help the scientific men along in their work has to be increased. We shift them about from time to time. We do as a man would do in an ordinary business office; if we find a man has not sufficient work to do we put him somewhere else where he is needed.

The CHAIRMAN. As it is now you have plenary discretion to make your force just what you please as long as you keep within the aggregate of the appropriation?

Mr. WALCOTT. For the purposes stated.

The CHAIRMAN. You can have as many or as few employees as you want, and you can pay them as much or as little as you please?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if I understand you, you think, owing to the class of work you have got, it is not economical or practicable, or if practicable not economical, to limit your discretion?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think I can get more results from the money expended to have control of it in this way. I will give an illustration. We will take this chief disbursing officer, who is an unusually well-trained, highly qualified man, or rather better I should say, the cashier. If that man should drop out I would undoubtedly replace him with a \$1,600 man, and as he proved his ability and did well, and showed he could do that work well I would pay him more. In other words, I would run the service as if I were running a railroad office or a manufacturing corporation or anything of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Your salaries you figure are above the average salaries paid in the Departments?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think not for clerical work and work of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. My dear Mr. Director, the editor of publications, the assistant editor of publications, the editorial clerk, the assistant map editor, the map reviser, the map proof reader, those are common ordinary clerks?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; the man who is the editor of our publications is a graduate, a literary man, a man of unusual qualifications, and he must be to do his work.

The CHAIRMAN. He might have all of these unusual qualifications and you could call him a clerk of class 4?

Mr. WALCOTT. You could do that; you could call him a clerk of class 4. Then you might say, What is the use of having a clerk of class 4 on that specific duty, and why is he employed and paid that amount?

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me it gives the advantage of nomenclature and—

Mr. WALCOTT. I do not think so. This system throws the responsibility upon me as Director of the Survey; the other system relieves me of responsibility. I am not asking this for any other purpose than that I think I can get more results for the money expended this way than the other way. I am more interested in putting money into field work and getting out scientific results than I am in paying clerks or paying people. I put every dollar I can into field work to get results from it. That is the only reason I am asking for this, and that I would like to do it in this way. I feel that the more restrictions of this char-

acter are placed upon the head of the bureau doing this kind of work the less you are going to get for the money you expend upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. That argument would hold as to all departments, would it not?

Mr. WALCOTT. I do not know. I could not say whether it would hold throughout the clerical force so much. It depends upon the individual who has charge of the work of any department or any bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Director, how much deadwood have you got upon your pay roll?

Mr. WALCOTT. We have two men who have been in the service for many years—both went through the war, both have been in the Government service since—who are receiving probably \$200 a year, or you might say \$400 a year, more than they would if they went outside and were turned adrift. They are men well advanced in life, and outside of those two I do not know of a man whom I would consider deadwood in that service.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have not a practical pension roll?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What are those two men getting?

Mr. WALCOTT. One is getting \$1,600 and the other is getting \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. They are clerical people?

Mr. WALCOTT. They are clerical people.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, as I understand you, all these scientific people, all this clerical force is all efficient and earning their money?

Mr. WALCOTT. They are all efficient, and I try to keep them up to the highest standard at which I can maintain them.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet you are under civil service?

Mr. WALCOTT. We are, certainly.

Mr. McRAE. Tell how you work the per-diem men under civil service?

Mr. WALCOTT. We have three months' limit in which we can take in people under the per diem in the office. Then we can get that extended three months; but most of our per diem people are people who have passed civil service.

Mr. McRAE. Of course, you can find plenty who have passed it who do not get in it.

Mr. WALCOTT. Take a per-diem man who is doing work, for instance, on this new Colorado oil field. We put a man at work there; it is outside of Washington, and we employ him as a field assistant.

Mr. McRAE. And you do not employ him through civil service?

Mr. WALCOTT. We do not employ him through civil service.

Mr. McRAE. As a matter of fact, he is not under civil service?

Mr. WALCOTT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Your scientific force is not under civil service?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; the scientific force employed in Washington, and even the temporary men we employ over the different periods of the year, are mostly under civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. Just how much outside of civil service?

Mr. WALCOTT. Only the men who are employed temporarily in connection with field work, and rarely in the office under the ninety-days limit.

Mr. MOODY. Largely college students—young men?

Mr. WALCOTT. Largely college students, and very often professional men—high-grade men, such as engineers, surveyors, geologists, whatever they may be.

Mr. MOODY. What is the hydrographic work which you do?

Mr. WALCOTT. The hydrographic work we do in the East is the gauging of rivers, as in the New England States, and the investigation of underground artesian water supply for city and domestic use. For instance, taking the Atlantic coastal plain from New Jersey south to the Gulf, we have investigated the water-bearing sandstones, and published reports, and in those reports indicated underground contour lines, so the people may know how deep to go to get pure water; and now all along through New Jersey, Virginia, and the two Carolinas down to Georgia you will find a string of wells supplying artesian water, where a few years ago they were using entirely surface water.

This has produced a marked difference in the health of the community and in the welfare of the entire district. It also includes the gauging of streams as far as we can, where our means will permit, throughout the Appalachian region wherever there is water power. In the West the work pertains more largely to irrigation, and the artesian water supply. For doing that work we have \$100,000, and I presume we have \$150,000 in value of assistance from State engineers, city commissions who are looking after water, and railroads. There is hardly a railroad but what is willing to have their bridge tenders read gauges and give us the results without expense to the Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got all these people in the service?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want them all?

Mr. WALCOTT. If you do not classify the scientific force, I would drop out the entire classification and not classify any of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Why, is it not some indication that you will not go over the standard made here?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a good thing to keep it in?

Mr. WALCOTT. It does not make any difference—

Mr. McRAE. How many, if any, salaries on this classified list are larger than your pay now?

Mr. WALCOTT. None; that is the limit.

Mr. McRAE. How, then, do you get an increase of so much?

Mr. WALCOTT. There are additional salaries provided and we allow for some promotions. To accomplish what we are accomplishing at the present time it is necessary to have this additional force to get the same results.

Mr. McRAE. In that classification you are providing not only a classification, but you are providing for additional employees?

Mr. WALCOTT. I am providing to get the same results as far as I can.

Mr. McRAE. I am not talking about results. In classifying this service you have provided for additional salaries?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; not in these estimates. Those increases Mr. Cannon read over are what I would like to have, but the estimate given in the Book of Estimates—

Mr. McRAE. I understand about the Book of Estimates, but I say under this general direction here to make specific estimates you are not only estimating specifically for the salaries of those you had in the service, but you estimate for the people you want in the service. In other words, you want a number of new employees under this specific estimate which you submit?

Mr. WALCOTT. There are very few in the estimates; there are only three or four.

Mr. McRAE. Then I can not understand how you get the increase if you do not pay any more salary and do not get new people?

The CHAIRMAN. He proposes to pay more.

Mr. McRAE. No; he answered my question that he does not, if I understood him.

Mr. WALCOTT. There will be some promotions and also——

Mr. McRAE. I am trying to get at whether you are paying under this specific appropriation more than you pay the other way, and you said no. Now, if that is not correct, state how much more, and why?

Mr. WALCOTT. I beg pardon, I did not understand you. Next year there should be some promotions and there should be an increase of force. If you should approve the estimates I am bringing before you there will be some additions to the force and also some increases.

Mr. McRAE. So you will pay these increased salaries whether we give it to you in bulk or give it to you classified as estimated; is that your idea?

Mr. WALCOTT. Not all. There will be a number of those who will not be paid.

Mr. McRAE. In which contingency?

Mr. WALCOTT. I would not increase the force to the same extent if the money is given in bulk. I would desire to have it if the places are fixed permanently.

Mr. McRAE. Then you have estimated in the specific estimate for larger salaries than you pay, have you not?

Mr. WALCOTT. The estimates were based upon the pay roll of July 1, 1901, as now printed in the Book of Estimates. The estimates that I now mention provide for increases in salaries and for promotions and increases in the personnel. The estimates as printed, as I have stated, are made up from the pay roll of the 1st of last July, with the exceptions mentioned of a little increase to the chief clerk and one or two additional clerks.

Mr. McRAE. You want more than you are paying now?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. McRAE. You say that you will give those increases whether you get it in bulk or specifically?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; I should not give increases nor put in all those people if given the appropriation in bulk.

Mr. McRAE. Why do you estimate for it specifically if it is not necessary when you pay it in bulk?

Mr. WALCOTT. The simple reason is this: I am paying at the present time to a geologist, say, \$3,000; if anything happens to him and he drops out I might put a man in his place at \$2,500 or less. My idea is to keep the roll as low as possible and save as much as possible for field expenses. But if the salary must be fixed in advance, I have to anticipate these things and anticipate the necessity I will have for men and the probable salaries I will have to pay.

Now, Mr. Cannon, I will state that we published annually full statements for years until I called the attention of the committee to it, and you said that it would be better to print an abstract and this has been done. We have the salary of every man on cards in the office. These can be reported to the committee or reported to Congress—every salary, the amount, and per diem. We have the record; it is simply a question of sending the matter to you and having it printed.

The CHAIRMAN. You have one geographer at \$2,500 that is specifically appropriated for?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you do not pay any geographer more than \$2,500?

Mr. WALCOTT. There is one geographer, formerly the head of the topographical work, and who has been paid \$3,600 for years.

The CHAIRMAN. A geographer and a topographer is one and the same thing?

Mr. WALCOTT. Essentially the same. That was the old title given before I took charge of the Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next highest?

Mr. WALCOTT. There are two at \$3,500 and two at \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You pay pretty liberal salaries?

Mr. WALCOTT. Do you think so, for the grade of men and the technical work they are doing?

Mr. McRAE. Half the governors of the States do not get as much as that.

Mr. WALCOTT. If you inquired into it carefully you would see that men in connection with industrial work get larger salaries than that for the same grade of men.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want to go to work to increase your pay roll by specific appropriations. If that is done you have to take the responsibility, and the only limitation we can put on you is the amount of money we give you that I can see. We could put the other on, but if that increases your pay roll—

Mr. WALCOTT. We have either to increase the pay roll, from my point of view, or decrease the efficiency of the force or the work done.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you, take the force you estimate for here specifically; will that be sufficient?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be sufficient for the service for the coming year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I will say, if you are going to make it specific, take and reduce it and put the aggregate inside of what you now pay. In other words, cut off the \$77,113 increase and make the cut in the salaries of the people that you want—in other words, distribute the \$77,000 in the shape of a cut.

Mr. WALCOTT. You mean reduce the salaries of the people that I have now? Well, I will lose most of my best men.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. WALCOTT. For the simple reason that high-grade men can not be held at low salaries. You take professional men and reduce their salaries, and while you may say Congress did it, and all that, you will find a majority of those men will accept places elsewhere and go elsewhere, because it is a direct criticism upon their professional ability and the character of the work they are doing.

The CHAIRMAN. My observation is there is any amount of alleged ability who would fall over themselves to get \$2,000 a year, many of them \$1,800, chemists, topographers, and so on and so on. Of course there is now and then a man who makes \$5,000 or \$10,000, and now and then there is a Morgan who makes millions, but we common mortals who think we are smart do not average up beyond a living.

Mr. WALCOTT. Last year we had examinations for topographers and we wanted more than we could find. There were not enough men in this country ambitious enough to enter into those examinations and get the salaries we paid to get the number we wanted. In other words, they were not technically trained to do the work, and qualified to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. For skilled laborers and various temporary employ-

ees you had for this year \$16,000. You do not submit any estimate for that?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is provided for further on.

The CHAIRMAN. The current law would cover that if we did not adopt the specific appropriation plan?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For topographic surveys you have this year \$250,000, and your estimate is \$139,460?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is equivalent to an increase of \$50,000 after you have deducted the salaries which are transferred to the scientific salary roll. I have asked, in other words, for a clear increase of \$50,000 for topography.

The CHAIRMAN. You are expending now at the rate of \$250,000 a year?

Mr. WALCOTT. The present expenditure for topography is \$250,000. The reason for asking that increase is the demands for topographical service are very much larger. They come from all sections of the country, from mining and agricultural districts.

Mr. MCRAE. Where are you working?

Mr. WALCOTT. We are working this year in 36 different States. The interest shown in that work is well illustrated by the fact that \$101,000 the current year has been provided by States and turned over to the Geological Survey for cooperation, the States paying the expenses of the field work in the various States in which the money is appropriated. New York appropriates \$22,500, Pennsylvania \$25,000, Ohio \$25,000, West Virginia \$15,000, North Carolina \$2,000, Maine \$2,500, and Alabama \$1,000.

Mr. MCRAE. What per cent of this money is used in the States that cooperated with you?

Mr. WALCOTT. We met that with an equal amount.

Mr. MCRAE. No more?

Mr. WALCOTT. No more.

Mr. MCRAE. What per cent is that?

Mr. WALCOTT. One hundred and one thousand dollars out of \$250,000. That is what has been called for in relation to work in other States.

Mr. MCRAE. How many States are those?

Mr. WALCOTT. Seven.

Mr. MCRAE. And that is nearly half the money?

Mr. WALCOTT. Nearly half of the money.

Mr. MCRAE. Then the other 38 States—

Mr. WALCOTT. We have divided the other money with the remaining States.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you think that is exactly fair?

Mr. WALCOTT. Well, the principle was established when I took charge of the Survey. The opinion was, where we were doing the work, as in these various States, that if they paid all the field expenses to an amount, say, of \$25,000, as in the case of Ohio, we would put in the same amount, and the Government gets the benefit of the money; and, as we are going to do the work anyway, the work is done much more quickly and at half the cost.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you think that is fair to the States that are not able or do not cooperate with you that they should lose the entire benefit of this appropriation because another State feels an interest in it and is able to cooperate with you? Nothing in the law requires you to do this.

Mr. WALCOTT. No. In many States we are not doing anything, where there is no interest shown in the State and no special economical interest in the way of mineral products. We concentrate in the States, as far as we can, where there is a large mineral production or where there are some unusual conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. In many instances your people go out and work up these appropriations in the States, do they not?

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Cannon, as far as my knowledge goes I have never sent people out to work up an interest in a State. We will take an instance in the case of Ohio. They never had a topographical survey of the State; they had two geological surveys. When they came to take up the question of oil and coal they found they must have topographical maps, and the civil engineers asked that one of our men be sent out to explain it to them. I do not know who went, but one of our men went and described the methods of doing the work and the cost of it. The governor wrote a letter asking for further information, and I supplied that information, and on that they based their appropriation. You may say the topographer who went out there and explained it went out to work it up, but the request came from that State.

The CHAIRMAN. I know myself of one instance, and I fancied from that there were others where employees of your Bureau, one employee at least, used much of political influence and much of effort looking toward appropriations from the State. Of course I took it for granted, while he never said so, he had the benefit of the increase of work, and therefore the incidental benefit.

Mr. McRAE. I asked these questions because I tried to work up a sentiment in Arkansas to get this work done and because the State does not appropriate. We get but very little work of that sort done there, and it does not strike me that it is exactly the proper thing that substantially half of this money should be given to a few States and the others left out, where there is as much interest and necessity for this work as in the older States, because it puts these poorer States at a great disadvantage.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose to drop out these words, "including an examination of and report on the topography and geology of the territory adjacent to the forty ninth parallel west of the one hundred and tenth meridian?"

Mr. WALCOTT. That work is finished and the report made and will be transmitted to the Department of State in a few days.

The CHAIRMAN. For geological surveys in the various portions of the United States you submit an estimate of \$84,300?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If you do not detail the force you want \$150,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; the current law. Now, the appropriation of \$60,000 for Alaska was made in the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. McRAE. The next item is for paleontological researches relating to the geology of the United States, \$5,400.

Mr. WALCOTT. May I speak of the appropriation in regard to Alaska and show you something. I want to ask the committee to give \$10,000 to carry a line of triangulation from Prince William Sound to the Yukon. There is no triangulation there, and it is one of the most important things that we have to do to get positions over the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. McRAE. What use will it be when you get it; what practical use will it be?

Mr. WALCOTT. To locate all land surveys; it will be the tying point of all surveys of Alaska.

Mr. McRAE. Is there a proposition to survey Alaska?

Mr. WALCOTT. For maps of mines, mineral lands, etc.

Mr. McRAE. But no proposition for a general survey? You do not expect to survey Alaska until you get through with this part of the country?

Mr. WALCOTT. We are making a general map of Alaska, and at the present time we have not these places in the interior fixed in relation to the coast anywhere; that is, we have the exterior boundaries, but we have not the interior, and it is only by triangulation we can get that.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you had out several parties?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; this is special work I speak of and the importance of it is very great, and this line of triangulation should be carried across here.

The CHAIRMAN. From where?

Mr. WALCOTT. From Prince William Sound across to the Yukon, which runs through the great copper belt of Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got parties up there now?

Mr. WALCOTT. No; we have no parties to carry on this triangulation work. That is a special thing.

The CHAIRMAN. They are doing other work?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not the triangulation wait and you do it incidentally with the other work? What practical use is this?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is the basis of all accurate mapping that is done. The copper and gold districts are along this long belt across from the ocean to the Yukon, and we wish to carry this triangulation across.

The CHAIRMAN. When would you send out a party?

Mr. WALCOTT. We would send a party in there in April or May.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not got an appropriation, have you?

Mr. WALCOTT. If we have the appropriation we will do it.

The CHAIRMAN. But this bill will not pass until, say, June.

Mr. WALCOTT. Of course this bill would be well under way by May, and if this \$10,000 was carried in the bill, why we would take \$10,000 out of the \$60,000—

The CHAIRMAN. Which \$60,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. Which was appropriated in the urgent deficiency bill; that would not be expended before the 1st of July.

The CHAIRMAN. You may leave the item.

Mr. McRAE. Do you not think you had better complete some one of the States before you map or begin to figure on the basis of making a map of Alaska?

Mr. WALCOTT. Well, Alaska sent us eight millions of gold last year, and it is a Territory which is rapidly developing in many ways, and without maps up there they are very much at sea.

Mr. McRAE. Is not that true of almost every mineral district of the United States?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. McRAE. Why do you not press the work down in Arkansas and out in the West?

Mr. WALCOTT. I am asking for \$50,000 additional to press work in the States. That is what I want to use that \$50,000 for. You will remember I asked for \$50,000 additional for topography, and that is what it is for.



Mr. McRAE. The criticism I make is that the work is scattered through the country so much that you do not do anything completely. We need these surveys in a country where we have people and where the people want to invest money.

The CHAIRMAN. With these remaining appropriations it is true as to all of them, as I run over them, as to those I have passed over?

Mr. WALCOTT. There is one I would like to call particular attention to, and that is in regard to engraving and printing maps. Mr. McRAE speaks of not being able to get work done. We have made three topographical maps of the region of which he speaks, and we have over 110 that have been finished and the field work done, and we want to engrave and print them, but with our present engraving force and appropriation for it we can not catch up with the work.

Mr. McRAE. You speak of three maps of Arkansas. How much territory does that cover?

Mr. WALCOTT. That covers 3,000 square miles.

Mr. McRAE. How many counties?

Mr. WALCOTT. I do not know how many square miles there are in a county, because they vary so.

Mr. McRAE. Not less than 600 square miles.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,  
*Washington, D. C., March 15, 1902.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the desirability of making a portion of the appropriations for topography and geology for the fiscal year 1903 available in April.

If the sundry civil bill does not pass until June, it will not be possible to place any considerable number of parties in the field. Our greatest expenditure each year is during the period from April to November.

If \$50,000 of the appropriation for topography and \$25,000 of the appropriation for geology can be put in a deficiency bill and made immediately available and continue available during the fiscal year 1903, it will be practicable to put parties in the field and carry them past the 1st of July without interruption. The two amounts mentioned should be deducted from the total amount appropriated in the sundry civil bill.

The condition of affairs above outlined does not occur in the short session of Congress, as appropriations are then available for spring and summer work.

Respectfully,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT, *Director.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,  
*Washington, D. C., March 15, 1902.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,  
*Chairman of Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*

SIR: The following are the increases of appropriations for the Geological Survey over current law that have been recommended by the

Department in the estimates and which I strongly recommend be granted:

Chief clerk, from \$2,250 to \$2,500.

Chief disbursing clerk, from \$2,400 to \$2,500.

The reasons for asking these two increases are given in Appendix A.

Skilled labor, etc.: For pay of skilled laborers and various temporary employees ..... \$20,000

This is an increase of \$4,000 over current law.

From May 1 to November 1 of each year most of the geologists, topographers, and other men engaged in field work are away from the office. On their return there is a sudden and very irregular demand for various kinds of temporary assistance, the duration of which varies from one week to three months or more.

For topographic surveys, etc. .... \$300,000

This is an increase of \$50,000 above current law.

*Topographic surveys.*—The demand for topographic surveys is so great that it is impossible to meet the requests from representatives of important mining and agricultural districts and industries. All soil maps need to have a good topographic base, and therefore the South Atlantic and Gulf States are pressing for such base maps. The public interest is shown by the fact that \$101,000 has been appropriated by States and turned over to the Geological Survey for cooperation in topographic work, as follows:

*Cooperative topographic surveys, 1901-2.*

New York .....	\$19,500
New York .....	3,000
Pennsylvania .....	25,000
Ohio .....	25,000
West Virginia .....	15,000
North Carolina .....	10,000
Maine .....	2,500
Alabama .....	1,000
Total .....	101,000

The addition of \$50,000 will not more than enable the Survey to keep up with the work in hand and meet a few of the more imperative demands for new work.

Investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska, \$10,000.

*Alaska.*—The importance of Alaska as a mineral-producing region is rapidly increasing, and the extension of surveys is essential to the permanent development of large areas.

The urgent deficiency bill provided \$60,000 for surveys in Alaska. In view of the desirability of extending the line of triangulation from Prince William Sound north to the Yukon, I submit to the committee the question of appropriating \$10,000 in addition for this special work.

Illustrations, preparations of: For the preparation of illustrations for the Geological Survey ..... \$18,280

This is an increase of \$2,000 above current law.

This appropriation covers all expenses of the drafting division and the photographic laboratory, including salaries and purchase of materials. The amount is small, but the necessity is great.

Purchase of books and transmission of public documents: For the purchase of books and the transmission of public documents. .... \$6,000

This is an increase of \$1,000 over current law.

In view of the recent decision of the Comptroller, a copy of which was recently forwarded to you, I beg to submit the following suggestion for the wording of the appropriation:

For the purchase of necessary books for the library, and the payment for transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange six thousand dollars; *Provided*, That not to exceed two thousand dollars shall be used for the purchase of books, and four thousand dollars for the transmission of public documents: *Provided further*, That the purchase of professional and scientific books and periodicals needed for statistical purposes hereafter by the scientific divisions of the United States Geological Survey is hereby authorized to be made and paid for out of the various appropriations made for the said Survey.

Books are the same as tools, and should be provided as needed for the work of the Survey. One thousand dollars per annum will not pay for all that are needed. The wording of the above amendment does not make it compulsory to expend the \$2,000 for books, but permits of its being done.

Engraving and printing of geological maps: Engraving and printing maps,  
etc ..... \$100,000

This is an increase of \$30,000 over current law.

For the fiscal year 1901 \$10,000 was appropriated as a deficiency for the purchase of paper, and for the current fiscal year a deficiency of \$5,000 has been made for the purchase of paper.

There is no item of increase asked for more important than this. We have on hand over one hundred manuscript topographic maps and a number of geologic folios that have accumulated beyond the yearly output of the present capacity of the engraving division. To catch up with this accumulation in the next two years and to keep up the current work will require an annual appropriation of \$100,000.

The following statement shows that at the present rate of engraving at least one and a half years' output will be on hand at the end of the present fiscal year:

Number of sheets on hand ready for engraving .....	104
Annual supply of newly surveyed sheets .....	100
Annual combinations of sheets on reduced scale .....	12
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>216</b>
Annual output of engraved sheets at present rate of allotment .....	84
Number of sheets unengraved at end of year, or about one and one-half years' output .....	132

The number of topographic sheets received from the topographers has increased rapidly during the past few years, and as there has been no proportionate increase of appropriation for engraving to meet this increased supply of original material, the engraving division, although its output is greater than at any time in its existence, can not with the present allotment catch up with the accumulated work.

*Comptroller on payment of salaries.*—The Comptroller has informed the chief disbursing clerk that if he is hereafter to pay salaries in bulk sums appropriated for the survey an amendment to the following effect must be inserted in the bill:

Said appropriations to be available for salaries of the scientific force of field and office employees notwithstanding section 4, act of August 5, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 255).

*Printing, etc., for Geological Survey, by Public Printer.*—In the appropriation for engraving and printing the publications of the Geological Survey, \$15,000 is appropriated for the report of the Director, \$10,000 for the monographs and bulletins, \$25,000 for printing and binding the monographs and bulletins.

We have on hand and will have ready to send to the printer during the fiscal year 1903 13 monographs, the estimated cost of reproduction of the illustrations of which is \$50,450. In addition to this the amount needed for the annual report, bulletins, and professional papers is estimated to be \$20,000.

A somewhat similar accumulation of monographs occurred in 1898, when, for the fiscal year 1899, an extra appropriation of \$30,000 was made for the printing and binding of monographs, etc.

Three of the large monographs are on the iron-bearing formations of Michigan and Minnesota; another large monograph is on the Leadville district of Colorado, which is now a large gold-producing district; another is on the gold-bearing gravels of California. They are all of a high character, have cost a great deal to prepare, and prompt publication should be provided for.

In view of the fact that the current phrasing of the law was made many years ago, before the recent great development of the Survey, I respectfully submit that the phraseology be as follows:

Engraving the illustrations necessary for the Annual Report of the Director, and for the monographs, professional papers, bulletins, water-supply papers, and the report on Mineral Resources.....	\$65,000
Printing and binding the monographs, professional papers, bulletins, water-supply papers, and the report on Mineral Resources.....	30,000

Respectfully,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT, *Director.*

#### APPENDIX A.

##### CHIEF CLERK.

[Increase from \$2,250 to \$2,500.]

The duties and responsibilities devolving upon the chief clerk justify the increase here recommended.

The general supervision of field parties and the special investigations the Director has in hand necessitates his absence from the office from three to five months each year. During this period the administrative responsibility of the office rests upon the chief clerk as the Director's statutory representative. It has thus come about that for eleven consecutive years the present chief clerk of the Geological Survey has had no vacation, and in the past five years he has been absent but two days at any period of the year.

In the General Land Office, the Pension Office, the Patent Office, and the Census Office corresponding responsibilities in the absence of the several heads devolve upon assistants who receive from \$3,000 to \$1,000; and in the Patent Office, though there is an Assistant Commissioner, the chief clerk receives a compensation of \$2,500 for discharging the duties of chief clerk alone.

It is impossible for the chief clerk of the Geological Survey to be absent from the office in the absence of the Director, there being no one else who is under the law authorized to act in his stead.

##### CHIEF DISBURSING CLERK.

[Increase from \$2,400 to \$2,500.]

The annual compensation of \$2,400 allowed to the chief disbursing clerk of the Geological Survey since his appointment December 30, 1879, was on account of his personal service and responsibility. The appropriation for the Geological Survey has increased from time to time until it is now tenfold greater than it was at the origin. The work of the Survey having thus greatly expanded, the duties and responsibilities of the chief disbursing clerk have been multiplied.

Though the nature of our field and office work is such that the accounts rendered are necessarily complicated, I and my predecessors have had repeated occasion for feeling gratified at the clear, comprehensive, and accurate system inaugurated and maintained throughout by the present chief disbursing clerk.

In addition to my own observation in this behalf the accounting officers of the Treasury, whose duty it is to pass upon our accounts, have repeatedly given cordial expressions of approval of his methods and system.

## PUBLIC LAND SERVICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, March 10, 1902.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following telegram from the subcommittee in charge of the sundry civil appropriation bill, to wit:

The subcommittee in charge of sundry civil appropriation bill request that the Secretary will advise them by letter, as soon as practicable, as follows:

As to the appropriation of \$325,000 for survey of public lands, fiscal year 1901, a statement showing how the same was allotted for expenditure, how much has actually been expended, and how much has been expended and obligated under contracts; also, the same information with reference to the appropriation of \$325,000 for survey public lands for 1902; also, the same information with reference to the appropriation of \$10,000 for each of the fiscal years 1901 and 1902 for the survey of private land claims.

In response to the request therein contained, I transmit the following statement, which has been prepared in the General Land Office by my direction, giving the information desired, to wit:

"A." A statement showing the apportionment of the appropriation of \$325,000 for surveying the public lands for the fiscal ending June 30, 1901, the liability of contracts entered into under said appropriation, the amount expended, and the liability of contracts unsettled.

"B." A similar statement regarding the appropriation of \$325,000 for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

"C." Statement showing amount of contracts and expenditures under the appropriation of \$10,000 for the survey of private land claims for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

"D." A similar statement in regard to the appropriation of \$10,000 for the survey of private land claims for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

Very respectfully,

THOS. RYAN,  
*Acting Secretary.*

A.

*Appropriation "Surveying the public lands, 1901." Amount appropriated, \$325,000.*

Apportioned to—	Amount apportioned.	Liability of contracts.	Amount expended.	Liability of contracts unsettled.
Alaska .....	\$5,000.00			
Arizona .....	12,000.00	\$9,606.00		\$9,606.00
California .....	10,000.00	20,753.50		20,753.50
Colorado .....	6,000.00	6,379.50	\$186.92	6,192.58
Florida .....		425.00		425.00
Idaho .....	36,500.00	39,315.50	9,618.86	29,696.64
Louisiana .....		450.00		450.00
Minnesota .....	5,000.00	3,725.00	888.49	3,636.51
Montana .....	40,000.00	45,479.00		45,479.00
Nevada .....	15,000.00	15,000.00		15,000.00
New Mexico .....	9,752.00	11,505.08	97.87	11,407.21
North Dakota .....	22,425.00	21,245.00		21,245.00
Oregon .....	22,000.00	21,781.00	25.00	21,756.00
South Dakota .....	2,000.00	50.00		50.00
Utah .....	20,000.00	17,792.00		17,792.00
Washington .....	30,000.00	27,050.00	100.00	26,950.00
Wyoming .....	20,000.00	16,450.00	416.34	16,033.66
Examinations .....	65,495.72		65,495.72	
Unapportioned .....	3,827.28		2,204.22	
Total .....	325,000.00	257,006.58	78,283.42	246,473.10

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Amount of liability of contracts unsettled.....	\$246,473.10
Amount expended on contracts.....	10,533.48
Amount expended from reserve fund.....	2,204.22
Amount expended for examinations in the field.....	65,495.72
	<hr/> 324,706.52

**B.**

*Appropriation "Surveying the public lands, 1902." Amount appropriated, \$325,000.*

Apportioned to—	Amount apportioned.	Liability of contracts.	Amount expended.	Liability of contracts unsettled.
Alaska .....	\$5,000.00	\$5,050.00		\$5,050.00
Arizona .....	12,000.00	5,478.00		5,478.00
California .....	13,000.00	7,027.50		7,027.50
Colorado .....	6,000.00	7,987.00		7,987.00
Florida .....		25.00		25.00
Idaho .....	36,000.00	28,617.00	\$442.69	28,174.31
Louisiana .....		780.00		780.00
Minnesota .....	5,000.00	145.00		145.00
Montana .....	42,000.00	10,330.00		10,330.00
Nevada .....	10,000.00			
New Mexico .....	8,000.00			
North Dakota .....	20,000.00			
Oregon .....	22,000.00	6,447.00		6,447.00
South Dakota .....				
Utah .....	15,000.00	9,601.00		9,601.00
Washington .....	30,000.00	100.00		100.00
Wyoming .....	20,000.00	4,075.00		4,075.00
Examinations .....	75,000.00		55,668.14	
Unapportioned .....	6,000.00		188.84	
Total .....	325,000.00	85,612.50	56,294.67	85,169.81

Amount appropriated .....		\$325,000.00
Amount of liability of contracts unsettled .....	\$85,169.81	
Amount expended on contracts .....	442.69	
Amount expended from reserve fund .....	183.84	
Amount for examinations in the field .....	55,668.14	
	<u>141,464.48</u>	
Amount required for examinations to June 30, 1902 .....	19,331.86	
		<u>160,796.34</u>
Balance available for contracting .....		164,203.66

## C.

*Appropriation "Surveying private land claims, 1901."*

Amount appropriated.....		\$10,000.00
Amount of liability of contracts un-	{ New Mexico....	\$3,651.65
settled.....	{ Arizona.....	550.00
Amount expended on contracts, New Mexico.....		1,073.35
Amount expended for examination of surveys in the field.....		705.38
Amount expended for office work on surveys.....		3,452.41
		<hr/>
Balance unused.....		9,432.79
Liability of contracts let, New Mexico.....		567.21
Liability of contracts let, Arizona.....		4,725.00
		550.00

## D.

*Appropriation "Surveying private land claims, 1902."*

Amount appropriated .....		\$10,000.00
Amount of liability of contracts .....	{ Arizona .....	\$350.00
	{ New Mexico .....	425.00
Amount expended for examination of surveys in the field. ....		444.31
Amount expended for office work on surveys .....		2,887.37
		<hr/>
Balance available to June 30, 1902, for contracting and other expenditures .....		4,106.68
		<hr/>
		5,893.32

MONDAY, *March 17, 1902.*

## YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

## STATEMENT OF CAPT. HIRAM M. CHITTENDEN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. You are on duty in the Yellowstone National Park?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been on duty there?

Captain CHITTENDEN. I have been on duty this detail three seasons. I was on duty two seasons before, 1891 and 1892; five seasons in all.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been there now three seasons?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. With headquarters at Mammoth Hot Springs?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the Yellowstone National Park?

Captain CHITTENDEN. About 3,500 square miles, a little over 60 miles north and south and 50 miles east and west.

The CHAIRMAN. And then there is the reserve over at the east?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of that?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Twenty miles east and west and about 70 north and south, making nearly 1,500 square miles.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you south of the Yellowstone Park?

Captain CHITTENDEN. There is the Teton Reservation, which adds about a thousand square miles more. It is about 20 miles north and south and from 30 to 40 east and west.

Mr. BENTON. Is it not 50?

Captain CHITTENDEN. It is about as long as the park is wide.

The CHAIRMAN. You leave the Northern Pacific at Livingston and run up on a branch road to Cinnabar; that is just outside the park?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Cinnabar is in Montana?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is it from Cinnabar to Mammoth Hot Springs?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Eight miles. The chances are the railroad this spring will be extended to Gardiner, on the border of the park, which will reduce that distance to 5 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Gardiner is directly on the border?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir; on the border of the park.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings you 3 miles nearer to Mammoth Hot Springs by rail?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir. It will bring the station directly on the Government road. Now there is 3 miles' interval with no special control over it except the county.

Mr. BENTON. What is the outlet of Jackson Lake?

Captain CHITTENDEN. The Snake River, which rises up in the park and flows through Jackson Lake.

The CHAIRMAN. Mammoth Hot Springs is nearly on the north of it?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Very nearly. The road, the way we go, is a short 5 miles to Gardiner.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of roads have you in the park in mileage?

Captain CHITTENDEN. There is now completed, open for travel, in the neighborhood of 300 miles. The entire system, including the extensions through the forest reserves, when done the way it should be done, will be about 411 miles. A full and complete detailed system of the mileage is given in the annual report of this year, page 3784.

The CHAIRMAN. On the north is Cook City?

Captain CHITTENDEN. On the northeast, directly in the corner of the park.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you reach Cook City?

Captain CHITTENDEN. The map shows the line which runs up there from Mammoth Hot Springs.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a road all the way?

Captain CHITTENDEN. There is a passable highway which has been used. In fact it is one of the oldest roads in the park.

Mr. BENTON. I do not see any traces of a road in there.

Captain CHITTENDEN. These double marks indicate the old roads. That has been partly replaced by Government road and these broken lines show the Government project. All of these broken lines show roads to be completed under the Government system, but there has been a wagon road, a very poor one, there for a good many years over thirty years.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, crossing the Yellowstone River on the road leading from the Mammoth Hot Springs to Cook City, you put in one or more bridges this season?

Captain CHITTENDEN. We intended to, but I found it a physical impossibility to get the steel. The contract for those bridges was let in June, but owing to the steel strike we could not get the material, and I could not build them, through no fault of ours. The piers are in the ground, the approaches have been built, the false work over the Yellowstone is in, and everything is ready the moment we can get the steel.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, one of those bridges is to be near the lake?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No, sir; this bridge is way up here by Yancey.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that one or two?

Captain CHITTENDEN. There is one over the Yellowstone River and one over the East Fork of the Yellowstone, about 6 miles farther toward Cook City.

The CHAIRMAN. It is on the road leading from Mammoth Hot Springs to Cook City?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they under contract?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No; they are not under contract, and I will explain about that. The contract for those bridges was let in June with a proviso put in that if they did not get those bridges in time so we could haul material to the ground until snow came on we should have the right to cancel the contract, which they did not do, and I canceled the contract and used some of the money to carry on some repairs and to do some other work, so we will begin again under the new appropriation. I could not have erected the bridges until after high water this year, so I thought it best to use the money than to let it stay idle.

Mr. BENTON. What did you use it for?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Seven thousand dollars has been saved over until this spring. We used it to do repair work and to do some other work, which I will explain further on. I have here a careful statement exactly of what was done last summer.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have a statement I wish you would tell us in



your own way as to what was done during the past season, the status of the appropriation, the amount of money you had, what you have in mind to do and the necessity for doing it, and what it will cost.

Captain CHITTENDEN. Would you mind having a little explanation very briefly as to what has been done heretofore?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I wish you would go on and take it for granted we are three tenderfeet here. I have been through the park and know something about it, but I do not know enough about it to be of any use, but in your own way, if you have got anything to say or recommend about that park, or any statement to make, we would be glad to hear it.

Captain CHITTENDEN. I will state as briefly as I can what the history of the park is up to date. The first appropriation was made, I believe, in 1878, and several very small appropriations were made during four or five years running from 1878 to 1881 or 1882, the total amounting to about \$68,000. That was done under the control of civilian superintendents, who simply used it to get to these various places the best way they could, without any intention of a correct location of the roads or anything of the kind, and that work has absolutely all been rebuilt and rejected. That money has never contributed a cent for the permanent system of roads.

In 1883 the Government adopted the placing of the work under the Engineer Department, and an officer was sent there to formulate a general system of roads and start the execution of them. The appropriations, however, were still very small, running from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year, and there was such a great distance to be reached that with these small appropriations the Engineer Department could not do the work as they would like to have done it; that is, make a correct location and build roads as they should be built, and they were compelled to reach these various places with the money available, and consequently the roads in many places went over steep hills and other places in order to reach points. The result is that a great deal of that work had to be rejected.

The work having been under the Engineer Department down until 1894, it was then taken away from the Engineer Department and put in the hands of superintendents. The reason why that was done was because the work itself was not of sufficient magnitude to justify sending an engineer officer who had exclusive control, and therefore it was made a branch of the Secretary of the Interior's office. The people out there got the idea that the nonresident business was not a success and they changed their superintendents and they kept the work under way, but they became dissatisfied with that and they got it changed back to the Engineer Department, and in the act of June 6, 1900, the requirement was placed that hereafter all extensions of the road system in the Yellowstone National Park should be under plans approved by the Chief of Engineers of the Army.

In compliance with that law the Chief of Engineers called upon me (I was in charge of the work at the time) for a full and complete project for a road system in the Yellowstone National Park. I prepared that project, and it was approved by the Chief of Engineers on the 27th of August, 1900. It is the first project which was comprehensive in its character, embracing the entire road system. I want to say right here in regard to the project it was carefully gotten up with a view of giving only such roads as are absolutely necessary to get to the more important places. There was no desire, nor was there any attempt, to have any unnecessary roads; in fact, it is desirable not to have them. Those men dealing with the park did not want roads scattered all over the surface

of it, and consequently we have limited them absolutely to the few important points. There is not an unnecessary road in the whole project.

As I say, that project was duly approved, just as much as any project for river and harbor work, by the Chief of Engineers in accordance with law. In that project I indicated nothing in regard to macadamizing roads, for the reason that the appropriations had always been so small we could not always see the possibility of building a road to say nothing about macadamizing. Last summer the dust in the park was worse than it was ever known to be before, and after some talk with the chairman of this committee who was in the park I prepared a project for macadamizing the roads. The dust was terrific, that is all I can say. There were weeks at a time where ladies who were traveling throughout the park had to bundle up their faces with handkerchiefs or veils so as to sift out the dust, and there were any number of instances where they were made sick traveling through this dust.

The roads are gradually wearing out. There is a kind of sand in the stone there, and the sand gradually sifts out of the material, so even roads that were good when they were first built have now become so they will not pack at all. There is no possible way to get out of that except by giving a hard surface to these roads, and the situation is such that it created so much complaint and so much criticism in regard to the road, and, as I say, after talking with Mr. Cannon, I prepared a project for macadamizing about 150 miles of road on the main system only. This project was submitted to the Chief of Engineers, and approved by him and approved by the Secretary of War July 22 of last year, so that is now a part of the approved project for the road. Now, if I had known, I should have added two or three minor items which came up after the annual report was submitted. We tried the experiment of sprinkling the roads there, and I have here some views showing the sprinklers and the general system of the work I am explaining.

Mr. MCRAE. What do you estimate the system will cost?

Captain CHITTENDEN. I am just arriving at that point. We tried sprinkling about 4 miles of these roads—a few miles we have made as roads ought to be, of a good hard surface. The result was a complete success and gave so much satisfaction to the public that we have put in an estimate for a plant which will cover from 100 to 125 miles of road system, with a view of sprinkling those roads after they become hard. The sprinkling will not only lay the dust, but it has a value in maintaining the surface, and whereas the year before they were cut up into holes and ruts, the moisture we put on this year preserved and saved immensely in repairs.

Mr. BENTON. After you get the roads macadamized the necessity for sprinkling will pass away?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No, sir; it will not pass away entirely, but very largely; in fact, the dust will not be anything like it is now; but sprinkling, in my own judgment, ought to be carried on as a part of repairs, as it saves the roads and saves the dust from flying off, and it keeps up the road.

Mr. BENTON. What character of rock would you use to macadamize?

Captain CHITTENDEN. There is almost every variety of rock; but the rock is not good, and the problem is a serious one to get good material. My programme is to macadamize wherever I can get the rock convenient to the road, and also to use gravel when I can find that. I thought I would try a little experiment, and I went to California to see in regard

to that oil there, but I am afraid the expense will be so much as to make it impossible to use.

Mr. BENTON. They are making a success of it in the Texas towns. The oil is very close to them, and they sprinkle that crude oil, and it holds for six weeks, they say.

Captain CHITTENDEN. They have met with great success with it in California and for a hundred dollars a mile they sprinkle the road with oil and it lasts from two to three or four months. Roads I traveled over which had been sprinkled four months before looked like the water sprinkler had gone over them that same morning. It is simply the question of transporting that oil to that park. The superintendent of the park is very anxious to have a few buildings put up on the borders, where patrols have to be for the purpose of protecting the park. He has no means of constructing those buildings, and he asked me to present to the committee this estimate for that work. Now, those two or three items are not in the annual report, because they were suggested afterwards. They do not amount to very much, but I thought, if the complete project was adopted, they ought to be included.

The total estimate, including 150 miles of macadamization, at \$2,000 per mile (all of which are given in full detail on page 7 of this report), is \$750,000. That includes the repairs of the roads for three years, maintenance and everything, with the idea of completing the project within that space of time. As I said, there is not a superfluous feature in the work. The estimate is conservative, and it will be physically impossible ever to do it for less, and if it is done piecemeal it will cost a great deal more; and this is a work that can not be avoided, because the travel in the park is increasing and the demand for the work is increasing, and it is simply the question of taking it up and doing it in an economical way, as you would do work on rivers and harbors.

Mr. McRAE. How many visitors were in this park last season?

Captain CHITTENDEN. There were 11,000 visitors through the park in the three months the park was open. I have drawn up here a form of an enactment which covers the case just as fully as my experience in connection with the park would indicate. That is on page 8 of this same typewritten matter. The total estimate is given on page 7. That will show the original project, the portions completed; and then in a number of others the sums are diminished considerably, because we have carried on work on various parts of it last year.

Mr. BENTON. Is there any large timber in the park?

Captain CHITTENDEN. There is some large timber, but the timber is mostly small.

Mr. BENTON. Pine and cedar?

Captain CHITTENDEN. There is a good deal of cedar around in the open places, but it is scraggy and does not amount to anything for timber. The timber we use in bridge work is fir and spruce, which is scattered in various portions throughout the high portions of that country.

Mr. BENTON. The general surface of this park is mountainous and valleys; there is not much level country?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Well, the plateau of the whole park, the main portion, is about the same level, 7,500 feet, but it is up and down. Our road system does not cross many high ranges except in the road we are building out of the east side of the park and the proposed road over Mount Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. The total estimated cost to complete this work as you have it here is \$765,000.

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir; that is the way the items add up.

I put in the enactment three years at \$250,000 a year. I think perhaps the item of buildings could be diminished somewhat to cover that excess \$15,000. Those are actual figures I have worked out as nearly as I can estimate them.

The CHAIRMAN. That opens the road from the falls to Yanceys also?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Everything. That completes the road system of the park and surfacing with macadam or gravel the main system for about 150 miles, what I have called in the project the "belt line."

The CHAIRMAN. I read here what you say in regard to the necessity for continuing the contract system, and you say, "to prevent a situation (which has existed for two or three times in the past, when the appropriation has not become available until after June 30) in which there is absolutely no money available even for repairs, and it is necessary to call upon the enlisted men of the Army or to ask contributions from the business men of the park to keep up repairs."

Captain CHITTENDEN. I had that same experience once, when I was there before, of having to go around among the business men and get contributions of nearly \$1,000 to repair the roads in a canyon which had washed out by a sudden flood when the appropriation did not become available until August 1. That happened two or three times before that, but it has not happened in recent years. If the bill is passed later than June it takes two or three weeks to get it round to the Department and the project approved.

The CHAIRMAN. This enactment can not be made before the middle of June.

Captain CHITTENDEN. Every long session it comes so late it is of no use before the 1st of July to us—that is, no practical use.

Mr. MCRAE. Is there any reason why these reservations you refer to should not be a part of this park?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Mr. Mondell can answer you a good deal better than I can. My judgment is that I at least would like to see that part of the park, and I can see no good reason why they should not be, except for the settlements.

Mr. MCRAE. Is it not now under two managements? Is there not divided responsibility? This is under the War Department and this is under the Interior Department. How do you adjust these things?

Captain CHITTENDEN. The superintendent has nothing to do with forest reserves. You understand the park is under the military in the sense of having a military officer, but he reports to the Secretary of the Interior. He is simply using military force to execute the orders of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. MCRAE. But the work is done by the Secretary of War?

Captain CHITTENDEN. The important work.

Mr. MCRAE. You want a part of the appropriation extended to the forest reserves?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir; simply because those are Government reserves, and there is no way of getting to the park except by going across them, and there is nobody to build roads except the Government. It is a matter of physical and absolute necessity.

Mr. MCRAE. As a matter of fact, they would not build them if they could?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Well, I could not say about that. I do not know why they should not.

Mr. MCRAE. There is nothing for them to build to?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Oh, yes; there is a great deal of travel that

comes in that is quite important in this section of the country, and it is increasing most every year. The road south of the park has an immense travel. From a scenic point of view, from a point of view of the Yellowstone National Park, that south reservation ought to be a part of the park. There is no finer bit of country than Jackson Lake and the Teton Mountains. If it were not for the settlements I should say by all means they ought to be a part of the park.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is this Teton Reservation?

Captain CHITTENDEN. There are a good many ranches taken up—I can not say just the number, but there are quite a good many, and particularly south of the present Teton Reserve—which ought to have been included in the Teton Reserve.

The CHAIRMAN. You had for the present year for improvement of the Yellowstone National Park and maintenance \$113,000?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir. That typewritten statement which you have here on the first page shows exactly how it was expended. There was in the neighborhood of \$7,000 left at the end of the year—\$7,094. The total amount of work actually accomplished was about 45 miles of new road, building 45 bridges, about 130 culverts, exclusive of work we did in the line of maintenance and repair, which was more extensive than I estimated when I was before the committee last year. The work was not all placed exactly as I intended, because I found it necessary to modify it later.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, are you satisfied that if Congress should adopt this scheme that that will finish this work?

Captain CHITTENDEN. That will finish this work so that the future cost of the work will drop at once to \$30,000 or \$40,000. This is not a thing that is going to run forever. I have got here a statement of the cost of city parks running to two or three hundred thousand dollars a year. When we complete this system we will have it done. You have to do it some time, and it is something you can not get out of possibly, and if you run that along twenty years you make that cost at least a third more by doing it in a haphazard way. By doing it in the way I have estimated here it will probably save enough to keep the roads in repair for five, six, or ten years after they are built. You can see on the old system of appropriating small amounts of money the roads never can be completed, because the system is gradually extending, and it now takes the full amount of money appropriated to keep the roads in repair.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose three years have passed by, and suppose this appropriation is made and contract authorized and you have the work completed, what will be the cost of maintenance?

Captain CHITTENDEN. As I say, it will fall to about thirty or forty thousand dollars. It ought not to exceed \$40,000, and it may fall below that. I have figured on about a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five dollars a mile a year for maintenance and repair.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that estimate is under the War Department?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. McRAE. What is the average mileage the tourists travel?

Captain CHITTENDEN. At present the road actually traveled, and not retraveled, is about 120 miles. As soon as the system is completed it will be about 160 miles. They retravel now over nearly 30 miles of road, because the system is not completed.

Mr. McRAE. When you get the 411 miles of road completed, will the tourists travel over that distance?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No, sir; the main road traveled by the tourists

is this belt line here [illustrating on map]. Now, this portion is not completed yet. This is the portion that will be mainly traveled, and then there will some come in this way and that way, and some will come in there. This is the system I have indicated in regard to macadamizing, and this will be the main part where the repairs will take place.

Mr. McRAE. These roads here are intended to enable people outside to get in by private conveyance?

Captain CHITTENDEN. There is a railroad coming at this point, and there will be a railroad in here [illustrating]; it is simply a comprehensive project for access to the Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. McRAE. We have heard a good deal of talk about this railroad up here for fifteen years; that is not up here yet?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No, sir. That road is not built.

The CHAIRMAN. The administration and the protection of the park is under the Interior Department, and the appropriation for 1902 is \$5,000?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimates now are \$13,320. In point of fact, what is done under the Interior Department?

Captain CHITTENDEN. The police system of the park, and they look out for all business matters pertaining to the general administration of the park.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, they have charge of the privileges?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Of the privileges and of the protection of game.

Mr. BENTON. No part of this national park has been fenced or inclosed?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In point of fact, you say the policing is really done by the Army?

Captain CHITTENDEN. There is no expense for that. The only expense in that line is for scouts. They have four or five, and I do not know but what they have six scouts during the winter season. You see the soldiers come in here, and they change frequently, and they are not familiar with the park, and certain scouts stay there year after year and get familiar with it, otherwise the policing of the park, on account of the changing of the troops, would be pretty loosely done. Those scouts are important, even as important as the troops themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are under the Interior Department?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir; they are paid out of the \$5,000, except one scout which comes from the army appropriation, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole story is told in your report here?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir; everything that I could put down there. If the committee has any doubt about the way this money will be used, I have here also a carefully gotten up programme of the entire work for the next season on the basis of \$250,000, showing where it would be expended, the amount which would go to each place, and the whole thing.

The CHAIRMAN. How long is that?

Captain CHITTENDEN. It is not very long. I also have here some views, if you would like to see them, showing some of the work that has been done last year.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me you might just as well insert that in your hearing.

Captain CHITTENDEN. I do not know whether this is a matter of

any importance, but here is a resolution adopted by the International Good Roads Congress, which reads to this effect:

*Resolutions adopted by the International Good Roads Congress, at Buffalo, N. Y., September 20, 1901.*

*Resolved, That, in the opinion of this congress, the Government should make necessary appropriation to carry to an early and successful completion its system of roads in the Yellowstone National Park, to the end that the comfort and convenience of the traveling public in this national pleasure ground may be properly cared for, and that these roads may become an example of correct highway construction to the rest of the country.*

I will say that matter was brought up before the International Good Roads Congress last year on account of so many people from foreign countries and the main business centers of this country visiting the park and seeing the very poor character of some work there which subjected the management to a great deal of criticism, and that is the largest Government-road system in the United States and ought to be the best.

*Distribution of expenditures in the Yellowstone National Park for the season of 1901.*

Road in Gardiner Canyon .....	\$12, 154. 23
Work near Yancey's .....	15, 370. 87
East road .....	23, 402. 86
South road .....	10, 502. 11
Work at Mammoth Hot Springs .....	8, 794. 28
Road to Middle Gardiner Falls .....	1, 559. 22
Golden Gate Canyon .....	2, 430. 96
Soap Hill, below Mammoth Hot Springs .....	1, 400. 89
Repairs, maintenance, and completion:	
Mammoth Hot Springs to Golden Gate .....	\$3, 040. 16
Near Norris Geyser Basin .....	1, 503. 56
Near Fountain Hotel .....	2, 387. 70
Near Continental Divide .....	3, 474. 78
Natural Bridge cut-off .....	6, 423. 57
General repairs to entire system .....	11, 996. 39
Sprinkling, Mammoth Hot Springs to Golden Gate .....	1, 463. 87
	<hr/>
	30, 290. 03
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	105, 905. 45
Balance on hand January 1, 1902 .....	7, 094. 55
	<hr/>
	113, 000. 00

In the above statement of expenditures each item includes its proper share of office and engineering expenses, superintendence, subsistence, plant, and material, and all other expenditures of a general character.

WAGES PAID IN THE FIELD.

Foremen .....	per month ..	\$90. 00
Cooks .....	do .....	60. 00
Blacksmiths .....	do .....	60. 00
Herders (night) .....	do .....	60. 00
Carpenters .....	per day ..	2. 50
Rockmen .....	do .....	1. 75
Laborers .....	do .....	1. 50
Single teams (with oats but without drivers) .....	do .....	1. 95
Working day, eight hours.		

Cost of subsistence, including cost of supplies, railroad freight, hauling to camps on the average of 50 miles, wages of cooks and helpers, and also the cost of board and lodging at hotels where this was necessary, amounted for the season to almost exactly 50 cents per man per day. This cost is arrived at by taking the pay rolls and dividing the totals by the rates of wages. This does not allow for partial days, days lost from accident, etc., time lost going to and returning from field of work, etc. The actual number of days' rations issued from the commissary was 45,509, which makes the cost of the ration 41 cents.

The cost of clerical, engineering, and superintendence expenses was 5.7 per cent of the total outlay.

## ROAD IN GARDINER CANYON.

This work covered a distance of about 4,000 feet, and includes the following items of work:

Retaining wall on river side, between 4,000 and 4,500 cubic yards, all of it difficult work.

Earth moved, most of it mixed with bowlders, about 13,000 cubic yards.

Three bridges, built with solid concrete abutments. All material included, except the steel work, which was purchased last year. Amount of concrete used, about 210 cubic yards. Decking 5 inches thick. All work of high grade.

Diversion of a stream coming down from Mount Everts. This is near Bridge No. 4, and is ordinarily dry, but in times of sudden storms brings down great quantities of mud and rock and fills up the road. A new channel was dug to carry it into the Gardiner above the road. Between 500 and 600 yards of earth was moved.

The bridges cost about \$1,000 each.

The retaining wall cost nearly \$1.50 per cubic yard.

The earth work cost something less than 20 cents per cubic yard.

## YANCEYS.

The work near Yanceys embraced the following items:

Clearing 11.2 acres.

Earth moved, 16,513 cubic yards.

Rock moved, loose, 3,643 cubic yards; solid, 2,176 cubic yards.

Bridges constructed (timber) 11, with total length of 235 feet.

Culverts built, 20.

Tubular piers for Yellowstone and Lamar bridges on hand.

False work for Yellowstone bridge constructed.

Number of miles new road built, about 6½.

## EAST ROAD.

Principal items of work are as follows:

Bridge over Yellowstone River, length 360 feet; built on piles.

Bridge over Pelican Creek, two parts, total length 192 feet. Built on piles.

Other bridges built, 9.

Culverts built, 45.

Heavy grading near Yellowstone Lake. Done by contract; earth, 15 cents; hardpan, 45 cents; rock, \$1.25.

Total amount moved: Earth, 7,016 cubic yards; hardpan, 1,788 cubic yards; rock, 28 cubic yards.

Clearing, 24 acres, nearly all very heavy.

Grading not done by contract. Approximately 30,000 cubic yards earth, hardpan, etc., and 500 cubic yards rock in place.

Length of road opened, about 12 miles.

## SOUTH ROAD.

Principal items were bridges over Lewis River (188 feet long) and Crawfish Creek (43 feet long); general reconstruction along entire line from Yellowstone Lake to south boundary, and the opening of 8 miles of new road near Jackson Lake in the Teton Reserve. The work was very scattered in character. The total amount of new work amounted to about 14 miles, including 10 bridges and 40 culverts.

## WORK AT MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS.

The necessity of this work arose after the season's operations began. For several years it has been contemplated to rearrange the roads at the springs, cut down the steep grade near the old post, resurface all the roads in that vicinity and confine travel to them, provide water to irrigate the grounds so as to suppress the formation of dust, and otherwise improve this point, which is the administrative and business headquarters of the park. The Quartermaster's Department having decided to bring the waters of Glen Creek to the post and to build a reservoir, it was thought that the opportunity ought to be improved to do as much work as possible toward the general improvement at the same time. The Quartermaster work was placed under the supervision of the Engineer Office, and along with it the special work was carried on. The Quartermaster's Department furnished \$8,000. A thorough piece of work was done in bringing Glen Creek to the post, building a reservoir of 2,000,000 gal-



lons capacity, laying a main to the upper end of the grounds at Mammoth Hot Springs, grading the road from the old post to the hotels, laying out the entire system of roads, surfacing in all about half a mile with good gravel, and providing a fountain for releasing water for irrigation. All of the structures are in steel and concrete except the flumes and headgate of the ditch, which are built of heavy fir. Length of new road, one-half mile.

#### MIDDLE GARDINER FALLS.

This work covered something over 2 miles and consists of a single-track road, nearly all of it heavy side-hill cutting. It included the construction of a bridge over Glen Creek.

#### GOLDEN GATE CANYON.

This work was in continuation of that of last year and consisted in the lowering of the road in the upper part of the canyon, by which the grade was reduced from 15 per cent to less than 8, and widened from a single-track width to about 20 feet. The total length improved was about one-fourth of a mile, and nearly all solid rockwork.

#### SOAP HILL.

This was a short stretch of road designed to eliminate a grade of about 15 per cent by one of about 8. The old road was very difficult to haul heavy loads over, owing to the steep grade and skipping character of the soil (whence the name of the hill). Nearly all of the distance, including a cut about 6 feet deep, was through the hot springs formation, which proved more difficult to remove by blasting than solid rock. The length of road constructed here was 1,250 feet.

#### REPAIRS, MAINTENANCE, AND COMPLETION.

These were extensive and embraced every part of the system. A great many culverts were repaired and bridges redecked. The more important parts of the repair work are shown in the statement. The Natural Bridge cut-off, which has been in contemplation for many years, had become necessary this year unless extensive repairs and reconstruction of the beach road, on the north shore of the Thumb, were made. The total length of new road opened was about 9 miles, by which the distance was shortened 3 miles, and the whole length of the beach road eliminated.

#### TOTAL LENGTH OF NEW ROAD.

The total length of new road actually built was about 45 miles, of which 33 miles were in entirely new location, and the remainder replaced old work. The number of bridges of all sizes was 43, and of culverts 130.

#### *Estimates and recommendations*

[Annual Report, 1901, p. 3788, approved project.]

1. Gardiner Canyon	Completed.
2. Golden Gate	Completed.
3. Gibbon Canyon	\$14, 000
4. Fountain Hotel	7, 000
5. South Road	19, 000
6. Natural Bridge cut-off	7, 000
7. East Road	75, 000
8. Lake to Grand Canyon	15, 000
9. Right bank Grand Canyon	6, 000
10. Grand Canyon, change of location	5, 000
11. Grand Canyon to Norris	20, 000
12. Grand Canyon to Mammoth Hot Springs via Tower Falls	65, 000
13. Cooke City road	15, 000
14. Side roads and trails	7, 000
15. Bridges:	
(a) Lower Yellowstone	\$9, 500
(b) Yellowstone near falls	20, 000
(c) Upper Yellowstone	Completed.
(d) Lamar River	4, 500
(e) Pelican Creek	Completed.
(f) Gibbon River (2 bridges)	4, 000
(g) South road (Lewis River and Crawfish Creek)	Completed.
(h) Cascade Creek	5, 000
(i) Nez Perce Creek	2, 000
	<hr/> 45, 000

16. New plant.....	\$10,000
17. New office.....	10,000
18. Annual repairs and maintenance for three years.....	75,000

[Annual Report, 1901, p. 3797.]

19. Macadamization of 150 miles of road, at \$2,000.....	300,000
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[Annual Report Superintendent Yellowstone National Park, October 14, 1901; and report of Capt. H. M. Chittenden, December 7, 1901.]

20. Sprinkling plant.....	30,000
21. New buildings and fences.....	25,000
22. Work at Mammoth Hot Springs.....	15,000

765,000

FORM OF BILL RECOMMENDED.

For the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park, in accordance with the approved project, including the maintenance of existing improvements, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for such labor and materials as may be necessary for the completion of the project, including annual maintenance and repairs, or the work may be done and the materials purchased otherwise than by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in any one year two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and not to exceed in the aggregate five hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amounts herein and heretofore appropriated: *And provided further*, That of the amounts so appropriated not to exceed fifty thousand dollars may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be expended in the Yellowstone Forest Reserve east of the park, and not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars may be expended in the Yellowstone and Teton Forest Reserves south of the park.

The item for administration and protection under the Secretary of the Interior should be separately provided for, as it was last year.

NECESSITY FOR CONTINUING CONTRACT SYSTEM.

1. To prevent contracts for services from terminating in the middle of working season. Under present system team contract has to terminate with June 30 and new contract begin next day. Unless the two contractors be the same disorganization of force follows.

2. To make possible purchase of material, supplies, etc., before July 1, so that they may be on hand at the beginning of season. This year a large amount of steel is required. It should have been ordered a month ago, if it is to be on hand this season. It can not be ordered before July 1, and will probably not arrive before winter.

3. To make possible the prosecution of work at all practicable seasons. This year no work can be done, except general repairs, until new appropriation is available.

4. To enable officer in charge to plan his work with a view to its continuous prosecution to completion. In no other way can the most economical and efficient work be secured. By properly planning his work it will be possible to carry on operations nearly the entire year, instead of three or four months, as heretofore.

5. To prevent the great embarrassment in the conduct of the work which arises from having to make the expenditures exactly meet the sum available on June 30. It is almost impossible to do this, and the officer in charge is liable either to overrun the appropriation or to have to cover some of it back into the Treasury.

6. To prevent a situation (which has existed two or three times in the past when the appropriation has not become available until after June 30) in which there is absolutely no money available even for repairs, and it is necessary to call upon the enlisted men of the Army, or to ask contributions from the business men of the park, to keep up repairs.

7. This work is in all respects like river and harbor works in the necessity for continuous expenditure.

ORGANIZATION FOR SEASON 1902.

Experience on the work has shown that the cost of plant, material, subsistence, superintendence, etc., is about 50 per cent of the cost of labor and team hire. In the following estimates all wages are figured at 50 per cent more than the pay-roll rates in order to cover those fixed expenses.

	Pay-roll rate.	
	Per day.	Add 50 per cent per day.
Foreman.....	\$3.00	\$4.50
Subforemen.....	2.50	3.75
Carpenters.....	2.50	3.75
Cooks, etc.....	2.00	3.00
Rockmen.....	1.75	2.62
Laborers and drivers.....	1.50	2.25
Teams.....	2.00	3.00

1. Grand Canyon to Mammoth Hot Springs via Mount Washburn and Tower Falls. Near Tower Falls: Foreman, Mitchell Askey; 50 men and 15 teams. Foreman, per day, \$4.50; subforeman, \$3.75; cook, \$3; blacksmith, \$3; rockmen (10), \$2.62 per day, \$26.20; laborers (35), drivers, etc., \$2.25 per day, \$78.75; water boy, \$1.50; 15 teams, \$3 per day, \$45; \$165.70 by 26 (days) by 5 (months)..... \$21, 541.00
2. Grand Canyon to and through Dunraven Pass: Party of same size as No. 1; time, four months; cost..... 17, 232.80
3. Dunraven Pass to summit Washburn: 25 men and 5 teams. Foreman, \$3.75; cook, \$3; blacksmith, \$3; laborers (22), \$2.62 per day, \$57.64; teams (5), \$3 per day, \$15; \$82.29 by 26 (days) by 2 (months)..... 4, 284.28
4. Tower Creek bridge..... 2, 000.00
5. Yellowstone River to Soda Butte: 40 men and 10 teams. Foreman, \$4.50; cook, \$3; blacksmith, \$3; rock men, etc. (5), \$2.62 per day, \$13.10; laborers, etc. (31), \$2.25 per day, \$69.75; water boy, \$1.50; teams (10), \$3 per day, \$30; \$124.85 by 26 (days) by 4 (months).... 12, 984.40
6. Lower Yellowstone bridge..... 9, 500.00
7. Lamar River bridge..... 4, 500.00
8. East road work: Organization same as No. 1; five months; cost..... 21, 541.00
9. East road: Same size party as No. 3; five months; cost..... 10, 710.70
10. South road—military road: Foreman, F. L. Walker; same size party as No. 5; time, three months; cost, \$9,738.30. Of this there will be paid from the appropriation for military road \$1,600, leaving..... 8, 138.30
11. Two bridges on south road..... 5, 000.00
12. Virginia Cascade Hill: Foreman, F. L. Walker; same size party as No. 5; time, one and one-half months; cost..... 4, 869.15
13. Natural Bridge cut-off: Same size party as No. 5; time, one and one-half months; cost..... 4, 869.15
14. Gibbon Canyon: Same size party as No. 5; time, one and one-half months; cost..... 4, 869.15
15. Bridge over the Gibbon..... 4, 000.00
16. Mammoth Hot Springs: Including general repair work in that vicinity; completion of roads and irrigation system, and construction of road from springs to Middle Gardiner on Mount Washburn line. Same size party as No. 5; time, five months; cost..... 16, 230.50
17. Middle Gardiner bridge..... 10, 000.00
18. Sawmill: 500,000 feet lumber, at \$15, \$7,500; of this it is estimated that 100,000 feet will be used in repairs, \$1,500; 200,000 feet will be used in new bridges, \$3,000; 7,500 feet will be used in buildings, \$1,125; leaving for stock on hand 150,000 feet..... 1, 875.00
19. Yellowstone bridge near falls..... 20, 000.00
20. Bridge over Nez Perce Creek..... 2, 000.00
21. New office buildings, with quarters for office force..... 10, 000.00
22. Station houses for superintendent..... 10, 000.00
23. General repairs.—Foreman, Mike Link. Five parties of 10 men and 2 teams each, with master laborer, located as follows: Golden Gate to Grand Canyon Junction, 27 miles; Norris to Gibbon River (10-mile post) and to Riverside, including branch of Western approach running up Firehole River, 30 miles; Gibbon River to Lone Star Geyser, including old road from Nez Perce Creek to Excelsior Geyser, 27 miles; Firehole River at upper bridge to Natural Bridge, 28 miles; Inspiration Point to Natural Bridge, 23 miles. Also to do any needed repairs around Lake Shore. Estimated cost of one party for three months: Subforeman, per day, \$3.75; laborers (9), \$2.25 per day, \$20.25; teams (2), \$3 per day, \$6; \$30 per day per party. Five parties, \$150 per day; foreman, \$4.50 per day; team, \$4 per day; total, \$158.50 per day. \$158.50 by 26 (days) by 4 (months)..... 16, 484.00

24. Sprinkling:	
Sprinkling plant for 5 sprinklers.....	\$5,000.00
Operation of 7 sprinklers for 75 days at \$10.50 per day.....	10,512.50
Repairs and maintenance includes—	
General repairs as above .....	\$12,363.00
Sprinkling .....	10,500.00
Proportion of lumber.....	1,500.00
And portions of other items of indeterminate amount.....	
	<hr/> 24,363.00
Total will overrun \$25,000.	
25. Macadamizing and surfacing—10 miles, at \$2,000.....	20,000.00

## RECAPITULATION.

[In nearest round numbers.]

1. Mount Washburn road (Tower Falls).....	\$21,500
2. Mount Washburn road (Canyon to Dunraven Pass) .....	17,000
3. Mount Washburn road (Dunraven Pass to Summit) .....	4,500
4. Mount Washburn road (bridge over Tower Creek) .....	2,000
5. Yellowstone River to Soda Butte .....	13,000
6. Yellowstone bridge on No. 5.....	9,500
7. Lamar River bridge on No. 5 .....	4,500
8. East road, main party.....	21,500
9. East road, subparty.....	10,500
10. South road .....	8,000
11. South road (two bridges) .....	5,000
12. Virginia Cascade Hill .....	5,000
13. Natural Bridge cut-off.....	5,000
14. Gibbon Canyon.....	5,000
15. Gibbon Canyon (bridge).....	4,000
16. Mammoth Hot Springs .....	1,600
17. Middle Gardiner Bridge .....	10,000
18. Lumber (not included in other items).....	2,000
19. Yellowstone bridge near falls.....	20,000
20. Bridge over Nez Perce Creek .....	2,000
21. New office building and quarters .....	10,000
22. Station houses for superintendent .....	10,000
23. General repairs .....	16,500
24. Sprinkling .....	10,500
25. Macadamizing and surfacing .....	20,000
	<hr/>
Total for season.....	253,000

## BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY, *March 18, 1902.*

## STATEMENT OF COL. THEODORE A. BINGHAM, IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is on page 183 of the bill, "For purchase and repair of machinery and tools for shops at nursery and for grading around the building, \$2,000."

Colonel BINGHAM. You may remember that last year you gave me \$8,500 for a shop building. I have that building completed and have about \$50 left, which was not quite enough to finish up the grading. I have succeeded in getting, in addition to the cost of the building, a boiler out of that appropriation, so that is entirely extra. I have money enough to buy a little shafting and tools. That item is put down at \$2,000. The explanation is here given in my report:

It is necessary for the public service that some provision should be made for tools. Boiler, engine, and some shafting can, perhaps, be obtained without additional

expense to the Government (I got the boiler out of the appropriation, and I got the engine from another bureau), but the drill press now in use by the blacksmith is very old and almost useless; a new forge is also necessary; the carpenters need a good lathe and a plane and a mortising machine; the tanners need a bending machine.

Then, in addition, I want to build up a retaining wall. The ground is washing away, and it is necessary to make the shops completely available for their purpose. Everything is in good shape.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For broken-stone roads, covering for parks, \$2,000."

Colonel BINGHAM. That item should read, "Broken-stone road covering for parks." The funds for the parks, Mr. Chairman, are so closely estimated for and appropriated for that it is impossible to get anything more than what we have, and I can not save money enough to buy some of this broken-stone covering.

The CHAIRMAN. What is that broken-stone covering?

Colonel BINGHAM. It is similar to what they have in the Zoological Park.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it made of?

Colonel BINGHAM. It is made of broken rock. The District has been using it everywhere, in the Zoological Park and in Rock Creek Park. I can not save money enough out of the appropriations to buy any broken stone.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that broken stone dispense with the dust?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; that is the point.

The CHAIRMAN. And is it durable?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir. I buy it from the District. They have a quarry, and I buy it from them.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For curbing and flagging for park roads and walks, \$2,000."

Colonel BINGHAM. That item is in the same condition. I have no money and I can not buy any of these extra supplies. We need curbing for park roads, and I have asked for as modest an amount as would produce any appreciable effect.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For granite coping for Franklin Park, 1,800 feet, at \$5 per foot, \$9,000."

Colonel BINGHAM. I am not so particular about that appropriation. Of course it would add to the beauty of the park.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the coping?

Colonel BINGHAM. It is similar to what we have around the Sherman monument, between the sidewalk and the grass; it takes the place of a fence.

The CHAIRMAN. These other two items are more important than the Franklin park item?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; and the machinery.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For improvement of Iowa circle, \$5,000."

Colonel BINGHAM. That is not necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For purchase, repair, and reconstruction of granite posts and iron fencing and park vases, injured by fire and otherwise, in consequence of stands erected for inaugural ceremonies, March 4, 1901, \$2,500."

Colonel BINGHAM. I think, Mr. Chairman, that you have already taken care of that item, in which case I have nothing more to say.

The CHAIRMAN. The other estimates seem to be current matters.

## EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; except in this case. We need \$5,000 a year more on the current appropriation for the White House. The White House is so old and there is so much to be done that the increase is necessary. You have been giving me \$20,000, and I have to ask for an emergency appropriation which you give me, and I can not get along with less than \$5,000 more. Of course if this money is not spent it is turned into the Treasury; but the \$20,000 does not cover the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1897 you had \$25,000; in 1899 you had \$30,000; in 1900 you had \$36,000, and in 1901 \$20,000 and a deficiency of \$7,000.

Colonel BINGHAM. The appropriation for 1900, \$36,000, was an extra appropriation asked for by President and Mrs. McKinley, that was spent on extra carpets and furniture, and it did not apply to current repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. How much additional appropriation do you want?

Colonel BINGHAM. Five thousand dollars. If the money is not needed, it will not be spent.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this for refurnishing or for repairs?

Colonel BINGHAM. Partly refurnishing, but it is mostly for repairs—fixing up the old chairs, etc. Last year I started to put some hinges on a few doors, and eventually we had to buy 160 pairs of hinges, and 160 pairs of hinges cost a great deal of money. Some had to be brass, some bronze, and some polished, and all that. The work will not be done unless it is absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an item, "For material and labor for subdraining driveways in south grounds of Executive Mansion, \$2,000."

Colonel BINGHAM. When we have a heavy rain, those gravel walks are washed so tremendously that it takes the gardeners and other laborers two or three days to clean the driveways up and get things straightened out. Now, if we can subdrain those driveways we can almost save that amount of money, certainly in two years and almost in one year.

The CHAIRMAN. The public does not get in the grounds there?

Colonel BINGHAM. But the grounds have to be kept in good order, and if the public came in and saw the grounds in bad order there would be comment about it, and then every Saturday afternoon in the summer the public is admitted to the grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this appropriation necessary?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; it ought to have been provided last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For care and maintenance of conservatory and greenhouses."

Colonel BINGHAM. That is something, Mr. Chairman, that I want to explain. Last year I went all over the organization and the expenditures of my office; I was not satisfied with the results we were getting. I can tell you that we now have a better organization than ever before and are doing more work for the same money. After examining it thoroughly I discovered, among other things, that one reason we were so tightly strapped on the park work was that \$6,500 of the park money was used around the White House grounds. It was absolutely necessary from time to time to put on men and to pay for material.

The CHAIRMAN. This is an indirect increase of the appropriation for the parks?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir. That \$6,500 ought to go on the White House appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You will do the work whether the item goes in the bill or not?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; but it will be done very economically.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us take the parks other than the White House separately; do not let us run in special appropriations for the purpose.

Colonel BINGHAM. I found this had been done for years in the past. It never would have been done if I had been there. This appropriation will relieve both the parks and the White House. Can not you give me half of it for the White House? It is only an increase of \$6,500, and enormous repairs are required there every year.

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation is not given you, you will utilize the general park fund—this is one of the parks, so to speak?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir. I wish you would give me a little more on the repairs to the White House conservatory.

The CHAIRMAN. You have asked for this appropriation of \$2,000 for the improvement of the south grounds of the Executive Mansion?

Colonel BINGHAM. I would rather leave that item off.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that appropriation available for this purpose?

Colonel BINGHAM. No, sir; that is the trouble. You see, the regular appropriation for care and maintenance of the conservatory and greenhouses is \$5,000 and the appropriation "for repairs to conservatory" is \$2,000, and if you would increase that amount for repairs we would be in pretty good shape. If you could let me have \$2,500 more on that item we could get along.

The CHAIRMAN. But if you fell short you would still fall back on the other appropriation?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; we would have to do so. You see, the park system is separate from the White House, and it seems hard to make a general park system carry the expense of the repairs to the greenhouses. As a matter of fact, we can get along better without these new items than to cut any of the old ones, because they are at the lowest limit now. I think it is necessary, and rather than to cut somewhere else it would be better to cut right here. I brought with me a little statement of the money we have not expended; it amounts to \$19,868.

The CHAIRMAN. That shows that your estimates have been too high.

Colonel BINGHAM. It shows the care with which I have expended these various little sums.

Mr. McRAE. Is that annually?

Colonel BINGHAM. No, sir; that is the balance for five years. We never had a deficiency; we go without before we spend more money than we have.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us this item as you want it. Take the first item, page 185 of the bill, "For materials and labor for subdraining driveways in south grounds of Executive Mansion, \$2,000."

Colonel BINGHAM. I would cut that out; we can get along without it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the service suffer?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; it will suffer.

The CHAIRMAN. You want that item inserted in the bill?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For the next item, "For care and maintenance of conservatory and greenhouses," we will put in whatever you say.

Colonel BINGHAM. That amount should be \$9,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$5,000 for the current year?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir. If you make that item \$7,000, I can get along pretty well.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that sum be sufficient for the service?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, "For repairs to conservatory and greenhouses, Executive Mansion," you have \$2,000, and you ask for \$4,500?

Colonel BINGHAM. That is like the other case. If I could get another thousand dollars. I could pull through.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that amount care for the service?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Fairly well?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 187 of the bill—

For introducing, lighting, and maintaining six arc electric lights at the propagating gardens, at 27 cents per light per night, for three hundred and sixty-five nights, \$591.30.

Colonel BINGHAM. I regard that, Mr. Chairman, as in the nature of police protection. The propagating gardens are off in a lonely part of the city, and we have only one watchman, who has to look after the furnaces in the winter.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this amount the usual price?

Colonel BINGHAM. It was intended to be at the regular price, the amount Congress usually appropriates for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 189 of the bill—

Portrait of William McKinley: For purchase for the Executive Mansion of an oil portrait of the late President McKinley, a sum not to exceed (including frame) \$5,000: *Provided*, That said portrait shall first be approved by a committee to be selected by Mrs. McKinley.

This is the usual clause?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; except that I put in \$5,000, which I find is too big. At the time I did not know the price Congress had been paying, \$2,500. We do not know what portrait can be obtained, and we inserted the words "provided that said portrait shall first be approved by a committee to be selected by Mrs. McKinley." That is something the committee ought to pass on.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that provision ever been made before?

Colonel BINGHAM. No, sir; never.

The CHAIRMAN. And \$2,500 has been the usual cost?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason why \$2,500 will not be sufficient?

Colonel BINGHAM. I think \$2,500 is all right. The language about the committee was inserted because there are only three or four portraits in existence of President McKinley, and the question is how to decide which is the best one for the White House.

The CHAIRMAN. Who usually decides that matter?

Colonel BINGHAM. The officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, with the advice of the President.

#### POTOMAC PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. In House Document No. 226 there is a supplemental estimate:

For improvement of that part of Potomac Park west of and adjacent to Monument Park, from the intersection of Virginia avenue and B street NW. to Maryland avenue



SW., to be expended under the direction of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, who is authorized to appoint the necessary employees in connection therewith: *Provided*, That the authority given the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by act approved September 26, 1890, "to construct a beach and dressing houses upon the east shore of the tidal reservoir against the Washington Monument grounds" is hereby revoked, and that the use of the said shore for bathing purposes is prohibited from and after the passage of this act (submitted), \$100,000.

Colonel BINGHAM. Here [exhibiting plan] is a map that illustrates the area. As you all know, there is a dirty old bathing beach and buildings right there [indicating on map]. The Commissioners have plans and have been asking for various estimates for improving that beach and moving it, and they are doing so this year, and it so happened that the Secretary of War turned over to me the first part of the Potomac Flats for improvement, and so it becomes my duty to make an estimate. He turned over to me the piece which is on the east side of this tidal reservoir [indicating on map].

The CHAIRMAN. It has a wall all around it?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a wall over there to the river?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; that is all a stone wall inside there [indicating on map].

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the river?

Colonel BINGHAM. Out here [indicating on map]. The Secretary of War has turned over to me this little piece [indicating on map], finishing out the Monument Park. It begins at B and Seventeenth streets and runs straight down to the water and then down the water edge to the railroad bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. Please indicate the location of the Monument.

Colonel BINGHAM. It is here [indicating on map].

The CHAIRMAN. Then that part has not been turned over to you?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; all this part [indicating on map] has been turned over to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Please bound it on the north.

Colonel BINGHAM. On the north it is a very narrow strip, bounded by B street north [indicating on map].

The CHAIRMAN. Have you charge of the Monument Park?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All of it?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; and this is part of the Potomac Park [indicating on map] that continues it out to the water. The work was turned over to me and I had to look it over and make an estimate to improve the ground and make a park.

The CHAIRMAN. What authority did the Secretary of War have for that?

Colonel BINGHAM. All the public grounds in the District are under his supervision. The idea, I suppose, is to take Seventeenth street and carry it straight down to the water and just make a simple driveway to where the Long Bridge begins. That would make a very pleasant drive.

The CHAIRMAN. Please indicate the location of the Long Bridge?

Colonel BINGHAM. Over here [indicating on map]. The idea was to get up some scheme, at a reasonable cost, to make it a park, and my estimate is to build a driveway right from the foot of Seventeenth and B streets down to the water and then follow the water down to the railroad bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not take in the railroad bridge?

Colonel BINGHAM. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does the railroad bridge begin?

Colonel BINGHAM. The main Long Bridge does not begin until you get to the other side of this piece of land [indicating on map].

The CHAIRMAN. Where is it proposed to build the new bridge?

Colonel BINGHAM. That is indicated here [indicating on map]. This straight line [indicating on map] is the present Long Bridge, and that [indicating on map] is where they propose to put the new bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not reach beyond that little neck of water?

Colonel BINGHAM. No, sir.

Mr. BENTON. That is your south limit?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; I simply want to take this rough little piece of land [indicating on map] and put it into the park and make it available.

Mr. BENTON. Are there any buildings included in that?

Colonel BINGHAM. The propagating gardens; that is all.

Mr. BENTON. The propagating gardens are already under your jurisdiction?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir. The only proposition is that the District Commissioners want to move the old bathing beach, and it ought to be moved.

The CHAIRMAN. What would you do with the bathing beach?

Colonel BINGHAM. I would simply build four barges and anchor them on the bank of the river, and then you could move the barges at any time, and they would be much easier to keep clean.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you get to the barges?

Colonel BINGHAM. Just anchor the barges to the bank. That is the way it is done in all the large cities. The present bathing beach is a collection of buildings that is really an eyesore and is not suitable for the capital of the United States, and in addition the buildings are all tumbled down and something must be done in any event.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you expend the \$100,000?

Colonel BINGHAM. I have the estimate in my letter here. I had a little survey made and then I had a contractor go over it. In the first place, we would have a day watchman and a night watchman, that is \$720 a year apiece. That is \$1,440. Then we shall need 2,000 cubic yards of stone rubble foundation, below water line, which will cost \$4,000; 470 feet of entire new masonry revetment wall, \$4,800. When they put in the bathing beach they took in from this point [indicating on map] up to this point [indicating on map], and that has all to be filled in, in order to carry out the scheme. Then there will be 2,300 linear feet of old masonry revetment wall raised 3 feet, \$4,800. After they got this wall all done they had a big flood, and the plan for this whole Potomac Flats is to raise the height 3 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. The height of the wall?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; and also the filling behind it.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it cost to extend that wall?

Colonel BINGHAM. About \$8,800—that is, to raise the revetment wall.

Mr. BENTON. How much will the filling in behind the wall cost?

Colonel BINGHAM. Thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars—that is, to put it in shape for the roadway.

Mr. BENTON. Where is it proposed to get the earth?

Colonel BINGHAM. I will let the contractor work out that question.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will that cost?

Colonel BINGHAM. There will be about 65,000 cubic yards at 50 cents a yard, \$32,500.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean that it will cost 50 cents a cubic yard to put the dirt in there?

Colonel BINGHAM. That is what the contractor wants for it. That is delivered in place and rammed, too; it has to be good clean earth.

The CHAIRMAN. Could it not be used for a dumping ground?

Colonel BINGHAM. I have filled in all this [indicating on map] without it costing a cent.

The CHAIRMAN. By permitting people to use it for a dumping ground?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; and I can do a great deal of this work that way, but it will take time, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. To make it a dumping ground, is it necessary to have the wall?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; you have to fill up behind the wall.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it cost to make that wall, \$8,800?

Colonel BINGHAM. Eighty-eight hundred dollars to build this piece of wall [indicating on map] and to raise the old wall 3 feet, \$4,800; that is, from here [indicating on map] to here [indicating on map].

The CHAIRMAN. That would be about \$14,000.

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the first thing you would do if you had the money?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If we would give you \$14,000 you would fix that wall so that there would be something to retain the dirt?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if Congress did not give you anything more you would allow it to remain a dumping ground?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Then we come to the actual building of the road. There is 22,500 square yards of macadam driveway, with Telford base, topped with crushed trap rock; that is a good, substantial roadway, such as is in our parks everywhere, and that will cost, at 80 cents per square yard, \$18,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would that road be?

Colonel BINGHAM. It is practically 4,000 feet from there [indicating on map] to there [indicating on map]; four-fifths of a mile.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be how many dollars?

Colonel BINGHAM. Eighteen thousand dollars.

Then on the top of this wall, right along the water's edge, we will have to have some kind of a plain fence, posts set in with gas pipe, to keep people from falling into the water. That will be 2,800 linear feet of plain pipe fencing, at 60 cents a foot, \$1,680. Then, of course, we have to have drainpipes, traps, covers, etc., 10,500 linear feet, at 35 cents a foot, that will be \$4,000, which makes a total of \$71,220. That is the very lowest amount with which we can make anything out of this ground, but it will produce so much benefit that I do not hesitate to recommend it to the committee. It will be the prettiest drive in all Washington, and you will begin not to think so much of the Park Commission and their plans for that part of the city.

In addition, I have an estimate for cement sidewalks, for the planting of trees, for cobble gutters, for selected earth for bridle path, for

cinder bicycle path, all of which can be done within \$20,000; but all of that we can eke out a little at a time, if we can only get the wall put in and the filling.

The CHAIRMAN. And \$71,000 will do all that?

Colonel BINGHAM. I think that less than \$71,000 will do that work.

The CHAIRMAN. How much less?

Colonel BINGHAM. It depends somewhat on the prices in the market, and how much building is going on elsewhere, and whether it is hard to get labor.

The CHAIRMAN. If we should write in your estimates here, according as submitted, and give you \$70,000, you could make that road and fix the wall?

Colonel BINGHAM. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And fill in the dirt?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; I could do all that work for \$70,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And make the bicycle path?

Colonel BINGHAM. I do not know about that; possibly I could, because the bicycle path is estimated at \$1,250.

Mr. BENTON. The filling in that you propose to do would make the elevation above the propagating gardens?

Colonel BINGHAM. No, sir; there is 10 or 12 feet fall.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the beginning of making a public park?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason why it should not be considered a District matter and why the expenses should not be paid half and half?

Colonel BINGHAM. I do not know that there is.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the same principle?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; we improve the property, and that makes it more valuable.

The CHAIRMAN. And already, by law, this land is dedicated as a public park?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir. I would like to call attention to the wording of that suggestion. I think it is very carefully done, because you can very easily see that if you leave the old bathing sheds you might not get the road built at all. I simply want you to give me the money to go at this work and clear the sheds off the property.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not propose to purchase the barges this year?

Colonel BINGHAM. The District Commissioners are asking money for that, and I think they are in favor of the barge proposition. They sent a young man to see me about what we wanted to do with the bathing beach, and after I had explained it to him, he said that it was a good scheme. The barges can be built for \$3,500, four of them for \$12,000.

#### SHERMAN STATUE.

There was \$8,000 appropriated for the improvement of the lot in which the Sherman statue stands and we have a balance of \$3,518, and I would like to have that unexpended balance made available for the construction of roadways, paths, and the planting of those grounds. The money is already appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. That reservation stands south of the Treasury?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that improvement is necessary?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say \$3,500 is enough?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it do the work in tiptop shape?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For completing and unveiling statue," I do not see any necessity for anything of that kind. It is already completed?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; the pedestal is. We have to put on the statue, and then will come the unveiling.

The CHAIRMAN. And before that time Congress will have met and adjourned?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If this \$3,500 is made available, you can do the work?

Colonel BINGHAM: Yes, sir; I can do it almost entirely.

#### MOUNT VERNON SQUARE.

The CHAIRMAN. In House Document No. 162 there is this estimate:

For grading, resetting street curb, providing park curb, park walks, planting, and for each and every object necessary for highly improving the grounds of Mount Vernon square around the Public Library building known as the Carnegie Library, in accordance with the plans of the architects and the superintendent of construction, \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds (submitted), \$25,000.

How can you spend \$25,000 on the grounds?

Colonel BINGHAM. It seems to me that that is a very large estimate, but I had to take the estimate that Mr. Green gave to me. Of course Congress will want the grounds fitted up properly, but it does seem to me that \$10,000 ought to be enough, if you are giving only \$70,000 for four-fifths of a mile in the other place.

The CHAIRMAN. You think, then, \$10,000 would do the work?

Colonel BINGHAM. I think it will fix the grounds up pretty well. The amount there asked for is for the removing of the curb and the resurfacing of the streets, but the mere fixing up of the grounds ought to cost not more than \$10,000.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You think \$10,000 is all the money necessary for that purpose?

Colonel BINGHAM. I do not like to take the responsibility, because it is Mr. Green's work. He makes an estimate and it goes through me because the grounds around the building still remain under the jurisdiction of my office.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Your office will have the work to do?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do you have the street work to do, or do the District authorities do that?

Colonel BINGHAM. It would all be paid for by the District authorities.

Mr. HEMENWAY. This money would be half paid by the District and half by the Government?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Do you think \$10,000 will fix up the grounds?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; it will make a mighty good beginning. It is necessary to fix them up with the latest improvements and everything in the best shape.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You can not do that all at one time; it would have to be done gradually?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes. The plantings would come gradually.

So far as the Potomac Park is concerned, I hope the committee will consider the wording I have suggested, because of the importance of getting rid of this bathing beach.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You will submit the language you want?

Colonel BINGHAM. I will. There are two jurisdictions that will come together there, so if something is not done clearly one way or the other there may be some embarrassment.

## TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., February 28, 1902.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

*Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*

SIR: When before your committee on January 11 last, one of your associates asked the following questions, viz:

1. What is the expense of keeping up the redemption of United States notes and silver certificates—I mean the per cent on the output in circulation?

2. What is the expense of redeeming silver coin—I mean the per cent on the output of silver in circulation?

In reply to the first question, you are reminded of the fact that there are many difficulties to be overcome in arriving at figures that will, with a reasonable degree of accuracy, represent the yearly expense incurred in maintaining the paper currency of the United States. At the present time there are three kinds of paper money issued, and four kinds redeemed, while Treasury notes of 1890 are a disappearing quantity.

To establish a basis for making an estimate of the expenses incurred it is necessary to consider all expenses for salaries at the various sub-treasury offices, and in doing so an average cost per dollar handled (both in receipts and disbursements) is found, from which the expense incurred on any particular account can be approximately ascertained. The fiscal year 1901, owing to the large amounts of money handled, appears to be one from which this information can be most readily derived with satisfactory results.

The expense of issue and redemption of United States notes, gold and silver certificates during the fiscal year 1901 was as follows:

Expenses incurred in the office of Treasurer of the United States:

Cash division .....	\$40,591.45
Issue division .....	64,241.51
Redemption division .....	65,649.59
	<hr/>
	\$170,482.55

Expense incurred in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including salaries of the committee appointed to witness the destruction of the mutilated and redeemed securities .....

22,628.46

Expense incurred in the office of the Register .....

12,734.90

Expense incurred at subtreasuries:

New York .....	\$37,762.02
Boston .....	16,512.89
Philadelphia .....	19,269.31
Baltimore .....	10,159.00
Cincinnati .....	4,504.57
Chicago .....	13,761.15

## Expenses incurred at subtreasuries—Continued:

St. Louis.....	\$7,705.06
New Orleans.....	4,756.56
San Francisco.....	2,451.76
	<u>\$116,882.32</u>

Total for salaries and incidental expenses.....	322,728.23
Express charges paid by the United States.....	<u>132,177.76</u>

Total expense (including express charges) of issue and redemption for the fiscal year 1901.....	454,905.99
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These expenses, incurred in the issue and redemption of United States notes and gold and silver certificates, may be approximately apportioned to each kind, and the expenses thus distributed is shown by the following table:

	Issued.	Redeemed.	Total.
United States notes.....	\$91,680,000	\$91,680,000	\$183,360,000
Gold certificates.....	114,570,000	53,409,490	167,979,490
Silver certificates.....	200,852,000	181,853,000	382,705,000
Aggregate.....	<u>407,102,000</u>	<u>326,942,490</u>	<u>734,044,490</u>

Total expense of issue and redemption (as above).....	\$454,905.99
Average expense per dollar issued and redeemed.....	.00061972

	Total.	Total expense.
United States notes.....	\$183,360,000	\$113,632.86
Gold certificates.....	167,979,490	104,101.25
Silver certificates.....	382,705,000	237,171.88
Aggregate.....	<u>734,044,490</u>	<u>454,905.99</u>

The distinctive paper used is purchased by contract, and the cost as well as the expenses incurred in handling it is shown by the following statement:

Contract price of paper, per 1,000 sheets.....	\$5.22
Expenses at the mill, per 1,000 sheets.....	.25
Express charges, per 1,000 sheets.....	.29
Expenses of handling, per 1,000 sheets.....	.20
	<u>\$5.96</u>
Cost of engraving and printing, per 1,000 sheets of perfect work, delivered to the Treasurer of the United States.....	48.67

Aggregate cost of 1,000 sheets of perfect money.....	54.63
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The amount of new money issued during the fiscal year 1901 was \$407,102,000, as follows:

United States notes.....	\$91,680,000
Gold certificates.....	114,570,000
Silver certificates.....	<u>200,852,000</u>

Total.....	407,102,000
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This money represents 22,823,202 sheets of paper, and the cost per 1,000 sheets of perfect money (as above enumerated) is \$54.63.

The total cost of each kind of new money issued during the fiscal year 1901 was as follows:

Kind.	Sheets.	Cost per 1,000.	Total cost.
United States notes.....	1,733,550	\$54.63	\$94,703.84
Gold certificates.....	496,652	54.63	27,132.10
Silver certificates.....	20,593,000	54.63	1,124,995.59
Aggregate.....	<u>22,823,202</u>	<u>54.63</u>	<u>1,246,831.53</u>

From the foregoing statements of expenses incurred in maintaining the United States paper currency the total expense of United States notes, gold certificates, and silver certificates is shown in the following table:

## RECAPITULATION.

Items of expense.	United States notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.	Total.
Office expenses of issue and redemption.....	\$113,632.86	\$104,101.25	\$237,171.88	\$454,906.99
Cost of new money issued.....	94,703.84	27,132.10	1,124,995.59	1,246,831.53
Aggregate cost.....	208,336.70	131,233.35	1,362,167.47	1,701,737.52

Therefore "the expense of keeping up the redemption of United States notes and silver certificates—that is, the per cent on the output in circulation"—appears to be as follows:

	United States notes.	Gold certificates.	Silver certificates.
Total circulation.....	\$346,681,016	\$288,957,689	\$435,014,000
Aggregate expense.....	\$208,336	\$131,233	\$1,362,167
Expense is per cent of circulation.....	0.06	0.045	0.313
Annual output.....	\$91,680,000	\$114,570,000	\$200,852,000
Expense is per cent of annual output.....	0.227	0.114	0.678

*Memorandum.*—The total cost of 1,000 sheets of perfect money, including the paper, engraving and printing, sealing, separating, counting, bundling, and issuing, is \$57.72.

Increased expenditures by reason of adjustments made by the Secretary of the Treasury in the compensation of operatives and other employees, and an act of Congress increasing the pay of printers' assistants, becoming effective in the fiscal year 1901, substantially account for the increased cost of engraving and printing, as compared with that of 1897.

"What is the expense of redeeming silver coin—I mean the per cent on the output of silver in circulation?"

If this question could be answered by giving simply the expenses incurred in redeeming silver coin, it would be easily solved; but there are many things to be considered in estimating the expenses attending the maintenance of the silver coin in circulation.

That the various items of expense may be understood thoroughly and properly grouped, it is thought best to separate the standard silver dollars from the subsidiary silver, and to state the expense attending each under three headings, giving the total expense under each heading, and, finally, the aggregate expense on all accounts. This is accomplished in the following statement:

*Fiscal year 1901.*

	Standard dollars.	Subsidiary silver.	Total.
Expenses incurred in redeeming silver coin:			
For amount redeemed.....	\$6,115.00	\$19,767.00	\$25,882.00
For moneys paid therefor.....	5,866.18	4,652.23	10,518.41
For uncurrent shipped to mints.....		528.15	528.15
For express charges thereon.....		6,423.79	6,423.79
Total expense of redemption.....	11,981.18	31,371.17	43,352.35
Expenses incurred in the transportation of silver coin free of charge to depositors therefor:			
For handling deposits therefor.....	5,882.54	2,965.91	8,848.45
For handling coin shipped.....	6,246.06	3,142.02	9,388.08
For express charges thereon.....	72,076.41	39,774.82	111,851.23
Total expense of distribution.....	84,205.01	45,882.75	130,087.76



*Fiscal year 1901—Continued.*

	Standard dollars.	Subsidiary silver.	Total.
Expenses incurred in handling and transporting silver coin from mints to subtreasuries and between subtreasuries to facilitate the shipments free of charge to depositors:			
For handling coin transferred .....	\$291.60	\$2,487.52	\$2,779.12
For express charges thereon .....	1,389.23	12,685.36	14,074.59
Total expense of transfers.....	1,680.83	15,172.88	16,853.71
Aggregate expense on all accounts .....	97,867.02	92,426.80	190,293.82
SILVER COIN.			
In circulation June 30, 1901 .....	\$66,921,323	\$79,285,214	\$146,156,537
Expense is per cent of circulation .....	0.146	0.116	0.130
Increase in circulation, fiscal year 1901 .....	\$1,081,977	\$3,074,226	\$4,106,203
Expense is per cent of increase .....	9.48	3.00	4.63

Respectfully,

ELLIS H. ROBERTS,  
*Treasurer of the United States.*

## MANILA MILITARY POST.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, March 4, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: In view of the decisions of the accounting officers of the Treasury that the clause of appropriation in the urgent deficiency bill (act of February 14, 1902) making provision for the establishment of a military post in the vicinity of Manila, P. I., does not warrant the expenditure of any portion of the appropriation for the purchase of land, I have the honor to request that such legislation be had as will authorize the acquisition of an appropriate site. A copy of the telegram from the commanding general Division of the Philippines, containing an estimate of the cost of the necessary land, and a draft of the legislation which is believed to be necessary to accomplish the purpose above suggested are respectfully submitted herewith, and I remain,

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,  
*Secretary of War.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*

[Extract of cablegram received Adjutant-General's Office February 25, 1902—4.55 p. m.]

MANILA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Site selected for post at confluence (of) Pasig (and) Tugig rivers, about 7 miles above Manila; good road; front on Pasig about 1½ miles; extends south about 2¼ miles, partly along Tugig; approximately 2,100 acres, exact area later. Site high, rolling, easily drained, considered sanitary; water from Tugig sterilized. Good stone quarries. Title to be determined (by) courts; purchase price approximately \$75,000. If we can arrange executory contract, may I do so and proceed with survey, clearing, (and) plotting ground? This much cheapest site found. Think price very reasonable compared (with) other demands.

\* \* \* \* \*

CHAFFEE.

That of the amount appropriated for the construction of a military post in the vicinity of Manila, Philippine Islands, in the act approved February 14, 1902, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and for prior years, and for other purposes," a sum not to exceed seventy-five thousand dollars may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, for the purchase of the necessary land.

## RAILWAY SAFETY APPLIANCES.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, March 4, 1902.*

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 3d instant.

Of the appropriation of \$10,000 made by the "Act concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees," approved June 1, 1898, nothing has ever been expended. This is owing, presumably, to the harmonious relations which have existed between the railroads and their employees since the passage of this mediation and arbitration act of June 1, 1898, and which, of course, it is earnestly hoped may continue. The fact that this means (provided by Congress) of settling disputes is on the statute books, with an appropriation to carry out its purposes, has a strong tendency, it is believed, to prevent controversies between employer and employee reaching the acute stage when the aid of the law would be invoked by either party. The appropriation is understood to be an emergency or contingent fund, to be used only in the event that necessity for its use arises.

Of the appropriation of \$15,000 for the fiscal year 1901 to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep informed regarding compliance with the "Act to promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads," the sum of \$13,008.86 has been expended.

Of the appropriation of \$25,000 for the same purpose for 1902, there has been expended to March 1, 1902, the sum of \$12,660.53.

The Commission could easily have used all the moneys thus appropriated, but it has been impressed with the importance of proceeding cautiously until a system of inspection could be perfected and its utility fully demonstrated. The operation of the law and the methods adopted for its administration have been highly satisfactory, as the reports of inspectors and railroad companies show a largely decreasing number of employees killed and injured. This work is now so well organized and its influence so manifest that the Commission believes it should be considerably extended. As the field to be covered is a very large one, it is necessary for adequate inspection to expend a greater amount than has heretofore been appropriated.

In the selection of inspectors the Commission, with the cooperation of the Civil Service Commission, has proceeded with great care, employing only men of character and practical knowledge who are known to be well equipped for the work.

I transmit herewith a copy of that portion of the Commission's Fifteenth Annual Report regarding the subject of safety appliances.

Very respectfully,

EDW. A. MOSELEY, *Secretary.*

MR. JAMES C. COURTS,  
*Clerk Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

## BRINGING HOME REMAINS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, March 5, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 3d instant requesting information as follows:

With reference to appropriations of \$100,000 each, for fiscal year 1901, for bringing home remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad, and of civil employees of the Army who die abroad, and soldiers who die on transports, how much has been expended to date, and what is the total sum that will probably be expended from each of said sums? Also the same information with reference to the appropriations of \$100,000 and \$50,000 made for said purposes, respectively, for the fiscal year 1902.

In reply I have the honor to state that prior to the commencement of the current fiscal year the appropriations for "bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad" were designated by the Treasury Department for expenditure without fiscal-year limitation, and the \$100,000 provided by the sundry civil act of June 6, 1900, was added to the balance of \$81,404.32 on hand June 30, 1900, from former appropriations. Under the deficiency act of March 3, 1901, another \$100,000 was added thereto by Treasury transfer warrant No. 27, dated March 21, 1901.

The \$200,000 mentioned above, with the said balance of \$81,404.32 and credit deposits of \$50,565.40, accrued from unused remittances, made a total of \$331,969.72, of which there was remitted to disbursing officers during the fiscal year 1901 the sum of \$247,602.13, and paid out on Treasury settlements \$846.98, leaving a balance June 30, 1901, of \$83,520.61, which has since been reduced by remittances aggregating \$34,399.30, leaving undrawn this date of the said indefinite appropriation the sum of \$49,121.31.

Of the appropriation of \$100,000 provided for the fiscal year 1902, for "bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad," there has been remitted thus far the sum of \$57,220, leaving a balance undrawn this date of \$42,780.

It is difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the probable requirements under this head for the remainder of the fiscal year; but from the foregoing it will be seen that since the commencement of the present fiscal year there has been remitted to disbursing officers from the appropriation for 1902 the sum of \$57,220 and from the indefinite appropriation the sum of \$34,399.30, a total of \$91,619.30 for the past eight months, making it apparent that without the balance of the indefinite appropriation the \$100,000 provided for the current fiscal year would have proven insufficient. It is now believed that the balance of \$42,780 remaining to the credit of this fiscal year's appropriation will suffice, and that it will not be necessary to draw further upon the balance of the indefinite appropriation.

With regard to the appropriations for "bringing home remains of civil employees of the Army who die abroad, and of soldiers who die on transports," I beg to state that of the \$100,000 provided by act of May 26, 1900, and designated by the Treasury Department for disbursement without fiscal-year limitation, there remains in the Treasury, undrawn, the sum of \$95,370.12; and of the \$50,000 appropriated for the current fiscal year there is undrawn the sum of \$45,000.

It is thought that \$5,000 will cover probable requirements under

this head for the remainder of this fiscal year, and that no portion of the balance of \$95,370.12 of the indefinite appropriation will be needed.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War.*

Hon. JOS. G. CANNON,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

*Washington, March 7, 1902.*

SIR: In reply to your telegram of the 6th instant, making inquiry as to whether the balances of appropriations for "bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad" and "bringing home remains of civil employees of the Army who die abroad and soldiers who die on transports," made by the sundry civil act of March 3, 1901, will be available at the close of the current fiscal year for the service of the fiscal year 1903, I have the honor to inform you that the appropriations in question were made for the fiscal year 1902 by the sundry civil act of March 3, 1901, and any balances remaining at the close of this year will not be available for the year 1903.

If it is desired that they shall be so available, a provision should be inserted in the pending bill to the effect that "any balances of said appropriations remaining at the close of the fiscal year 1902 are hereby reappropriated and made available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1903, or until expended."

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,

*Acting Secretary.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*

PAPER FOR INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

*Washington, March 12, 1902.*

SIR: In reply to your telegram of the 11th instant, requesting to be informed how much the estimate of \$60,000 for paper for internal-revenue stamps for 1903 may be reduced, should the bill recently passed by the House to repeal the war taxes become a law, I have the honor to inform you that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that in the event of the passage of said bill the sum of \$50,000 would be sufficient to cover the cost of internal-revenue paper for the ensuing fiscal year.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,

*Secretary.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*

## NAVY DEPARTMENT—RENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, March 13, 1902.

SIR: As the space at present occupied in the State, War, and Navy building by this Department is entirely inadequate for its needs, the War Department having called for the restoration of the rooms assigned by law to that Department, and as many of the subordinate offices of the Navy are already occupying or are partly accommodated by rented premises in widely separated places outside this building, it is necessary to acquire additional office room and desirable to concentrate the offices in one building.

A board was ordered to consider and report upon the matter. It reports that it has been informed by Gen. Anson Mills that he proposes to erect an eight-story modern steel-frame fireproof building on the southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street NW., and that it will be for rent wholly or in part. The estimated cost of the building is as follows:

Land .....	\$105,000
Building .....	350,000
Total .....	455,000

on which he desires to realize 5 per cent net, \$22,750, the fixed charges being approximately \$1,500 annually for taxes and \$600 for insurance, making a total of \$27,850. No contract, promise, or agreement could, however, be entered into prior to an appropriation by Congress for that purpose. The board reports that it finds the congestion of the office rooms of the several bureaus unbusinesslike, insanitary, and detrimental to the proper conduct of the Navy Department. The number of officers and employees in the Navy Department building has almost doubled since 1883. The average floor space per occupant is only 60 square feet for the whole Navy Department building, and for one bureau—Navigation—it is only 36 square feet.

The board reports that about 60,000 additional square feet is needed to relieve the present congestion, without any allowance for future expansion. This is an increase of 90 per cent over that now occupied by the Navy Department in the State, War, and Navy Department building.

To fully realize the cause of this need, it may be mentioned that the appropriations for the Navy have increased from \$15,000,000 in 1883 to \$85,000,000 in 1901. The Navy consisted of 94 vessels, of 177,433 tons, in 1883. At present we have 329 vessels, of 490,122 tons, with 59 vessels, of 267,358 tons, under construction. It is reported that the correspondence of the bureaus has increased over 1,000 per cent, and that the number of letters filed in the Bureau of Navigation was 367,000 in 1883 and is now 4,203,600.

The Navy Department now rents in buildings outside the Department 22,318 square feet of floor space, at a yearly rental of \$9,760, or about 44 cents per square foot. With the exception of the rooms in the Bond Building occupied by the Marine headquarters, none of these buildings are fireproof. The price per square foot at present paid in rental varies from 20 cents per square foot to \$1. The former sum is paid for buildings not fireproof, and not including heat and light.

The latter sum is paid for a fireproof building and includes heat and light. Where the Government pays for heat and light, watchmen, etc., these charges amount to a sum about equal to the rent.

In view of the report of the board dated March 4, 1902 (copy inclosed), as to the insufficiency for present needs of the space occupied by the Navy Department in the State, War, and Navy Department building and in rented buildings in the city of Washington, and being of opinion that the fixed charges above referred to should not be included in the rent, I have the honor to recommend that Congress insert the following paragraph in one of the appropriation bills now pending, viz:

That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to rent a suitable fireproof building containing not exceeding approximately 60,000 square feet of floor space, in the vicinity of the State, War, and Navy Department building, for the use of the Navy Department for the six months ending June 30, 1903, and the following sums are appropriated therefor, namely:

For rent of a suitable fireproof building containing not exceeding approximately 60,000 square feet of floor space for the six months ending June 30, 1903, \$11,375, and for heating and lighting same, \$2,600.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG,  
*Secretary.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*

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NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, March 4, 1902.*

SIR: 1. In obedience to the Department's order of January 23, 1902 (No. 13587), copy attached, marked "A," the board to consider the concentration in one building of the several offices of the Navy Department, the necessity of acquiring additional office room, and of relieving the offices in the main building met at 10 a. m. on January 25, 1902, all members being present.

2. The board placed itself in communication with General Anson Mills to consider and arrange the terms of a lease of a fireproof building to be erected on the southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street. Nothing could be definitely arranged at that time or until the permissible height of the building to be built was decided by the District Commissioners. On February 25 the board received from General Mills a letter, a copy of which is appended, marked "B." This letter states that General Mills proposes to build a fireproof building of eight stories and basement, with a floor area of about 60,000 square feet. A typical plan of one floor is appended with his letter. When the building is completed, about January 1, 1903, he offers to rent the whole for a sum that will depend upon the total cost of the building, but will not exceed \$30,000 per year. The tenant will be expected to keep the building in repair and to pay all running expenses. The cost of this maintenance would be probably about \$20,000 per year.

3. The letter of General Mills explains in detail what he intends to do. He intends to proceed with the erection of the building without further consultation with this board, and will give the Government the first option on the rental of same. The board did not consider that it was authorized or empowered to dictate to General Mills the kind of building he should erect or as to its interior arrangements.

The building being of the modern steel-frame structure, does not depend for its strength in any way on partitions. General Mills will make his contract and at once proceed with the erection of his building. If Congress appropriates the money and allows the renting of the said building at any time within four or five months, the partitions on the several floors will be arranged in accordance with the tenants' wishes. The board is not at liberty to commit the Government in any way, either promising that the building would be rented or the amount of rent to be paid. General Mills will agree to renew a lease for his building from year to year for a period of five years at same rent. The form of lease now used by the Navy Department for the lease of other outside quarters would be the one to be used in this case.

4. In order to make a thorough investigation of the conditions existing in the State, War, and Navy building as regards the need of increased accommodations for the different offices and bureaus of the Navy, the latter were asked to present a statement as to the increase in the amount of work and number of employees since the allotment of space was originally made in 1883. In addition, a table has been prepared showing the gross area of all rooms and the net floor space of the rooms used by the officers and clerks. The different rooms were visited by members of the board, so that they could become personally familiar with existing conditions.

5. The information thus obtained shows that work in the Navy Department is being carried on at a great disadvantage on account of the overcrowding of every office in it; that as a result of this overcrowding the efficiency of the Department is impaired, and there is also danger of general impairment of health of the occupants. The limits to which additional desks, file cases, and employees can be crowded into the offices, in order to meet the requirements of the increase of work to be done, has been reached. In fact the Department has been obliged already to rent outside buildings to accommodate many of the offices. In addition, the Navy will soon have to vacate four rooms in the main building, which were allotted to the War Department by Congress, and have been temporarily occupied by the Navy Department.

6. As instancing the growth of the Navy it may be stated that when the Navy Department was assigned a portion of the State, War, and Navy building the Navy consisted of 94 vessels, of 177,433 tons. Sixty-two vessels were in commission, having an aggregate tonnage of 103,208. At the present time we have 329 vessels, of 490,122 tons, and 150, of 362,734 tons, are in commission. The appropriation for 1883 was \$15,226,396; for the fiscal year 1901-2 it was \$84,597,976.12. The number of officers on the active list of the Navy in 1883 was 2,125; it is now 2,439. The number of enlisted men in the Navy in 1883 was 8,250; in 1902, 25,000. The number of officers in the Marine Corps in 1883 was 75; it is now 211. The number of enlisted men in Marine Corps was 2,100 in 1883; it is now 6,062. The number of officers and employees in the Navy Department building in 1883 was 276. Nearly double that number is now occupying the same space.

7. In several instances the correspondence of the bureaus has increased since 1883 over 1,000 per centum. In the Bureau of Navigation the number of letters filed for reference was 367,000, and is now 4,203,600. The correspondence of the Bureau of Navigation has increased from 100 letters a day to 1,000 a day. Memoranda from each bureau are appended to this report, showing in detail the increase

of work and the necessity of more room for the accommodation of the working force and for the ready access of the records on file.

8. We find the congestion in the office rooms of the several bureaus almost inconceivable. It is unbusinesslike, insanitary, and detrimental to the proper conduct of the Navy. A table is submitted and appendix (C) showing the conditions in detail in the different offices and bureaus, which can be summarized as follows:

	Square feet.
1. Gross floor area occupied by chiefs of Department, bureaus, and offices..	5,990
2. Number of occupants, 16.	
3. Gross floor area occupied by officers and clerks .....	39,182
4. Number of occupants, 382.	
5. Square feet, gross; per occupant, 102.	
6. Gross floor area used wholly or in part as drafting room.....	4,302
7. Number of occupants, 51.	
8. Square feet, gross, per occupant, 84.	
9. Storerooms.....	12,307
10. Secretary's reception room .....	1,161
11. Post-office and correspondents' room.....	666
12. Printing office.....	2,899
13. Blue-printing room.....	631
Total floor area .....	67,138

9. The greatest need for relief is in the rooms occupied by officers and clerks. Detailed measurements show that after deducting the area occupied by desks, file cases, and other fixed furniture the average floor area per occupant is only 60 square feet for the whole Navy Department building, a space less than 8 feet square. The Bureau of Navigation has the minimum clear space, averaging 36 square feet per occupant for the whole Bureau. Room 263 has only 28 square feet of clear space per occupant. Nothing, the board believes, shows the existing overcrowding and the necessity of immediate relief more conclusively than these facts.

10. In order to relieve this congestion, the Department's precept states that it is its desire to lease a new fireproof building, and "that the whole Hydrographic Office shall be contained in this building; and the offices of the Department now occupying rented premises, and also such bureaus or portions of bureaus of the Navy Department as may be deemed necessary and expedient."

11. The additional space required, as reported by the different bureaus, is shown in the table attached as Appendix C, and the board believes that all this is necessary at the present time. It is as follows:

*Additional space required.*

	Square feet.
Officers and clerks, including Hydrographic Office.....	28,151
Marine Corps headquarters.....	3,500
Storeroom .....	4,400
Drafting room.....	5,300
Blue printing .....	1,400
Total required.....	42,751
Space occupied at present outside of Navy Department building, including Marine Corps headquarters.....	22,357
Space in main building to be surrendered to the War Department .....	1,702

Total required space for new building .....

66,810

12. The demand and need for additional space so far in excess of the accommodations offered by the main building make it necessary to determine for what purposes the space available in it shall be used, in



addition to deciding what offices shall remain in it. It is admitted as beyond question that it would be more convenient and secure better results to have all offices of a bureau together, but the limited space available in the main building makes this impossible unless more than half of the bureaus move out entirely. The chiefs of bureaus and the commandant of the Marine Corps, as assistants to the Secretary, should be within convenient distance from his office and in the main building.

13. We find that the Hydrographic Office now occupies 6,176 square feet of office room and 1,500 square feet of storage room in the Navy Department building and 9,000 square feet in rented outside buildings on New York avenue and Seventeenth street, making a total of 16,676 square feet. The office is very much congested, and if moved should have at least 45 per cent, or 7,000 square feet, more room than it now occupies, or about 23,876 square feet. The Hydrographic Office should have at least 1,500 square feet of storage room for plates, etc., for which allowance has been made in the foregoing estimate. The engravers and draftsmen in the Hydrographic Office require particularly good light. There are 27 engravers, and each must have a window.

14. The work of the Hydrographic Office is not such as to necessitate its retention in the main building. If this office is removed from the Navy Department building 7,676 square feet of office and storage room will be available for allotment among the most congested bureaus.

15. In addition to the Hydrographic Office we would suggest that the following parts of bureaus be moved from the main building:

The rooms occupied by the Naval War Records and its compilation, occupying 1,599 square feet; the offices of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts devoted to the naval supply fund, occupying 969 square feet:

	Office room.	Store-room.
Hydrographic Office.....	<i>Sq. feet.</i> 6,176	<i>Sq. feet.</i> 1,500
Naval War Records.....	1,599	.....
Naval Supply Fund (taken by War Department).....	969	.....
Naval Intelligence (taken by War Department).....	732	.....
	9,476	1,500

16. The Board recommends that this space in the main building be assigned to the different bureaus whose clerical and administrative forces are most crowded, as follows, it being realized, however, that the wants of any one office can not be entirely relieved:

*Assignment recommended of space in main building made vacant by removal of offices to new building.*

	Offices.	Store-room.
	<i>Sq. feet.</i>	<i>Sq. feet.</i>
Secretary's office and Assistant Secretary.....	830	700
Ordinance.....	352	.....
Equipment.....	1,250	.....
Navigation.....	1,300	.....
Naval Intelligence.....	732	.....
Supplies and Accounts.....	1,300	350
Steam Engineering.....	470	450
Construction and Repair.....	750	.....
Judge-Advocate-General.....	700	.....
Post-office and telegraphers.....	90	.....
Necessary to relinquish to War Department.....	1,702	.....
	9,476	1,500

17. The board further recommends that additional space, as estimated by the different bureaus, less the assignments recommended in the previous paragraph, be assigned approximately as follows:

<i>Offices.</i>		Square feet.
Ordinance .....		1,648
Equipment .....		3,950
Hydrographic Office .....		23,676
Navigation .....		2,700
Yards and Docks .....		3,355
Supplies and Accounts .....		3,950
Steam Engineering .....		3,230
Medicine and Surgery .....		800
Construction and Repair .....		3,175
Naval Library and War Records .....		3,424
Inspection and Survey .....		1,168
General board .....		1,220
Pay Office .....		1,675
Dispensary .....		2,500
Examining and Retiring boards .....		2,000
Special boards .....		800
Marine headquarters .....		7,539
		66,810

It will be observed that the above total exceeds by about 10 per cent the space which will be available in the proposed Mills building (approximately 60,000 square feet), but the board considers that all of the above space is absolutely needed for present requirements.

18. No attempt has been made to assign the rooms vacated in the main building to any particular bureau, inasmuch as it was seen that no agreement could be reached in attempting to decide this question at the present time, and in view of the fact that at least a year would elapse before such an assignment would go into effect, and conditions at that time might be different. The assignment of space above given may be considered more or less approximate. Without question, no assignment that could be made would be satisfactory to all concerned, and the board prefers to believe that any assignment of rooms that may be adopted will be only a temporary expedient to somewhat relieve conditions until the Navy Department becomes established in one or more buildings of its own.

19. The headquarters of the United States Marine Corps now occupy an area of 4,039 square feet in a fireproof building, for which they pay an annual rental of \$4,000. These quarters are only temporary. For permanent quarters 3,500 additional square feet of room would be required.

20. The board has endeavored to keep within the limits of space defined by the precept of the Department—namely, the present quarters assigned by law to it in the State, War, and Navy building and the available space in the proposed Mills Building. The appended statements show, however, that even for present necessities this space is inadequate, and the occupancy of the Mills Building can afford partial relief only. The board deems it necessary, therefore, to point out that as a result of its investigations it is firmly convinced that permanent relief can only properly be obtained by a new building of ample size devoted to the purposes of the Department of the Navy.

## 21. Appended to this report are the following:

- A. Copy of board's orders.
- B. General Mills's letter of February 25.
- C. Table showing space occupied by Navy Department, and other data.
- D. Floor plans of Navy Department, giving size of rooms, etc.
- E. Memorandum from Secretary of Navy.
- F. Memorandum from Assistant Secretary of Navy.
- G. Memorandum from Bureau of Ordnance.
- H. Memorandum from Bureau of Equipment.
- I. Memorandum from Hydrographic Office.
- J. Memorandum from Bureau of Navigation.
- K. Memorandum from Office of Naval Intelligence.
- L. Memorandum from Bureau of Yards and Docks.
- M. Memorandum from Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.
- N. Memorandum from Bureau of Steam Engineering.
- O. Memorandum from Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.
- P. Memorandum from Bureau of Construction and Repair.
- Q. Memorandum from Judge-Advocate-General.
- R. Memorandum from Librarian.
- S. Memorandum from headquarters of United States Marine Corps.
- T. Memorandum from superintendent of State, War, and Navy building.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. BARTLETT,  
*Captain, U. S. N., President.*

J. H. LINNARD,  
*Naval Constructor, U. S. N., Member.*

GEORGE W. BAIRD,  
*Commander, U. S. N., Member.*

JAMES H. PERRY,  
*Commander, U. S. N., Member.*

WM. H. H. SOUTHERLAND,  
*Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., Member.*

V. L. COTTMAN,  
*Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., Member.*

CHAS. H. LAUCHHEIMER,  
*Major, United States Marine Corps, Member.*

JAMES D. GATEWOOD,  
*Surgeon, U. S. N., Member.*

GEORGE W. SIMPSON,  
*Paymaster, U. S. N., Member.*

H. H. ROSSEAU,  
*Civil Engineer, U. S. N., Member and Recorder.*

B. F. PETERS, *Member.*

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

### SAN DIEGO QUARANTINE STATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, M. H. S.,  
*Washington, March 18, 1902.*

HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Referring to the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for quarantine stations (see p. 207 of Book of Estimates), and particularly to that for San Diego, Cal., which reads, "For steam launch, Dolphins,

and reclamation of grounds, \$15,000," of which amount about \$5,000 is required for reclamation of grounds under the water in order to provide a sufficient area for the quarantine station, and in response to your request made at the hearing week before the last, that I submit to you a statement as to the amount of ground near the San Diego quarantine station suitable for quarantine purposes and already belonging to the United States Government, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

Owing to pressing necessity for more ground, a letter was addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War requesting a transfer to the Treasury Department for quarantine purposes of blocks known as Nos. 79, 91, 92, and 95 on Poole's plat of Playa, and as Nos. 58, 11, 55, and 9 on map of First Lieut. C. J. Coutts, First United States Dragoons, surrounding the quarantine station on three sides. On May 10, 1901, the Secretary of War replied that this transfer could not be made because of a prior transfer of a part of the military reservation to the Navy Department for use as a coaling station.

The Secretary of the Treasury then, on July 27, 1901, addressed the Secretary of the Navy, requesting the transfer of the same property, and transmitting a chart indicating the boundaries. In reply to this request the following letter was received from the Secretary of the Navy, dated September 14, declining to make the transfer:

Replying to your letter of July 27, 1901, asking if it may not be possible to transfer to your Department for use as additional quarantine ground certain portions of land at San Diego, Cal., recently assigned to the Navy Department by the War Department for use as a naval coal depot, I have the honor to inform you that the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, who has cognizance of naval coal depots, to whom your letter was referred, reports as follows:

"The land asked for herein is a part of the reservation transferred to the Navy Department by the War Department for a naval coal depot. In the correspondence with the War Department relating to the transfer of the land the Bureau, in an indorsement, stated 'the greater part of this land is useless for any purpose on account of its rough character. A portion bordering on the bay, however, is sufficiently level and low for naval purposes, and the high land would enable a suitable signal station to be established.' Concerning this same reservation Capt. James J. Meyler, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, made the following report to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army:

"The level portion mentioned above is the only level tract of any size on the whole reservation, and on it are located the torpedo storehouse (Army) and the cable tank of the Engineer Department, and the grounds and buildings of the United States quarantine service."

"A report recently received from the commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Ranger*, upon the completion of the field work of a survey of the coal-depot reservation by the officers of that ship, shows that the only locations available for the necessary coal-depot structures are on lands immediately adjoining the quarantine station on the north and the army torpedo storehouse and cable-tank reservation on the south. It will thus be seen that to grant the request of the Treasury Department will be to defeat the very object of the transfer of the land from the War to the Navy Department, viz, the establishment of a naval coal depot. The Bureau therefore strongly recommends that none of the land requested herein be transferred to the Treasury Department.

"It is understood that one of the reasons why the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service wishes more territory at this quarantine station is for the establishment of an infectious hospital. If this be true, it constitutes a most excellent reason in itself why the transfer should not be made, even supposing that sufficient level land existed in the vicinity for the construction of a coal depot outside of the limits of the land asked for by the Treasury Department."

The blue print forwarded with your letter is herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

F. W. HACKETT,  
*Acting Secretary.*

In obedience to the request of your committee I wired as follows on March 10, 1902, to the medical officer in charge of the San Diego quarantine station:

Congress is considering more land for quarantine, particularly blocks 79, 91, 92, and 95. This ground has been refused by Navy Department, giving as reason limited area of land suitable for naval purposes bordering on a bay and sufficiently level and low; also dangerous proximity of infectious hospital. Wire statement whether lots named would not leave sufficient level and low ground for Navy if transferred to us, and statement as to safety of location of infectious hospital also; if all these lots can not be given, which ones you need the most.

And on March 11 received the following reply:

If lots named transferred us would leave Navy 100 acres sloping level land with over 2,000 feet of water front on bay, which is sufficient for naval purposes. If transfer made, would enable us to locate infectious hospital safely for all parties concerned. If lots named can not be transferred, prefer blocks 79 and 92. Our new wharf extension comes in front of 79, which belongs to Army, as torpedo-house station. Ninety-two is partly tide land, with shallow water front. Neither could be utilized by Navy on this account and proximity and position of quarantine wharf, which practically covers water frontage of these two lots when ship is in quarantine.

If your committee determine that this land may be spared for quarantine, I would suggest the following description thereof in the act transferring it, and would add that there are two plats of the property in the Bureau in which the lots are numbered differently, and it is therefore desirable that the ground turned over to be designated by streets, which are the same in both cases, and further by metes and bounds, as follows:

All that land situated on San Diego Bay, California, near the city of San Diego, and known on a town map of Playa made by First Lieut. C. J. Coutts, First United States Dragoons, as blocks numbered 9, 11, and 55, and all other land within the following bounds, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of block 54, occupied by the Treasury Department of the United States and used as a quarantine station, and running thence west 350 feet with the north line of First street to the southwest corner of block 9; thence north 700 feet with the east line of San Antonio avenue to the northwest corner of block 11; thence east 750 feet with the south line of Colorado street to the northeast corner of block 55; thence south 400 feet with the east line of said block to the northeast corner of block 54, a portion of said Treasury Department quarantine station; thence west 300 feet with the south line of the custom-house street to the northwest corner of said block 54; thence south 300 feet along the west line of said block 54 to the place of beginning, containing  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres, more or less.

It may otherwise be described as—

All that land lying north and west of the Treasury Department quarantine station, bounded on the south by the land owned by the Treasury Department of the United States and used as a quarantine station and by First street; on the west by San Antonio avenue; on the north by Colorado street, and on the east by San Diego Bay and the said Treasury Department quarantine station, containing  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres, more or less.

It may be proper to add that there is no town of Playa, although a town site was platted in 1851.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,  
*Surgeon-General, M. H. S.*

## SAN MARCOS, TEX., FISH-CULTURAL STATION.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,  
*Washington, D. C., March 19, 1902.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
 House of Representatives.*

SIR: By direction of the Commissioner, now absent from the city, I have the honor to request that the following item be included in the appropriation for this Commission in the sundry civil bill for 1903:

Fish hatchery, San Marcos, Tex.:

For completion of the fish-cultural station of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, including the purchase of additional land... \$2,500

In view of the great demand for fish through all parts of the Southwest, it is very essential that the pond area of the San Marcos station be increased. There is already sufficient land on the station for the construction of ponds, but the main question now is the water supply. The lands are above the level of the well which is the present source, and consequently must be supplied with water from the river. This can be accomplished in two ways: First, by maintaining a steam pump, which would cost several thousand dollars annually to operate, or, second, by acquiring sufficient water front to run one or two water wheels.

There is a piece of property on which the Commission now holds an option which is very advantageous for the purpose in question, and on which are located two substantial cottages, valued at \$1,500, that could be utilized in various ways by the Commission. This matter has already been submitted through the Secretary of the Treasury, and favorable action is urgently requested.

Very respectfully,

H. M. SMITH,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

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WEDNESDAY, *March 19, 1902.*

## APACHE PRISONERS.

**STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. M. I. LUDINGTON, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL U. S. A., ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. M. C. MARTIN.**

The CHAIRMAN. In House Document No. 356 there is an estimate for an appropriation for Apache prisoners. The War Department has charge of those prisoners?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; they are prisoners of war.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a reservation have you; the Indians are on a reservation?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; a very large reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are the prisoners confined?

General LUDINGTON. In the neighborhood of Fort Sill—scattered around in that neighborhood.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Sill is in Oklahoma, south of Reno?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many prisoners are there?

General LUDINGTON. I do not know. This estimate did not come from my office, but I know a good deal about the reservation, because I have been there, several years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the Indians engaged in farming?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. We used to issue them a good deal of clothing, but this year we did not issue any at all. The note says:

These Indians are making progress toward becoming self-supporting. No clothing was issued to them gratuitously during the past year and it is believed that a reduction can be made in their rations the coming year.

The CHAIRMAN. That note substantially covers the ground, so far as you know?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. The estimate did not come through my office. I think the Indians deserve help; they need it. They are doing well; they are making themselves self-supporting. We furnished them some mules and means of transportation to work with.

The CHAIRMAN. You did that without any appropriation?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. That was done six or seven years ago. We had a lot of surplus mules that we were going to sell and we turned them over to the Indians—that is, we turned them over to the quartermaster of the department. We did not give the mules to the Indians, but they had the use of them.

#### FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK HARBOR.

The CHAIRMAN. In House Document No. 288 you ask for \$300,000 for the reconstruction of Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. What is the size of that post now?

General LUDINGTON. It has six batteries of artillery.

The CHAIRMAN. Six batteries of artillery?

General LUDINGTON. Five foot batteries and one light battery.

The CHAIRMAN. How long since this post was constructed?

General LUDINGTON. It is a very old post; right down below New York, you know, within the limits of the city of Brooklyn.

The CHAIRMAN. It has barracks, quarters, and all that sort of thing?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it available for use in connection with the seacoast defenses?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; it is the most important defense for New York.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not necessary to move it to keep it out of the way of the guns?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; it is an old, permanent post, and this provision contemplates simply buying some additional land and putting up additional quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a proposition to buy some more land?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; it is a very small piece of land.

The CHAIRMAN. About 43 acres; I should think that would be pretty large. I do not know, however; it may be in a part of the country where land may be valuable. I do not know how that is.

Does the Department or do you know about all the reservations that the Government has in and about New York City and Brooklyn?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And as to how many reservations there are and the size of each?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking now of all the Government reservations?

General LUDINGTON. I do not know about the naval reservations. We have Fort Hamilton, we have Fort Wadsworth, Governors Island, Fort Schuyler, Fort Slocum, Fort Topham, Fort Hancock, and Sandy Hook.

The CHAIRMAN. Those reservations are all improved?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You know about the area of land at each place and whether there is any area that is unimproved, and if so, where it is situated?

General LUDINGTON. I do not think there is any area unimproved; not any that I know of.

Major MARTIN. Unless it is possibly at Fort Topham, I do not remember any unimproved land. At these places all the land they have is required for the military purposes of the posts.

The CHAIRMAN. Here at Fort Hamilton there are 160 acres of land. Where do you expect to buy this additional land?

General LUDINGTON (reading):

The present accommodations are inadequate for this garrison. Quarters, barracks, stables, and storehouses should be replaced by more suitable and modern buildings. The land available for building sites and drill grounds is not sufficient to lay out a post to properly meet the demands of the case. Being situated at the country's greatest seaport and in a suburb of Greater New York, which is constantly being improved and beautified, it is felt that this post should be one of ample dimensions, with the most modern facilities and in harmony with the surroundings.

The CHAIRMAN. That data we have in the document?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you look at this map and indicate the 43 acres that you propose to buy?

Major MARTIN. It is right down in here [indicating on map].

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of land is that?

Major MARTIN. It is unimproved except a few shanties. It is divided up in city blocks.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is that [indicating on map], 40 acres or more?

Major MARTIN. I should say between 30 and 40 acres, probably. That is used now as a drill ground for the light battery.

The CHAIRMAN. This [indicating on map] is largely unimproved?

Major MARTIN. That is an old earthwork; it is antiquated.

The CHAIRMAN. There must be 40 or 50 acres here [indicating on map].

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir. The ultimate scheme projected by the officers contemplates an entire rearrangement of the posts. There are some little barracks here [indicating on map], built in the early days. A great many of the troops are in temporary shacks that are here [indicating on map].

The CHAIRMAN. What is all this [indicating on map]?

Major MARTIN. Those are officers' quarters. They are all frame buildings and very old. More than that, this [indicating on map] is a very important avenue for driving, one of the handsomest drives in that part of Brooklyn. These officers' quarters have their back yards on this handsome drive, and they are very old and have to be replaced soon, and it was the idea to make an entirely new arrangement of the post, putting the barracks over here [indicating on map].



The CHAIRMAN. The officers are getting along there pretty well, their health is good, and the drainage is good?

Major MARTIN. Not of the best. We have been spending considerable money of late years in repairs. This ground is very low, and we have been compelled within the last four or five years to fill in the parade ground. This [indicating on map] is the parade ground.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this [indicating on map]?

Major MARTIN. That is the drill ground.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not use the drill ground and the parade ground for the same purposes?

Major MARTIN. No, sir; the ground used for the light battery is not good for parade purposes. This land is very low ground, and money has not been given for filling it.

The CHAIRMAN. As to all the projects for the coast defense in and around New York is this first, second, or third in importance?

General LUDINGTON. Governors Island is first, to construct store-houses there so as to stop the expense of renting accommodations in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Governors Island is first in importance. Which would you say is second in importance?

General LUDINGTON. I think you might rank the purchase of land at Fort Schuyler as second.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this Fort Hamilton item come in third or fourth?

General LUDINGTON. I think that item would come in third.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs, of course, the general appropriation is available?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

### MILITARY POSTS.

The CHAIRMAN. "For the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of military posts, and for the acquisition of such lands or interest in lands in connection therewith, as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, may be necessary, and for the erection of barracks and quarters for the artillery in connection with adopted project for seacoast defenses, and for the purchase of suitable building sites for said barracks and quarters," you have for the current year and had for last year \$1,000,000 each year appropriated?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And for each year the estimate was \$2,000,000. The estimate for the coming year is \$2,180,000?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the \$1,000,000 appropriated for the current year has been expended?

General LUDINGTON. One hundred and forty thousand dollars was appropriated for specific posts. That left us \$860,000 only. From this balance the items have been as follows:

"Fort Rodman, barracks for 110 men, \$24,500."

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Fort Rodman?

Major MARTIN. At New Bedford, Mass.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there fortifications there?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

General LUDINGTON. That is one of our new posts.

"Fort H. G. Wright, barracks for 110 men, \$26,683."

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Fort Wright?

General LUDINGTON. That is at Fishers Island, Long Island Sound, one of the defenses to the eastern entrance to Long Island.

"Fort Williams, barracks for 110 men, \$31,780."

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Fort Williams?

Major MARTIN. Portland, Me.

General LUDINGTON. "Fort Preble, barracks for 110 men, \$32,780." That is at Portland also.

"Fort Terry, barracks for 109 men, \$27,900." That is at Plum Island, Long Island Sound.

"Fort Monroe, \$81,100."

The CHAIRMAN. That is here on the bay?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. That is for barracks for 218 men and a guardhouse.

"Sullivans Island, \$28,880."

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Major MARTIN. That is in Charleston Harbor.

General LUDINGTON. "Fort Riley, Kans., \$110,000."

The CHAIRMAN. That money was used in the exercise of discretion?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. That was for one double cavalry and one artillery barracks.

"Fort Leavenworth, \$214,796."

The CHAIRMAN. That was discretionary also?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

That makes a total of \$578,419.

The purchase of additional land at Fort Preble, \$7,800; at Fort Casey, \$16,180.45; printing and advertising, \$795.96, making a total of \$603,195.41, and leaving an available balance on March 19, 1902, of \$256,804.59.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an available balance of this fund after you take out what is allotted specially?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. Against that balance the following expenditures authorized by the Secretary of War will probably be charged:

"Fort Worden, purchase of land, \$35,000."

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that fort situated?

General LUDINGTON. That fort is up in Puget Sound.

"Fort Myer, barracks, \$70,000; Great Diamond Island, barracks, \$70,000."

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

General LUDINGTON. Up in Portland Harbor.

"Fort Foster, barracks, \$30,000."

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Major MARTIN. At Portsmouth, N. H.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that for the purchase of land?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; that is for buildings, \$30,000.

That makes \$205,000 in addition to the \$603,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That work has not been authorized?

General LUDINGTON. The work has been authorized by the Secretary, but we have not carried out the authorization, because we could not do work at certain of those Northern posts in the winter time.

The CHAIRMAN. How long before this money will be expended, I mean actually paid?

General LUDINGTON. I presume this will not be paid until along in the latter part of the summer.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it not run through several years, much of it?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir.

Major MARTIN. It is expected that all of the work contemplated, for which that money is going to pay, will be completed before next winter.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$1,000,000 appropriated the year before has all been expended?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a statement there of the expenditures?

General LUDINGTON. It is in the annual report.

The CHAIRMAN. That information is in your annual report?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation was all expended?

General LUDINGTON. There was a little balance, a few thousand dollars perhaps. We try to spend it all if we can.

The CHAIRMAN. You spent about \$100,000 at Fort Riley, something over that?

General LUDINGTON. One hundred and ten thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the object of that expenditure?

General LUDINGTON. The construction of one double barracks for cavalry and one artillery barracks to accommodate the troops stationed there.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops are stationed there?

Major MARTIN. The post is to be fixed, it is a cavalry and field artillery school. There is one regiment of cavalry and five batteries of field artillery. I think there are about six cavalry barracks and three artillery barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. A great deal of money has been spent on that post—who exercised that discretion?

General LUDINGTON. The Secretary of War. I think he directed the construction of these buildings himself.

Major MARTIN. The Secretary of War made a trip out there himself.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been contemplated for some years that that post would minimize rather than maximize?

Major MARTIN. I do not think so. That has been a cavalry and light-artillery school for some years.

General LUDINGTON. We have a reservation there of 30,000 acres.

Major MARTIN. And it is contemplated that one of the camp sites appropriated for last year shall be at Fort Riley.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there additional expenditures contemplated there?

Major MARTIN. There will have to be expenditures to provide for the garrison; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is fairly within the purview of prophesy, in the exercise of discretion, that further expenditures will be made during the coming year? I ask that question as a matter of judgment.

General LUDINGTON. Presumably so. If you put a regiment there we must have more barracks.

Major MARTIN. We had to change all the existing barracks because they were built for 65 men, and now there are 85 men.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you take two barracks and divide them?

General LUDINGTON. What we considered enough for six companies is only enough for three companies now.

The CHAIRMAN. And at Leavenworth you had a great many expenditures?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I presume that you can not tell how much has been expended at Leavenworth without consultation?

General LUDINGTON. You mean going way back?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

General LUDINGTON. No, sir. Leavenworth is regarded as a very important post.

Major MARTIN. It is probably considered the most important post in the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Neither Fort Riley nor Fort Leavenworth is important for the defense of the country, except for incidental school purposes?

Major MARTIN. They are as important as any of the inferior posts. They are good places for troops. The troops can be sustenanced there cheaply and can be moved rapidly from there to any point in the country.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, suppose there was no post at either place, would you have two posts of the size of these as close together as these are?

General LUDINGTON. Probably not; but these were started in Indian times, and they grew up from necessity.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as I understand it, the school posts, especially Fort Riley, involve the transportation of troops long distances for instruction, practice, and all that kind of thing. If you utilize the posts you must get the troops there.

General LUDINGTON. Troops are stationed at those points.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not have to ship them there?

General LUDINGTON. Of course there are changes of garrisons, but troops are stationed there.

The CHAIRMAN. But do you not transport them there for summer outings—I do not mean in the ordinary sense—for instruction, back and forth?

Major MARTIN. They have practice marches from Leavenworth to Riley and back again.

The CHAIRMAN. And from Sheridan and San Antonio and various places?

Major MARTIN. Not to those points. It is an advantage in this way to have those two large posts near together; the infantry at Leavenworth and the cavalry and light artillery at Riley, during the season of outdoor exercise, can be got together without any expense for transportation, and they can have the benefit of the combined maneuvers of the three organizations.

Mr. McRAE. How far is it from Fort Riley to Leavenworth?

Major MARTIN. Three or four hours' ride.

General LUDINGTON. I think it is about 80 miles.

Major MARTIN. By rail it is three or four hours' ride, and it is two or three days' march.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was expended at Leavenworth?

General LUDINGTON. Two hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was expended at Fort Myer?

General LUDINGTON. Nothing. We propose to build two barracks there to cost \$70,000. That is contemplated, but the money has not been expended yet.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the real necessity for Fort Myer—the good location to the capital, a comfortable place?

General LUDINGTON. The Government owns plenty of ground there, and I presume it is intended partly for the defense of the capital, if necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Myer is in pretty good repair, is it not?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is contemplated, out of this amount that is appropriated, to make still further constructions at Fort Myer?

General LUDINGTON. They have stationed more troops there, and consequently need more barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops are stationed there?

General LUDINGTON. A squadron of cavalry.

The CHAIRMAN. That is how many troops?

General LUDINGTON. That is 4 troops, about 80 men to the troop—320 men; and then that is the headquarters of the signal detachment.

Major MARTIN. With the increase of field artillery, there have been two batteries ordered there. Then there is at present and there has been encamped this last winter one field battery, for which this \$70,000 is to be expended.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men in a battery?

Major MARTIN. One hundred and sixty men.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is contemplated to have two batteries?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Making about 600 men plus?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the necessities of the service that dominates the further enlargement of this post, or is it because it is over there near Arlington and Washington, and it is a comfortable place, comfortable from the standpoint of the personnel of the Army rather than from the public service?

General LUDINGTON. Of course, I can not answer that question fully. I can only say that I have to provide what they order at the posts.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose probably I should not have asked the question; it would be more apt to ask the Secretary of War.

How many men, if you know, are stationed in and about New York and Brooklyn, and how many officers and what are they—cavalry or infantry?

General LUDINGTON. About twenty troops. They are all coast artillery, unless there are three or four companies of infantry at Governors Island.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be twenty companies of coast artillery; how many men?

Major MARTIN. About 2,000 men; the strength of a company is 109.

The CHAIRMAN. And how many commissioned officers?

Major MARTIN. Including field officers, there would be about sixty-five to seventy officers for those twenty organizations.

The CHAIRMAN. And there may be three or four companies of infantry?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops are stationed at Portland?

Major MARTIN. There are four companies of coast artillery stationed there at present.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be about 440 men?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops are stationed at Portsmouth?

Major MARTIN. There is one company of coast artillery stationed there in temporary buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops are stationed at Boston?

Major MARTIN. Six or seven companies.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any infantry stationed at Portland, Portsmouth, or Boston?

Major MARTIN. No, sir; all artillery.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops are stationed at Baltimore?

Major MARTIN. Four companies.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops are stationed down at Fort Washington?

Major MARTIN. Two companies at Fort Washington and one company across the river at Fort Hunt.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there are three companies down the river?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who would be the proper officer to ask for a statement of the distribution of the Army, so far as the coast service is concerned?

General LUDINGTON. The Adjutant-General; of course I could give it you.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give me a statement of how many companies there are altogether and how they are distributed and where, and, as near as you can tell us, if there is \$1,000,000 appropriated for barracks and quarters for the coming year, where it would be expended.

General LUDINGTON. We have eighteen coast artillery batteries to provide for.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have not the names of the places with you please just include them in your statement.

General LUDINGTON. We have 18 batteries to provide for, \$30,000 each, which would be \$540,000. We have 15 field artillery batteries to provide for. They have increased the number of field artillery batteries. They require not only barracks, but stables and gun sheds, and that makes them more expensive, of course. Our estimate is 18 coast artillery batteries, \$540,000; 10 field artillery batteries, at \$45,000 each, \$450,000; 10 stables and gun sheds, at \$30,000 each, \$300,000; the purchase of land at Fort Heath——

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Fort Heath?

Major MARTIN. In Boston Harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not enough reservation there?

Major MARTIN. It is a very small piece of land. Where the fortifications are there is not sufficient land to put up accommodations for the garrison.

General LUDINGTON. The purchase of land at Fort Heath, \$50,000; the purchase of land at Fort Andrews, \$60,000——

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Major MARTIN. In Boston Harbor, also; on one of the islands out in the harbor. There was a little piece of land purchased for the location of a battery and possibly the guns, but there is not enough land to provide a building site for the necessary garrison for the men.

General LUDINGTON. For the purchase of land at Fort Mott, \$15,000. That is opposite Delaware City, in New Jersey; a small piece of land. For the purchase of land at Fort Armistead, \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Major MARTIN. Over in front of the defense of Baltimore.

General LUDINGTON. Purchase of land at Fort Taylor, \$125,000. That is at Key West.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the purchase of land?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At Fort Taylor?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land do you expect to buy there?

General LUDINGTON. I can not tell you the exact amount, but I can furnish that information. Purchase of land at Fort Wetherill, \$200,000.

Major MARTIN. That is for the defense of Newport, R. I.

The CHAIRMAN. Two hundred thousand dollars for barracks at Newport?

General LUDINGTON. For barracks and fortifications.

The CHAIRMAN. The fortifications bill is available for fortifications?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it also available for barracks?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; only for fortifications.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity of fortifying Newport?

Major MARTIN. That is something that the Quartermaster-General has nothing to do with.

General LUDINGTON. They put up the fortifications and they station the troops there and we have to provide for them.

The CHAIRMAN. They have a battery at Newport?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir; several of them.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men are stationed at Newport?

Major MARTIN. In the various defenses I think there are five companies now; that is my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for coast defense?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Quartermaster-General does not locate the posts?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You build the buildings after the posts are located?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there comes an estimate or a proposed allotment of \$200,000 to buy additional land at Newport; who does that come from?

Major MARTIN. It is on Conanicut Island, near Jamestown. It is just across from Newport. The engineers have not yet completed the armament at this place. There never have been any troops at this place where we propose to spend \$200,000. There are no troops there now, but fortifications are being put up and this money we ask for is to provide for the troops.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course you know nothing of the value of land there?

Major MARTIN. I know it is very expensive land.

The CHAIRMAN. How large a place is Newport; I never was there?

Major MARTIN. Newport is not the important place they are defending. It is Providence, at the mouth of Narragansett Bay, but the defenses for Providence are at the mouth of the bay where Newport is.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no limit on the purchase of the land in this

appropriation, but there is a limit in the law on the construction of barracks and quarters, and that limit is \$30,000.

Major MARTIN. There is a limit; yes, sir.

General LUDINGTON. But it is not \$30,000. There is a certain limitation; so much per head per man.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that provision changed?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; it was increased from what it was originally fixed at. We could not build within the limitation on account of the additional cost of labor and materials.

The CHAIRMAN. The law is now \$1,200 per man for each man required for one relief to man the guns at the post up to 83 men. That seems to be the limitation?

Major MARTIN. And \$600 per man for each man beyond that number.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money is being expended at Sheridan this year?

Major MARTIN. There was a special appropriation of \$35,000. I think that was the amount. That was a special appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all that is being expended at Sheridan?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That expenditure was authorized out of this \$1,000,000?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And are you expending any more than that at Sheridan? You are spending a good deal more than authorized at Fort Riley.

General LUDINGTON. There was no amount specially authorized at Fort Riley.

Major MARTIN. At Fort McKenzie there was a few thousand dollars from the appropriation for regular supplies, for heating, that we used for construction, it was not over three or four thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about the improvements at Sheridan?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; I have never been there.

The CHAIRMAN. That was a post that was started in the discretion of the Department after Custer was discontinued?

Major MARTIN. I think there was a special act of Congress that authorized the establishment of a station there; it has been probably three or four years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any intention of expending any of this money, suppose there is a million dollars appropriated, at Sheridan; and if so, how much?

General LUDINGTON. Not at Sheridan. We contemplate spending some at Fort Worden and Fort Leavenworth.

Major MARTIN. None was contemplated to be spent for the post at Sheridan in making up the estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. How many troops are there stationed at this post now?

Major MARTIN. I think one or two troops of cavalry.

General LUDINGTON. Two troops, I think.

Major MARTIN. We have built one barracks, and are now building a second barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. What would it cost to complete that post for two



troops, and four troops? Will you please communicate with the committee and tell us about that? I mean, to complete it substantially.

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

General LUDINGTON. I think the present appropriation will pretty near finish the post for two troops.

Major MARTIN. With the exception of the stables.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the desirability of further improvements there, the Adjutant-General or the Secretary would know about that.

General LUDINGTON. This board of general officers made their recommendations to the Secretary, and I presume he will carry them out.

The CHAIRMAN. Sheridan was one of the places they recommended?

General LUDINGTON. Four companies of infantry were fixed for Sheridan.

The CHAIRMAN. Not any cavalry?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In your statement also let your estimate cover for two companies of infantry. Do they have two companies of infantry at every post?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Let your estimate cover two troops of cavalry, and, second, four troops of cavalry, and then two companies of infantry and four companies of infantry.

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have we the report of the general board authorizing the posts?

Mr. COURTS. No, sir. That recommendation has never been sent to Congress in any form that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly send me a copy of it?

General LUDINGTON. If you will authorize me I will ask the Adjutant-General to send you a copy.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. In your note you say:

The public land in Hawaii set aside by the President as military reservations is occupied by tenants under leases from former government of Hawaii.

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; under the royal government.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the island of Hawaii or all the islands?

General LUDINGTON. That is just one island.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the note says:

To enable the Department to acquire or extinguish these leases, which now constitute an incumbrance upon the lands, it is considered necessary to obtain from Congress authority therefor, and the change of wording from previous acts is recommended to effect this result.

General LUDINGTON. The lands are under lease there for thirteen years longer.

The CHAIRMAN. And the acquisition of lands, therefore, is what you proposed?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are these leases on the island of Hawaii—at Hilo?

General LUDINGTON. They are near Honolulu?

The CHAIRMAN. They are on the island of Oahu?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. This is for the purpose of establishing at post near Honolulu.

The CHAIRMAN. Have we a post there now?

General LUDINGTON. A temporary post, two batteries of coast artillery and temporary buildings, but they are placed on leased ground.

The CHAIRMAN. When were the buildings constructed?

General LUDINGTON. In 1898, when the troops first went out there.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 200 men there?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no fortifications?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; I understand that they expect to fortify it extensively.

The CHAIRMAN. But is not Pearl Harbor the important point to defend?

General LUDINGTON. That will require extensive fortifications to protect it.

The CHAIRMAN. But when that is protected it seems to me there is no necessity for any fortifications farther up on the formation there.

General LUDINGTON. I think, though, that the board sent out there contemplates further fortifications.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but I have been out there myself.

General LUDINGTON. So have I, and it is an open place that you can not defend.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; but if you can defend it at all, if you could defend Pearl Harbor, you would have Honolulu defended?

General LUDINGTON. Not altogether. This piece of ground is about halfway between Pearl Harbor and Honolulu. I have been all over it, and water can be got there easily from artesian wells. In fact, at any place you can get water from artesian wells. This ground is ours except these leases. We can easily extinguish them by going into court and having them condemned. That is what this money is for. We estimated \$50,000. I do not think it will cost anything like that, but we put in \$50,000 because we do not know just what the people will ask. Our idea is to go into court and have the titles condemned.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation asked for at Fort Monroe is for repairs?

General LUDINGTON. That is the same amount as usual. They pay one half and we pay the other half.

#### FORT MYER, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. In House Doc. No. 407 there is an estimate of \$4,500 for a road from the Aqueduct Bridge to Fort Myer.

General LUDINGTON. That is to clear up an old question that has been hanging for a great many years. The road was built there on private land, and we brought suit and threatened to close it up. The matter was very carefully looked into, and the Department of Justice sent their people there, and it was thought that the wisest and best way out of the difficulty was to buy the land.

The CHAIRMAN. The road is there now?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is a pretty good road?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; it has been there thirty years, and we have kept it in repair more or less.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it has been there thirty years?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is probably adverse possession.

General LUDINGTON. Our United States district attorney did not think so.

### FORT SNELLING, MINN.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 211 of the bill there is an item:

For constructing a spur from the railway to location of storehouses, etc., and for beginning the work of clearing, grading, and improving the military reservation at Fort Snelling, Minn., \$15,000.

How much of that money is for the railroad and how much for clearing, grading, etc.?

Major MARTIN. I should judge that it would require about half of the appropriation for the construction of the spur.

### GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Army buildings, Governors Island, N. Y."

General LUDINGTON. Last year you appropriated \$60,000 for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that appropriation been expended?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; not yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it not enough to begin with?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; we expect to begin with it.

The CHAIRMAN. But unless more money is appropriated the present sum will not be adequate?

General LUDINGTON. It is rather a small appropriation, but we expect to make the plans and begin work this spring.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a post is there at Governors Island—the best one you have in the neighborhood?

General LUDINGTON. It now has four companies of infantry.

Major MARTIN. And it is the headquarters of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you good barracks and good quarters, and all that?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; fairly good. It is an immensely valuable island. The city of New York has been trying to get it for a great many years for a park.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is the island?

General LUDINGTON. About 60 acres; but the project to be carried out under the Engineer Department contemplates increasing it very much.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a letter from the Secretary of War in which he says:

I beg to call your attention to an estimate of \$1,140,000 for enlargement of Governors Island, New York Harbor, and an estimate of \$535,000 for the construction of buildings thereat, made, respectively, by the Chief of Engineers and the Quartermaster-General and transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives December 29, 1900, and January 11, 1901, respectively (see House Docs. Nos. 255 and 319, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session, copies herewith), and to request that a moderate appropriation be included in the sundry civil bill for the commencement of this work. A substantial progress can be made, which in itself would be of great value to the Government, by an appropriation of \$200,000 for the enlargement of Governors Island and \$60,000 for the erection of storehouses and other necessary buildings, in accordance with the plan reported by a board composed of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Col. George L. Gillespie, and Col. Amos S. Kimball.

I presume the \$60,000 is for a storehouse?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is what you would spend the money for?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. We want to go on with the work.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a matter which would involve the expenditure of a couple of millions of dollars. The storehouse seems to be necessary.

General LUDINGTON. We want to construct the storehouse so as to save the rents in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. But for the storehouse that appropriation, \$60,000, is given?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that was not necessarily linked with the scheme of improving and enlarging the island, etc.?

General LUDINGTON. It was connected with it.

The CHAIRMAN. But you would need the storehouse even if the enlargement was not made?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you might build the storehouse, and then if Congress should authorize the commencement of the expenditure of, in round numbers, \$2,000,000, then you would commence the other work?

General LUDINGTON. Congress did authorize that \$200,000 in the last sundry civil appropriation bill under the title of "Military posts."

The CHAIRMAN. Have you commenced the expenditure of that \$200,000?

General LUDINGTON. That is under the engineer; I think they have begun it.

The CHAIRMAN. "Enlargement of Governors Island, New York: For continuing plan of improvement for the enlargement of Governors Island, New York Harbor, by wharf work, dredging, bulk-heading, and filling," of which has been appropriated \$200,000.

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And this submission of \$500,000 for a continuation of that work has no relation to buildings or anything of that kind?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. We estimate also for money to continue the work of the erection of buildings in accordance with the plans. We estimate \$475,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, March 1, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to call your attention to an estimate of \$1,140,000 for enlargement of Governors Island, New York Harbor, and an estimate of \$535,000 for the construction of buildings thereat, made, respectively, by the Chief of Engineers and the Quartermaster-General and transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives December 29, 1900, and January 11, 1901, respectively (see House Docs. 255 and 319, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, copies herewith), and to request that a moderate appropriation be included in the sundry civil bill for the commencement of this work. A substantial progress can be made, which in itself would be of great value to the Government, by an appropriation of \$200,000 for the enlargement of Governors Island, and \$60,000 for the erection of storehouses and other necessary buildings in accordance with the plan reported by a board composed of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Col. George L. Gillespie, and Col. Amos S. Kimball, dated July 21, 1900.

I transmit herewith a copy of the report of the board and of the maps which accompanied the same.

Let me briefly repeat the explanation which I have already made to you orally as to the purposes of the work and the reason why your attention is especially called to it at this late day. The interests of the military administration call for the use of very extensive facilities in and about the harbor of New York for storehouses, wharves, administration buildings, and other land and structures for the conduct of the enormous business involved in the support of the Army and its operations. I find that we are now paying in rentals at that point over \$97,000 per annum. At the same time we have in the very center of the city 57 acres of land constituting Governors Island, upon which are a number of buildings, very old, dilapidated, ill adapted to their purposes, and without wharves or bulkheads, which are necessary to enable us to utilize the property. Ordinary economy would dictate to any private person that having such a valuable property, admirably adapted to the purposes of his business, he should utilize it instead of allowing it to lie unused while hiring facilities from others.

Early last summer I convened a board, composed of the officers whom I have named above, to consider and report plans for the improvement of the Government property in the island in such a way that it would be properly utilized. The report of that board has been submitted to General Merritt, who was then in command, to General Brooke, who is now in command, to the Chief of Engineers, to Lieutenant-General Miles, and to many other of our recognized military authorities, and all agree that the execution of the plan is not only desirable upon ordinary business principles, but that it is of primary importance as a matter of preparation for any exigency that may require the use of troops and of military supplies upon the Atlantic seaboard or at any point in the West Indies or Central America. If we construct an isthmian canal it will be especially important that we should have some point where men, ships, and supplies can be readily brought together, so that without any such delays and confusion as were incident to the beginning of the Santiago expedition of 1898 an effective movement may be inaugurated. We have such a point in Governors Island. The great number of railroads with extensive terminal facilities converging at the harbor of New York and the enormous travel and freightage passing over those roads, adapted to meet the fluctuating demands of three millions and a half of people, would make it possible to send, without any previous, especial arrangements whatever, an army of any ordinary size and almost unlimited supplies for such an army to that point and put them on shipboard, provided only that we have the facilities at Governors Island for storage, the wharf accommodations for vessels, and room for transshipment.

The board found that if the United States could acquire the shoal land under water lying to the south of the island and fill it in we could both acquire additional shipping facilities with deep-water frontage, and immediately increase the facilities of the island by adding to its acreage, and their plan contemplates such a course. The land which they proposed to use, if acquired and filled, would add something over 70 acres to the present island, which is in the neighborhood of 57 acres. The first thing, manifestly, to be done toward carrying out the plan was to acquire the title to this additional land. To that I have

addressed myself, and have been securing the passage through the legislature of New York of a law authorizing the commissioners of the land office of the State to convey the land and cede jurisdiction to the United States. Until such an act was passed, for reasons which will be apparent, I could not urge an appropriation. The act was signed by the governor on the afternoon of day before yesterday.

I wish to urge the consideration of this both as a matter of plain business policy and as a matter of the highest importance in the way of the preparation of a strategical point for service in case of any of the exigencies to meet which the Army is maintained.

Very respectfully, yours,

ELIHU ROOT,  
*Secretary of War.*

Hon. WM. B. ALLISON,  
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
United States Senate.*

### FORT MONROE, VA., LIBRARY BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Library building, Fort Monroe, Va." Have you a library there now?

Major MARTIN. The books are scattered around, as I understand, in two or three different places.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there many people there?

Major MARTIN. There is a garrison of eight companies of artillery, and there is quite a large school of student officers, and it is contemplated that very soon there will be a hundred artillery officers belonging to the garrison under instruction.

The CHAIRMAN. And the books are housed now in three places?

Major MARTIN. At least in three different places.

The CHAIRMAN. And this proposition is to bring them together in one place, abandoning the places where they are now housed, and build a library building at the expense of \$75,000.

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

### ST. LOUIS, MO., CLOTHING DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Sidewalk, sewer connections, and street paving, clothing depot, St. Louis, Mo." That is for paving the public street?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; we bear one half of the expense and the city bears the other half.

The CHAIRMAN. In point of fact, all public property is free from taxation, and if this appropriation is made it would be the exception.

### FORT HARRISON, MONT.

The next item is "Purchase of additional land for Harrison." That is in Montana?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; that is in Helena.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate is \$800?

General LUDINGTON. That is in order to secure water. The water out there is worth its weight in gold, almost. Our expectation is, and,

in fact, our belief is, that if we can get this additional land we can get all the water we want for nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. The water supply costs you something now? Have you your own waterworks?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; we get water from the Helena company. It is brought down the ravine.

The CHAIRMAN. This amount will buy the land. After you buy the land how much will it cost to put up the waterworks? That would be a matter in the future.

General LUDINGTON. We have not looked into that, but I do not think it will cost much.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Engineer Department investigated that question?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; the Engineer Department would have nothing to do with that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a report about this item?

General LUDINGTON. I think we have.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a report showing that it is desirable to buy the land, but you have no report to show what it would cost to construct the waterworks. That subject has not been gone into?

Major MARTIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest to you gentlemen that you exhaust the question and submit your estimate next winter as to how much the water costs, the cost of this land, and what would be the cost of constructing a water plant and maintaining it.

General LUDINGTON. The expenditure stated here is \$1,000 a year. That is in the note.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you are paying \$1,000 a year?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many thousand dollars would it cost to put in this improvement?

Major MARTIN. About \$12,000 to \$15,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for a start?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir; to put in the pumping plant and build a pumping station and to connect the present post mains with the source of the water supply.

The CHAIRMAN. Will \$15,000 do that?

Major MARTIN. That is a very rough approximation.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the permanent maintenance, the employees necessary to operate this plant, the wear and tear, the coal and fuel, and all that kind of thing—have you made an estimate of how much that would be? As it is now, getting your supply from the Helena Company, your mains are all in, and all you have to do is to turn the stopcock, and there you are.

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that costs \$1,000 a year?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; and will cost more when the fort is occupied by four companies.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you make it \$2,000 or \$3,000?

General LUDINGTON. There has only been part of a company there.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, when you get your foreman and engineer and your machinist, and keep the plant in repair and furnish the fuel, I shall be very much surprised if it would not cost you about \$10,000 a year.

General LUDINGTON. No; I do not think it would cost that much. The engineer would cost about \$900, and the fireman would cost about \$800.

Major MARTIN. The fireman is usually detailed from the soldiers of the command. We just have an engineer to run the plant and then the coal and supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. You would have to have a machinist to keep it in repair.

Major MARTIN. No; the engineer would do that.

General LUDINGTON. We only have one man in charge of these plants.

The CHAIRMAN. I should doubt very much, from a practical standpoint, if the water only costs you \$3,000, whether it would not be well, even if you owned the land, for you to continue securing the water in that way. However, you can exhaust the subject.

General LUDINGTON. Very well; we will look into that. I think the money spent there for water is altogether for domestic purposes. We buy no water for irrigating the land. It is a very bleak place there, and our idea was to get plenty of water on our own grounds for all purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Irrigation and everything else?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

### HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate \$100,000 for headstones?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many applications have you on file now?

General LUDINGTON. We have upward of 10,000 applications for headstones on file now, for which there is no money available.

The CHAIRMAN. And \$30,000 will be sufficient to pay for those headstones?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have these applications been accumulating?

General LUDINGTON. For a year.

The CHAIRMAN. As you explained in your letter you have been so busy with other matters that perhaps this matter has been a little overlooked?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; the money has not been entirely expended; there has been a little balance which has gone back into the Treasury. You can not lay in headstones like other things as they have to be lettered.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money has been covered into the Treasury in recent years?

General LUDINGTON. About \$58,000.

The CHAIRMAN. From appropriations for what years?

General LUDINGTON. Different years.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the information with you?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you write a letter to the committee stating how much money has been covered into the Treasury up to and including the fiscal year 1900. The 10,000 headstones will cost \$30,000.

General LUDINGTON. Approximately that amount.

Mr. BENTON. Where are those stones made?



General LUDINGTON. Up in Vermont.

Mr. BENTON. And transported from there to places where they are needed?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And this \$80,000 would bring you up to the current work?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. We probably will have some more applications by the end of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. These 10,000 applications have been accumulating a couple of years?

General LUDINGTON. A few years. We have been furnishing them as fast as possible with the money we had.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will give us a statement of the amount of money that has been covered into the Treasury, and what years, that will complete our information.

General LUDINGTON. Very well.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Those stones are furnished to the family of a soldier without regard to wealth?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; all kinds, and to all parts of the United States. This fund also pays transportation, and that item amounts to quite a sum.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, March 21, 1902.*

SIR: Complying with your request, I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement showing the stations of the artillery force of the United States; also a statement showing what would be the cost of completing Fort Mackenzie, at Sheridan, Wyo., for two troops and four troops of cavalry; also for two companies and four companies of infantry.

Very respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON.  
*Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.*

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,  
*House of Representatives.*

COAST ARTILLERY.

Companies.

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I. ....	4
Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, Cal. ....	3
Fort Baker, San Francisco, Cal. ....	2
Fort Banks, Boston, Mass. ....	2
Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Fla. ....	3
Fort Canby, Wash. ....	2
Fort Caswell, S. C. ....	2
Fort Clark, Tex. ....	2
Fort Columbus, New York, N. Y. ....	4
Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H. ....	1
Fort Dade, Tampa, Fla. ....	1
Fort Delaware, Del. ....	1
Fort De Soto, Tampa, Fla. ....	1
Fort Du Pont, Del. ....	2
Fort Flagler, Wash. ....	2
Fort Fremont, Beaufort, S. C. ....	1
Fort Getty, Charleston, S. C. ....	3
Fort Greble, Newport, R. I. ....	1

	Companies.
Fort Hamilton, New York.....	4
Fort Hancock, N. J.....	3
Habana, Cuba.....	8
Honolulu, H. I.....	2
Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.....	2
Fort Hunt, below Washington City.....	1
Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.....	2
Key West Barracks, Key West, Fla.....	2
Fort Lawton, Wash.....	2
Fort Mason, San Francisco.....	1
Fort McDowell, San Francisco.....	1
Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.....	3
Fort Monroe, Va.....	8
Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala.....	2
Fort Mott, N. J.....	1
Fort Preble, Portland, Me.....	2
Presidio of San Francisco.....	6
San Diego Barracks, Cal.....	2
San Juan, Porto Rico.....	2
Fort Schuyler, N. Y.....	1
Fort Screven, Savannah, Ga.....	3
Fort Slocum, N. Y.....	1
Fort Stevens, Oreg.....	2
Fort Strong, Boston, Mass.....	2
Fort Terry, Long Island Sound.....	2
Fort Totten, Long Island Sound.....	5
Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.....	2
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.....	5
Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.....	2
Fort Washington, below Washington City.....	3
Fort Williams, Portland, Me.....	2
Manila, Philippine Islands.....	4
Detachments at various points.....	5
Total number of companies.....	130

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

	Batteries.
Philippine Islands.....	3
Cuba.....	1
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.....	1
Fort Douglas, Utah.....	2
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.....	2
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.....	1
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	2
Fort Myer, Va.....	1
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.....	4
Fort Riley, Kans.....	3
Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.....	2
Fort Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.....	2
Fort Sill, Okla.....	1
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	2
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.....	2
Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	1
Total number of batteries.....	30

## REQUIRED TO COMPLETE FORT MACKENZIE, WYO.

For two troops of cavalry:	
Four officers' quarters.....	\$28,000
Two noncommissioned staff quarters.....	6,000
Quartermaster stable.....	4,000
Wagon shed.....	2,000
Shops.....	3,000
Magazine.....	500

## For two troops of cavalry—Continued.

Bakery .....	\$4, 000
Two stables .....	30, 000
Two stable guardhouses .....	4, 000
Forage storehouse .....	2, 000
	<hr/> 83, 500

## For four troops of cavalry:

Two barracks .....	80, 000
Seven officers' quarters .....	50, 000
Two stables .....	30, 000
Two stable guardhouses .....	4, 000
Additional storage, etc. ....	18, 500
Hospital .....	20, 000
	<hr/> 286, 000

## For two companies of infantry:

Four officers' quarters .....	28, 000
Two noncommissioned staff quarters .....	6, 000
Quartermaster stable .....	4, 000
Wagon shed .....	2, 000
Shops .....	3, 000
Magazine .....	500
Bakery .....	4, 000
	<hr/> 47, 500

## For four companies of infantry:

Two barracks .....	80, 000
Seven officers' quarters .....	50, 000
Additional storage, shops, etc .....	17, 500
Hospital .....	20, 000
	<hr/> 215, 000

## PENITENTIARY BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

**STATEMENT OF MR. FRANK STRONG, CHIEF AGENT, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, ACCOMPANIED BY HON. L. F. LIVINGSTON.**

The CHAIRMAN. House Document No. 480 submits the following estimate:

Continuing the construction of the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., including purchase of material and erection of necessary buildings, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended, \$250,000.

Mr. STRONG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That prison is completed?

Mr. STRONG. Yes, sir; so far as it goes.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the original authorization, \$500,000?

Mr. STRONG. Yes, sir; altogether, \$615,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That \$615,000 has been expended?

Mr. STRONG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the limit has been exceeded by \$115,000?

Mr. STRONG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the prison is now completed?

Mr. STRONG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What capacity have you there?

Mr. STRONG. We have capacity for about 600 or 700 prisoners. The original plans contemplated a prison with a capacity for 1,200

men, and the main building is yet to be completed. The prison, as completed, consists of one cell wing, and the power house, dining room, kitchen, chapel, etc., but the main front is yet to be completed in accordance with the original plans.

The CHAIRMAN. But the building could not be constructed upon the original plans within the original authorization?

Mr. STRONG. That is right. We carried out the plans of the prison as far as we could.

The CHAIRMAN. Therefore you did enter upon the construction and even built a part of the plans outside of the authorization. You have expended \$615,000?

Mr. STRONG. Substantially; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that a part of the building is finished?

Mr. STRONG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, first, without reference to any further prison construction, what is necessary to be done, from a practical standpoint? Is there any fence around this building?

Mr. STRONG. No, sir; no wall.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the area of the site?

Mr. STRONG. I think about 300 acres; that is, the entire reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is the reservation from Atlanta?

Mr. STRONG. Two or 3 miles—about 3 miles.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It is 4 miles from the car sheds.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no wall or inclosure about the reservation?

Mr. STRONG. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you ought to have a wall around a part of the reservation?

Mr. STRONG. We ought to have a wall inclosing about 15 or 20 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not a temporary fence needed before that time?

Mr. STRONG. Yes, sir. I think we can build that out of the present appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole reservation?

Mr. STRONG. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You need another fence inside of that?

Mr. STRONG. A wall around the prison proper.

The CHAIRMAN. A temporary inclosure for 20 acres?

Mr. STRONG. That would inclose the wall and the whole reservation; it is supposed to inclose it with a wire fence.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have money enough for that purpose?

Mr. STRONG. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that exhaust your appropriation?

Mr. STRONG. It will just about exhaust it.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the appropriation, \$615,000?

Mr. STRONG. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The first appropriation was \$500,000, then there was an appropriation of \$100,000 in the old act for machinery, and then \$15,000 for surveys, perfecting plans, etc. We used the \$500,000, and then we used the \$100,000 in the original act for machinery, and then we used the \$15,000 for plans.

The CHAIRMAN. Making \$615,000 altogether.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have enough unexpended balance to inclose the reservation with the proposed wire fence?

Mr. STRONG. Yes, sir; I am quite certain we have.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose to inclose the other 20 acres with stone or brick?

Mr. STRONG. Probably brick. We want this money, if inserted, to purchase stone for the prisoners to cut to erect a large and substantial building for the prisoners to work in in cold weather, and in which they could be easily guarded. I do not know about the clay deposits on that reservation, whether there are any or not.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think there is clay there.

Mr. STRONG. If so, we will have to buy a brick plant and have the prisoners manufacture the brick, similar to the present arrangement at Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I had an itemized statement furnished by Mr. Eames, showing so much for the sheds for the prisoners to work under, and so much for the warden's house, so much for the fence inclosure for 10 acres, I think it was, instead of 20 acres, and so much to buy stone, but I have lost that estimate.

Mr. STRONG. I can get a copy of that estimate if you would like it.

The CHAIRMAN. In the first place, I would like to know what you are going to build this wall out of. If you are going to build it out of brick and the prisoners are going to do the work, you want a brick plant. If there is no clay there and you are not going to build it out of brick, but stone, then you want to furnish an estimate of how much it is going to cost, where you are going to get the stone, etc.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The estimate made by Mr. Eames was to build it out of stone.

Mr. STRONG. The estimate was so much for the purchase of stone, and the idea was to run the stone right into the prison yard by trains and have the prisoners cut the stone and lay it.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not use the prisoners in quarrying the stone?

Mr. STRONG. Possibly it would take some legislation to authorize the warden to work them outside of the prison inclosure.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. And it would take an additional guard of about a hundred men to take care of them.

The CHAIRMAN. If you are so situated that you can make the brick on the 300 acres and give employment to the prisoners, it seems to me that you ought to abandon the stone-wall idea and build it of brick.

Mr. STRONG. I do not think it has been ascertained that there is a proper clay deposit on the ground, but I am not aware as to that. I have not been advised. I have always understood there was, and, if so, they will certainly need a brick plant and brick machines and they can build the buildings out of brick, whether they will build the wall out of brick or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a clay deposit there, Colonel Livingston?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The supposition is there is. Those who have walked over the ground and looked at it think there is good clay for brick, but there has been no demonstration of that. Six miles out, there is one of the finest brickyards in the South.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is apparently the same formation?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As one member of the committee, if I knew what it would take to employ the prisoners during the next fiscal year, I would vote for an appropriation, but I would want to know what was to be done.

Mr. STRONG. Then, I think I had better write to Architect Eames and have him prepare another estimate similar to the one he left with Colonel Livingston, and which Colonel Livingston mislaid, and send it to you.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think I can tell you exactly what the estimate was. He wanted \$10,000 for the warden's house; he wanted about \$5,000 for some stables for the care of stock; then he wanted a temporary fence around 16 acres of land—he thought that ought to be a wire fence about 12 feet high—and then in the future he expected to build a stone wall around that 16 acres, have it done by the convicts; then he wanted the fence and just as much work done in the next twelve months as possible on that new building.

The CHAIRMAN. Which new building?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. You remember the power house, the dining room, and everything built there has been built for a capacity of 1,200 convicts, and they have put up one wing of the building, which only accommodates about 500 or 600; but the whole plan there is for the accommodation of from 1,200 to 1,500 convicts. The balance of the building that goes right in front of the building now built has not been begun. He wants stone to begin that work, and he wants that shelter built for the prisoners to work under in bad weather.

Mr. STRONG. And that building will be made secure so it can be guarded with a very few guards.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. It was a shelter, so many hundred feet long, with slabs upon which the stone was to be thrown and dressed, and the shelter was to be inclosed so that very few guards could take care of four or five hundred men all the time. In addition to the shelter he wanted a house for the warden, he wanted a barn or stable, and then he wanted the larger part of this appropriation for material. If you build out of brick, then this appropriation is for a plant, etc., and if out of stone, the appropriation is to buy the stone, transport it 16 miles, have it brought to the ground, and there dressed by the convicts.

Mr. HEMENWAY. There is no authority of law for building any additional building.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. This is not an additional building; this is the building.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You have already gone beyond the limit provided for this building.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. There is no limit on it; the chairman is mistaken.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Colonel Livingston, so far as I am concerned, I do not want to go into the warden house matter just at this time. I would like to know whether you can make the brick and have the material on the ground to make the brick, and then I would like to know how far, during the coming fiscal year, the prisoners could be utilized in the manufacture of the brick. You can put up your wall—I do not care whether you put it around 20 acres or a hundred acres.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. A temporary fence ought to be put up to prevent trespassing, and so on.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know how much money you are going to require toward the construction there and how it is to be expended for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If you will excuse me one moment, Mr. Chairman, you have lost sight of the fact that when we started the original act provided for three penitentiaries. Then we concluded, three or four years later, that we could not have three, we would have two, and

that the two penitentiaries must take care of all the United States prisoners, and that would be one at Leavenworth and one at Atlanta. We dropped that idea of three prisons at \$500,000 each, and when we did that of course it exhausted the question of a limit of \$500,000. The original act called for three prisons, but the Appropriations Committee, you will remember, concluded that we could do with two prisons.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
*Washington, D. C., March 20, 1902.*

SIR: In compliance with your request made to the representative of the Department before the subcommittee on appropriations yesterday in connection with the estimate submitted by this Department for an appropriation of \$250,000 to continue the construction, etc., of the United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., I have to inform you that the superintendent of construction for said prison at Atlanta, Ga., has advised the Department by telegram of the 19th instant that there is no material on the prison property that will make good brick. This dispatch furnishes a reply to your inquiry of yesterday on this subject.

With regard to the particular items for which the appropriation of \$250,000 is requested, I would say that a dispatch has been received from the architects, Eames & Young, dated the 19th instant, as follows:

To build a stone-cutting shed, barn, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, tool house, residence of warden and deputy warden, and purchase material to keep convicts employed for next fiscal year at Atlanta prison will require \$250,000.

With reference to these items as given in the architects' estimate, I would say that I deem it of the utmost importance that a proper shed or building should be constructed in which prisoners may be employed at stone cutting and other work of the kind, and that material for the construction of a prison wall and the completion of the prison buildings should be purchased. These are requisite in order to furnish employment to prisoners, if for no other reason. The Department has understood that the plan of continuing the erection of a wall, shops, and other necessary buildings had the approval of the committee. A warden's residence, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, and tool house are also, I believe, necessary and should be provided for.

The Department is inclined to rely upon the estimate of the architects, who are familiar with the cost of material and, doubtless, well qualified to judge as to the amount of material necessary to keep the prisoners employed for the next fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

P. C. KNOX, *Attorney-General.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,  
*House of Representatives.*

#### PRINTING AND BINDING.

#### STATEMENT OF F. W. PALMER, PUBLIC PRINTER, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. W. H. COLLINS, CHIEF CLERK.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you about House Document No. 455, forwarded by the Secretary of the Treasury, which says:

I have the honor to request that \$6,000 of the Treasury allotment of appropriation for printing and binding for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1903 be set apart and made available for the purchase for the office of the Auditor for the Post-

Office Department of a certain satisfactory patented device, in which to file money-order statements during the said fiscal year, to be used instead of the "guard book" supplied by the Public Printer, and other unsatisfactory devices now in use.

I have glanced over the whole letter. It states that they can do far better service for one-half the money. Have you seen this proposition before?

Mr. COLLINS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any knowledge about it?

Mr. COLLINS. No, sir; I do not know what the device is.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a library at the Government Printing Office?

Mr. PALMER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many books have you in the library?

Mr. COLLINS. Three thousand, in round numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a librarian?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any assistant?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir; one.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you find anything else for him to do if he was put out of a job—if the library was abolished?

Mr. COLLINS. Not very well, because he is outside of the classified service.

Mr. PALMER. Both of those persons are outside the classified service.

The CHAIRMAN. What is their pay?

Mr. COLLINS. One gets \$4 a day and the other \$3.50 a day.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you fitting up a room for this library in the new building?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How large?

Mr. COLLINS. About 24 feet square; that is my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. That room can be used for something else if it is not used for a library?

Mr. COLLINS. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a very expensive room?

Mr. COLLINS. Not very expensive.

The CHAIRMAN. That room is not yet completed?

Mr. COLLINS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What possible reason is there why the employees of the Government Printing Office should not go to the Library of Congress, or the Free Public Library about to be completed?

Mr. COLLINS. Of course the books in the Government Printing Office Library are right in the same building with the employees and are more available there than the books in any other library would be. The books are issued from our library to the employees at lunch hour and between quitting time, at 4.30, and 5 o'clock. The average number issued daily is 112 books.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are miscellaneous books?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not technical books?

Mr. COLLINS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your printing office would run right along just as well without the library as with it, so far as the technical knowledge required is concerned?

Mr. COLLINS. I think so; yes, sir.



The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me it would not be a great hardship for the employees to go a quarter of a mile to the Congressional Library, where they could secure the advantages of 100,000 or 200,000 volumes as against 3,000. Have you a pretty good collection of books?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This library in reality was started to make a place or two?

Mr. COLLINS. The Senate added a provision to the deficiency bill, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Three or four years ago?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those employees not intelligent enough to get into the civil service?

Mr. COLLINS. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is fairly certain that those persons could pass the civil-service examination and be employed?

Mr. COLLINS. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Collins, the chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads has called my attention to the fact that there is some kind of a manifold carbon contrivance that this committee authorized the use of, in connection with post-office supplies, which is a great economy, and which gives better service. Have you had your attention directed to it?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir; but I am not prepared to state how much economy there is in it, because it has never been tried. The Post-Office Department made a requisition upon the Public Printer for several thousand copies of that book to be used in the rural free-delivery service, I think, but owing to the fact that no work remained to be done on the book after it was finished by the manufacturers, the Comptroller of the Treasury decided that we could not buy it out of the public printing and binding appropriation. That is, where the Public Printer buys a patented book, the Comptroller of the Treasury holds that some work must be done on that book in the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any objection to making the law so that can be done?

Mr. COLLINS. I think not, sir. Those books are not patented, and I think they could be manufactured in the Government Printing Office. They are made up of blanks in use in the postal service, and that is something that could not be copyrighted. If this company owns a particular kind of carbon paper which they want used, which is black on one side and perfectly white on the other side, that would prevent the Government Printing Office from manufacturing the books, unless they were willing to sell the carbon paper.

The CHAIRMAN. When will the new building be finished?

Mr. COLLINS. The engineer in charge of the construction of the buildings says that we can commence to move in on the 1st day of July, but I do not think it will be possible on account of the severe winter we have had, preventing the laying of the brick. The mortar is made of cement and they can not lay that while the weather is so it freezes.

# NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS.

## CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK.

### STATEMENT OF GEN. HENRY V. BOYNTON.

The CHAIRMAN. For the current year you have an appropriation of \$58,600?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you now ask for an appropriation of \$50,000?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you about completed the work?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir; with the exception of the work that some States are to do and a very little road building, unless we should be allowed to buy some small tracts of lands. With this year's appropriation I think the Commission might consider its work, as a commission, completed, except, of course, the work will have to be attended to by some one, but it will not take a commission to do it, and we were expecting that next year with a reduction in the appropriation that we would be able to complete the work. We have no schemes ahead. I have noticed some reports in which it is said that the Commissioners of the National Parks had some scheme involving the expenditure of a large sum, but that does not apply to our park. We are very nearly finished.

The CHAIRMAN. I will read this letter. It seems to be dated February 19, 1902:

The Chickamauga Park Commission during the past year has reduced its pay roll by \$4,200, and other reductions in expenses owing to completed work have brought the reduction to fully \$9,000. In accordance with a statement made to Mr. Cannon at the time of the last appropriation, it is the intention of the Commission to reduce its estimate for the next year to \$40,000.

That means the coming fiscal year or the next year?

General BOYNTON. The next year's appropriation. I believe that comes in the short session, in December, and then after that there will be nothing needed except for the maintenance of the park.

The CHAIRMAN (reading).

And thereafter it expects that the maintenance of the park, and such expenses as may be necessary in connection with the further action of the States in the erection of monuments, will be reduced certainly to \$30,000, and probably to \$28,000.

Now, you mean that the normal expense will be \$28,000 to \$30,000?

General BOYNTON. I do not think it will run over that for the maintenance of the park and the 75 miles of road.

The CHAIRMAN. That would include the Commission?

General BOYNTON. All expenses of every kind. You know that the area of this park and the mileage exceeds all the others put together both in area and in mileage.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the area?

General BOYNTON. In round numbers it is about 6,000 acres and the mileage is about 75 miles, as it now stands, and when completed it will probably be about 76 or 78 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. When will the Commission finish its work?

General BOYNTON. As a commission, you mean?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

General BOYNTON. With this appropriation of \$50,000 that we are now asking for there will be no necessity for a commission for this park after this appropriation for which we are now asking, in my judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. So there will be no appropriation to cover the Commission next year?

General BOYNTON. As a commission, no, sir. There will probably have to be somebody to take the place of the Commission to look after the park.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be a superintendent?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir. We have been in favor of the consolidation of all of these parks. I saw in the same report a statement that there would be opposition on the part of the Commissions to the project for consolidating and putting the parks under one management. There is no such opposition on the part of our Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the expense of the Commission?

General BOYNTON. We have two Commissioners at \$300 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Three hundred dollars a month each?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have only two commissioners?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir; I have done the work of two commissioners ever since I have been chairman of the Commission. I have done all the historical work myself. So there are only two commissioners for our park.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Commission can drop out next year?

General BOYNTON. If it is so ordered by the Secretary or by the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be no longer necessary?

General BOYNTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, as a commission?

General BOYNTON. No, sir; I do not think so. That question rests with the Secretary of War, of course; but, as you asked my opinion, that is it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you propose an insertion. You say:

There is only one item which the Commission desires to add to those enumerated in the estimates. After "iron gun carriages" they to have inserted "and model in relief of the Nashville and of the Atlanta battlefields."

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be the cost of that?

General BOYNTON. It is difficult to state what the cost will be, but it will not increase this sum. It will all come out, if you insert it, of this \$50,000 asked for. We have a model in relief of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga region, which is very nearly completed, and what we want to do is to add to that and preserve the history and topography of all these fields for study. The surveys have been made for the Nashville and Atlanta battlefields, which were the beginning and the ending of the whole business after Chattanooga.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it cost; \$20,000 or \$30,000?

General BOYNTON. No, sir; probably the first mold outside will cost \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that complete the models?

General BOYNTON. No, sir; the Secretary wants some of these things for the school of instruction at West Point.

The CHAIRMAN. Any work been done yet?

General BOYNTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. By the time you get these models, and do all the work, and duplicate them here and there, it will cost \$50,000 or \$100,000 in the end?

General BOYNTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I am talking now about the duplicating for the various schools?

General BOYNTON. The whole thing will not cost \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How big are these models?

General BOYNTON. This one we have now is 10 feet by 10 feet by 14 feet. That is Chickamauga, for which we have authority, on a scale of 500 feet to the inch.

The CHAIRMAN. If the models go in the bill, you want the \$50,000?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose they are not put in the bill, how much will you want then?

General BOYNTON. We put them in after asking for the \$50,000, supposing that in the arrangement of the work we might have money to expend on those two models.

#### SHILOH MILITARY PARK.

#### STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN C. SCOFIELD, CHIEF CLERK, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. For the Shiloh National Military Park you decrease your estimate \$10,000?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Because we found that we would be able to.

The CHAIRMAN. How is the work getting along?

Mr. SCOFIELD. It is approaching completion.

The CHAIRMAN. How rapidly?

Mr. SCOFIELD. They expect to have it completed in about two years, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. There are three commissioners for that park?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir; three commissioners.

The CHAIRMAN. And their salary is what?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Two hundred and fifty dollars a month each; that is \$9,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that not a good deal of salary for the expenditure of \$40,000?

Mr. SCOFIELD. That is just according to the way you look at it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much appropriation for maintenance and improvement will be necessary for the current year?

Mr. SCOFIELD. You can figure it out. There is \$9,000 for the commissioners and there is something for their mileage—just how much I am not prepared to state, but probably about \$1,000—and all the balance is for maintenance and improvement. That leaves approximately about \$30,000 for maintenance and some little improvement in the way of building roads.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write the committee a letter, Mr. Scofield, telling us exactly how the \$50,000 for the current year is

being expended; that is, for 1892, how much is being expended for salaries and how much for repairs and maintenance. Then tell us what there is yet needed to complete that work and how you estimate that this \$40,000 will be expended; and, if you can, give us any reasons why these commissioners should be continued to expend that \$40,000; and also give us some information, by way of suggestion and estimate, of somebody who will do the work that the commissioners are supposed to be doing?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Do I understand that you want the Secretary of War to suggest to the committee how to do this work more economically?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir. In other words, the park being substantially completed, why should we pension these people at \$3,000 a year permanently?

Mr. SCOFIELD. The situation is something like this: Congress passed these bills without reference to the Secretary of War and provided for these things of its own motion, and has made no intimation as to cessation of the work which has been going on; and naturally it is rather a difficult thing for a man to suggest the abolishment of a commission of which he himself is a member.

I do not know that any of them are anxious to relinquish the position, and naturally all of them hold on. Possibly none of the parks has been completed with that degree of alacrity which we would have had if there had been a time limit fixed. There have been suggestions made from different quarters that the whole business be consolidated under one commission, but against that, and against the proposition which you have advanced, is a feeling on the part of a good many Congressmen, army associations, and old soldiers generally that the few distinguished officers that are serving on the commissions are entitled to positions of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be kind enough to write the committee a letter, after you have consulted with the Secretary of War, and tell us how much work is yet to be done to complete the Military Park at Shiloh, and what its cost will be, and how long it will take to do it; and if it will be practicable to do it within the present fiscal year please say so, and how much money you want to finish the work, with a provision attached to muster the Commission out at the end of the appropriation?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I think that most any Secretary would feel reluctant to put these men out of office.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not asking him to do that; we propose to do the "putting."

Mr. SCOFIELD. That is the way I think it ought to be done, if it is going to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not want to hurt the public service. I wish you would furnish the committee with that information.

Mr. SCOFIELD. If you would write a letter (I only make this suggestion because it seems to me preferable that the Secretary should have your exact inquiry rather than my recollection of it) to the Secretary of War, stating exactly what you want, the information can be furnished quite readily, I think. For example, we have obtained heretofore, in response to the suggestion of the chairman, made a year ago, a statement from every one of the commissioners as to the time they think it will be necessary to complete the different parks, the

cost of maintenance after the parks are completed. The duration, the time limit, varies from one to five years in the four different parks. As to whether in any of these cases the time could be shortened, I am not prepared to say.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the Shiloh National Park now. You have also made a decreased estimate for the Gettysburg National Park?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir; from \$80,000 to \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN. When will that park be completed?

Mr. SCOFIELD. It has been estimated that it will take about five years from February, 1901.

The CHAIRMAN. Be kind enough to give us the same kind of a letter as to the Gettysburg National Park; that is, the salary list, how much for salaries; how it is proposed to expend this \$75,000, and how much money it will take to complete the park, and how long it will take to complete it?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Do you mean in the most expeditious manner?

The CHAIRMAN. In the most expeditious manner that is practicable.

Mr. SCOFIELD. You want the earliest time in which it can be completed?

The CHAIRMAN. From a business standpoint; I do not want to work double shifts, or anything of that kind, but from a practical business, fairly economical standpoint; and give us the same information about the Vicksburg National Military Park.

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir. You made some suggestion in regard to the mustering out of the Commissions?

The CHAIRMAN. You need not make any recommendation about the mustering out of the Commissions. The Commissions ought to be mustered out when there is no work left for them to do.

Mr. SCOFIELD. You think the commissions ought to go out by the expiration of the work?

The CHAIRMAN. When this work is completed there is no further use for the commissions.

Mr. SCOFIELD. There are roads that have to be repaired and maintained, and there are considerable property interests that belong to the United States that ought to be under a care taker.

The CHAIRMAN. About \$1,200 a year would furnish a man to superintend that work, and he could live in the park?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir; he could live there.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
*Washington, March 21, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the inquiry of the subcommittee on the sundry civil bill concerning the manner in which the appropriations for military parks for the current fiscal year are being expended; that is, what portion for establishment and what portion for maintenance, and how it is contemplated to spend the amounts estimated for the next fiscal year, and also how long it will take to complete these parks and whether it will be practicable to do it within the present fiscal year, and for information for the committee, by way of suggestion or estimate, of a plan to bring the work of these parks to a conclusion in the most expeditious, practicable, and reasonably economical manner, from a business standpoint; and in response thereto beg to submit the following reply:

1. The appropriations for military parks for the current fiscal year are being expended approximately as follows:

*Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.*

Amount appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902 ..... \$58,600.00

The expenditures from July 1, 1901, to March 15, 1902, were as follows:

ESTABLISHMENT.

Salaries.....	\$14,840.00	
Mileage, etc.....	516.20	
Miscellaneous.....	300.35	
Labor.....	11,484.93	
Materials for construction.....	816.71	
Gun carriages.....	17.20	
Tablets.....	175.55	
Fencing, labor, and materials.....	3,059.80	
Relief maps.....	2,100.00	
		\$33,310.74

MAINTENANCE.

Labor.....	7,491.50	
Miscellaneous.....	14.49	
Flags.....	102.60	
Forage.....	730.68	
Materials.....	97.27	
Stationery and printing.....	836.87	
		9,273.41
		42,584.15

Unexpended balance ..... 16,015.85

The unexpended balance, \$16,015.85, is calculated to defray the cost of establishment and maintenance of the park from March 15 to June 30, 1902—three and one-half months—and in the main will be distributed proportionately among the items above mentioned.

*Gettysburg Military National Park.*

Amount appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902..... \$80,000.00

The expenditures from July 1, 1901, to March 15, 1902, were as follows:

ESTABLISHMENT.

Salaries.....	\$13,908.95	
Mileage, etc.....	905.04	
Miscellaneous.....	144.05	
Road construction.....	21,946.11	
Bridges and fencing.....	7,884.41	
Monuments, tablets, towers, etc.....	2,731.40	
Land and legal services.....	6,827.00	
		\$54,306.96

MAINTENANCE.

Stationery and printing.....	445.90	
Labor.....	6,539.29	
Rent.....	144.00	
Miscellaneous.....	2,270.28	
Road repairing.....	851.82	
Furniture.....	24.50	
		10,275.79
		64,582.75

Unexpended balance ..... 18,595.14

The unexpended balance, \$18,595.14, is calculated to defray the cost of establishment and maintenance of the park from March 15 to June 30, 1902—three and one-half months—and in the main will be distributed proportionately among the items above mentioned.

*Shiloh National Military Park.*

Amount appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902..... \$50,000.00

The expenditures from July 1, 1901, to March 15, 1902, were as follows:

ESTABLISHMENT.

Salaries.....	\$13,866.51	
Mileage, etc.....	162.74	
Miscellaneous.....	443.15	
Monuments, tablets, towers, etc.....	9,780.00	
Land and legal services.....	280.00	
		<u>\$24,532.40</u>

MAINTENANCE.

Stationery and printing.....	125.01	
Labor.....	10,293.54	
Miscellaneous.....	931.00	
Furniture.....	38.63	
		<u>11,388.18</u>
		<u>35,920.58</u>

Unexpended balance..... 14,079.42

The unexpended balance, \$14,079.42, is calculated to defray the cost of establishment and maintenance of the park from March 15 to June 30, 1902—three and one-half months—and in the main will be distributed proportionately among the items above mentioned.

*Vicksburg National Military Park.*

Amount appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902..... \$100,000.00

The expenditures from July 1, 1901, to March 15, 1902, were as follows:

ESTABLISHMENT.

Salaries.....	\$17,138.33	
Mileage, etc.....	341.60	
Land and legal services.....	585.70	
		<u>\$18,065.63</u>

MAINTENANCE.

Stationery and printing.....	915.52	
Labor.....	2,464.53	
Rent.....	540.00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,095.75	
Road repairing.....	12.50	
Furniture.....	22.00	
		<u>5,050.30</u>
		<u>23,115.93</u>

Unexpended balance..... 76,884.07

The unexpended balance, \$76,884.07, is calculated to defray the cost of establishment and maintenance of the park from March 15 to June 30, 1902—three and one-half months—and a portion of this balance will be distributed proportionately among such items as are mentioned above. The major part, however, will probably be applied to the construction of roads, which will begin as soon as a satisfactory plan for the park roadway system now under consideration is determined upon.



2. The manner in which it is contemplated to expend the amounts submitted in the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is approximately as follows:

*Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.*

Amount estimated for ..... \$50,000

ESTABLISHMENT.

Salaries.....	\$22, 140	
Mileage, contingencies, etc.....	1, 000	
Lodges.....	3, 600	
New York monument foundation.....	3, 000	
Monument foundations other than New York.....	1, 000	
Gun carriages.....	1, 920	
Wall or iron fence, Point Park, 900 feet.....	2, 800	
Road and paths in Point Park.....	1, 000	
Guttering and betterment of roads.....	2, 000	
		38, 460

MAINTENANCE.

Maintenance and repair.....	9, 540	
Regular supplies.....	2, 000	
		11, 540

Total ..... 50,000

*Gettysburg National Military Park.*

Amount estimated for ..... \$75,000

ESTABLISHMENT.

Salaries.....	\$19, 636	
Mileage, etc.....	1, 277	
To complete Buford, Meredith, Stone, and Chamberlain avenues (under contract).....	15, 000	
To complete West Confederate avenue.....	4, 000	
For avenue fencing (under contract).....	6, 000	
Gun carriages and mounting (under contract).....	3, 000	
Union and Confederate tablets (under contract).....	4, 000	
3 iron bridges.....	6, 000	
		58, 913

MAINTENANCE.

Wages, tools, repairs, etc.....	14, 087	
Steam roller.....	2, 000	
		16, 087

Total ..... 75,000

*Shiloh National Military Park.*

Amount estimated for..... \$40,000

ESTABLISHMENT.

Salaries.....	\$10, 000	
Office expenses.....	1, 500	
Engineering and maps.....	5, 000	
Clearing land.....	4, 500	
Monuments.....	6, 000	
Tablets.....	3, 000	
Roads and bridges.....	10, 000	
		40, 000

*Vicksburg National Military Park.*

Amount estimated for..... \$100, 000

## ESTABLISHMENT.

Salaries.....	\$22, 400
Mileage, etc.....	520
Construction of roads and bridges and restoration of earthworks.....	74, 160
Stationery and printing.....	1, 050
Rent.....	720
Miscellaneous.....	1, 150
	100, 000

4. Responding to your inquiry as to the length of time that will be required to complete these parks, I beg to advise you that the various Commissions have reported the following as the dates upon which the establishment of their respective parks may be effected:

Chickamauga and Chattanooga.....	June 30, 1903
Gettysburg.....	July 1, 1905
Shiloh (about).....	June 30, 1904
Vicksburg.....	Jan. 1, 1906

5. Answering your inquiry as to whether it would be practicable to complete these parks within the present fiscal year, I beg to say that I do not believe it would be practicable to do it. It is probable, however, that some of them might be completed somewhat earlier than the dates above fixed if Congress should enact legislation for the purpose of bringing the work of these parks to a conclusion in the "most expeditious, practicable, and reasonably economical manner from a business standpoint," as indicated in your last inquiry, with reference to which I beg to submit the following remarks:

6. While it is but justice to the existing commissions to say that the work which they have accomplished upon their respective parks has been of a very superior character and is highly commendable, I think it probable that the time has now been reached when five, or even three commissioners, with the experience which has already been obtained from park work in the past, could properly conduct the business of all the existing parks. I do not believe, however, that the time will ever come when all commissions can be entirely abolished and the various parks placed in the charge of a caretaker, as suggested by you. Apart from the purchase price of the lands, a large amount of money has been invested upon these battlefields in the different monuments, markers, observation towers, buildings, roads, etc., probably aggregating three and a half million dollars, part of which has been paid by the United States and part by the various States represented on the fields. This property, scattered over large areas, will probably require permanently at each park, for its proper preservation, maintenance, and repair, the services of a superintendent—who should have the qualifications of a civil engineer—several guards, and a few mechanics and laborers. In addition to this, for some time to come, a small commission such as I have above indicated will be required for these parks for the following reasons:

While Shiloh, Gettysburg, and Chickamauga are approaching completion, so far as the necessity for continuing commissions after the coming fiscal year is concerned, it will be necessary to have the services of one person for each field who has become familiar with the lines

of battle and the positions of individual regiments and batteries, owing to the action of many of the States, both North and South, that are now providing monuments and markers to designate the positions and commemorate the services of their troops.

Thus far the identification of lines and positions has been accurate for all the fields, and, except in a very few instances where individual organizations have questioned the official record, has been satisfactory to all concerned. To allow the veterans of the States still engaged in erecting memorials to place them without the supervision over locations which the Secretary now exercises through those who have given years of close study to the restoration of the several fields would be to seriously impair the value of the accurate work thus far accomplished at great expense and to introduce confusion into each of these national parks.

At Chickamauga, while the work of the Commission in establishing the park will be completed during the coming year, the following ten States are now moving, either through their existing commissions or their legislatures, to erect monuments, namely: Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

The information at hand in regard to the work of the States at Shiloh and Vicksburg shows a large number of States entering and preparing to enter these parks with their monuments. Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois have made appropriations for State monuments at Shiloh, and are even now engaged in the work of preparing and placing these monuments upon the field, and while Shiloh, like Chickamauga, is fast approaching completion, so far as the work of a full Commission is concerned, the necessity of continuing expert supervision over location of lines and monuments is made imperative by the work now in progress on the part of States.

At Vicksburg the work is in the initial stage. Practically all of the land has been acquired, a topographical survey and map have been made, and the Secretary of War is now awaiting a report from the Commission, which should be received within a few weeks, upon a system of roadways for the park. State commissions from Iowa, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, Mississippi, Minnesota, New York, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, and Tennessee have already visited this park or are about to do so, and there is every reason to believe that the legislatures of these States will provide for suitably and permanently marking the positions of their respective regiments and batteries in the lines of investment and defense upon that battlefield. For the location of these positions and monuments expert supervision will of course be required.

In conclusion, I beg to invite your attention to the inclosed statements giving synopses of reports of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga, Gettysburg, Shiloh, and Vicksburg National Military Park Commissions, showing progress of the work at the parks under their respective charge, made in response to an inquiry addressed to them by the Secretary of War in December, 1900, concerning these parks.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT, *Secretary of War.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives.*

*Synopsis of report of Chickamauga and Chattanooga Commission, showing progress in the work of the Commission to January 5, 1901.*

Has all land been purchased and paid for?

	Acres.
Tennessee division comprises.....	164. 29
Georgia division comprises.....	5, 666. 33
Donated area comprises.....	330. 00
Total .....	6, 160. 62

All except donated area purchased and paid for.

Not contemplated to purchase additional land in Tennessee division.

In Georgia division considered desirable to purchase tract of 640 acres, at probable cost of \$25,000, and tract of one-half acre, which might cost \$6,000.

What work remains to be done?

Completion of two roads, one about one-half mile, the other about 2½ miles.

Completion of Point Park on Lookout Mountain.

Completion of paving of gutters.

Completion of fencing of park.

Preparation and erection of from 85 to 100 tablets.

Removal of dead timber, etc.

Bridge for Lafayette road.

Conferences with State commissioners as to locations of monuments, etc.

How long will work take and how much money will be required?

It is believed work can be completed by second session of next Congress, with appropriation of \$50,000 for first session and \$40,000 for second session.

When can establishment be economically effected?

June 30, 1903.

Probable cost of maintenance after establishment?

SALARIES.

Washington office:

1 Commissioner .....	\$3, 600
1 clerk .....	1, 800
1 messenger.....	900
	6, 300

Chickamauga and Chattanooga office:

1 engineer .....	2, 400
1 bookkeeper and assistant engineer .....	1, 200
1 assistant in Confederate work.....	1, 800
1 clerk.....	600
5 guardians, at \$600.....	3, 000
1 guardian .....	960
1 painter.....	480
1 blacksmith .....	480
1 driver and stableman .....	300
1 general utility man .....	300
	11, 520

ESTIMATED ANNUAL EXPENSES.

Labor, etc .....	\$13, 380
Washington salaries .....	6, 300
Chickamauga and Chattanooga salaries .....	11, 520
Total .....	31, 200

After next fiscal year can dispense with assistant in Confederate work, and with reduction in incidentals cost can be reduced to \$28,000.

*Synopsis of report of the Gettysburg National Park Commission, showing progress in the work of the Commission to January 29, 1901.*

Has all land been purchased and paid for?	
685.63 acres have been acquired at cost of .....	\$33,234.32
511.5 acres should be acquired at cost of .....	92,562.50
What work remains to be done?	
About 27½ miles of Telford and McAdam avenues to be constructed, estimated cost of .....	141,181.13
100 gun carriages and pyramids .....	9,500.00
30,000 feet avenue fencing .....	10,000.00
Construction of three bridges .....	6,000.00
Erection of 300 tablets .....	5,000.00
Steam roller .....	2,000.00
And several minor items.	

How long will this work take, and how much money will be required?

Four years from July 1, 1901, if each year appropriation is made of \$75,000, and an additional appropriation of \$75,000 is made for the purchase of 374.29 acres of land; amounting in all to \$375,000.

When can establishment be economically effected?

July 1, 1905.

Probable cost of maintenance after establishment?

1 commissioner .....	\$3,600
1 superintendent and engineer .....	1,800
6 guards, at \$500 .....	3,000
1 carpenter .....	500
1 steam engineer .....	500
1 painter .....	500
1 hostler .....	450
15 laborers .....	4,000
Keeping 3 horses .....	300
Maintenance of wagons and harness .....	100
Tools, etc .....	1,000

Annual total ..... 15,750

*Synopsis of report of Shiloh Park Commission showing progress in work of the Commission to February 23, 1901.*

Has all land been purchased and paid for?

3,058.95 acres have been purchased; 588 acres to be purchased, at estimated cost of \$8,500.

What work remains to be done?

300 acres to be cleared of underbrush; 3 miles of road to be completed; 142 head walls for sewer pipes (estimated cost, \$3,000); monuments to be erected by different States; 700 tablets to be erected; 150 gun carriages to be placed.

How long will this work take and how much money will be required?

Estimated two years, and two further appropriations of \$50,000 each, additional to that now pending in the sundry civil bill (\$50,000).

When can establishment be economically effected?

About June 30, 1904.

Probable cost of maintenance after establishment?

1 superintendent .....	\$1,500
1 guardian .....	900
1 guardian .....	600
2 carts and mules, with 4 men for road work .....	1,500
4 men to cut undergrowth .....	1,200
Incidentals .....	500

Total ..... 6,200

*Synopsis of report of Vicksburg Commission, showing the progress in the work of Commission to January 3, 1901.*

Has all land been purchased and paid for?

1,231.06 acres, costing \$51,400.48, have been bargained for, and with three exceptions the land has been conveyed to the United States. This comprises all the land included in the park excepting the Fort Hill road and the 1.2 acres belonging to

Henry L. Mayer. 2.065 acres will be needed for proposed Fort Hill road. Only 60 of the 106 conveyances sent to the Department of Justice have been returned. In 59 of these cases payment has been made, and in remaining case grantor has died, and deed is held awaiting appointment of guardian.

What work remains to be done?

Topographical survey of park area; location and construction of 24.4 miles of road-way, including Fort Hill road (1 mile long); restoration of earthworks of the two armies; remounting of guns used on both sides; cutting of underbrush, and several minor items; 12 bridges to be built.

How long will this work take, and how much money will be required?

Difficult to estimate. Under most favorable conditions five more years will be required, and, considering all the facts in the case, it is reasonable to estimate that \$650,000 additional to the sum heretofore appropriated (\$150,000) will be required to complete the park.

When can establishment be economically effected?

January 1, 1906, is estimated as earliest possible date at which the permanent establishment of the park can be accomplished.

Probable cost of maintenance after establishment?

For the maintenance of park after establishment there will probably be required:

1 superintendent .....	\$1,500
2 foremen, at \$900 .....	1,800
12 laborers, at \$500 .....	6,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>9,300</b>

In addition there will be some expense for tools and material for repair of road-ways, but it is impossible to give figures as to cost of these items.

FRIDAY, *March 21, 1902.*

## CAPITOL AND GROUNDS.

### STATEMENT OF MR. ELLIOT WOODS, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CAPITOL.

The CHAIRMAN. For the year 1902 you had an appropriation of \$37,530, and your estimate for 1903 is \$75,500; why do you double that estimate?

Mr. WOODS. Well, the ordinary running expenses of this building, the general care of it, takes up, and has for the last few years, a little more than \$30,000 a year. In addition to that \$30,000, which is for the general care of the building, we ask \$15,000 to put a new marble flooring in place of the old stone flagging which covers the two corridors of the central part of the Capitol.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Mr. WOODS. That is in the old section of the building running from the Senate wing and connecting with the corridor of the House wing down below. Then I ask \$6,000 for decorating the corridors of the House wing. That is to be done permanently. Those are the corridors around the hall and the gallery corridors.

The CHAIRMAN. They are decorated now.

Mr. WOODS. They are painted, but it ought to be done in oil. At present the ceiling is put down in water colors. Then we ask for that purpose \$4,000 for the Senate wing. Then we ask \$2,500 for decorating the vestibule next to the Rotunda, that is, on this floor and the floor below, and there is a stairway which runs down there. That is a large vestibule, and we ask \$2,500 for decorating that. Then for the sub-

basement in the House wing we ask the approximate sum of \$5,000 for putting in concrete floors throughout that subbasement.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Mr. WOODS. Down in the engine room. That covers all the corridors in this wing of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you ask for that?

Mr. WOODS. \$3,900, but I have included in that \$1,100 for repairs to the steam-heating machinery of the Senate wing, which was formerly appropriated for separately. That makes a total of \$5,000. Then there is a special estimate of \$2,500 for tiling the air chamber under the Senate floor. That ought to be done. Then there is included in this estimate of \$75,500 \$1,500 for the care and repair of the works of art in the Capitol, and \$100 for the maintenance of the flags on the east and west of the central part of the building. Then, \$1,800 is asked for decorating the Senate lobby. That is painted plain at present. \$4,600 is asked to extend the skylight over the hall of the House to get better light, and \$3,000 for the skylight over the Senate. That brings the total estimate up to \$76,000, but I have made an estimate of \$75,500 to cover all the work. I would like to ask Mr. Courts if I included \$50 for technical books?

The CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE. No; it is not in your estimate, but it is in the text before the committee.

Mr. WOODS. I would like to get that in, if I can, the same as for last year. Now that covers all the items for annual repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. You increase your estimates for improving the Capitol grounds by \$4,000?

Mr. WOODS. I find by careful estimate the cost of labor to take care of the grounds is \$15,500, and that we will have to expend at least \$1,250 for seed and fertilizers this season; and to renew the two lawns east of the building will cost \$3,250. That brings the total up to \$20,000, and that was, I think, formerly appropriated for the grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Lighting the Capitol and grounds. You had \$30,000 and you estimate \$42,500. I had supposed when you got all this lighting apparatus the cost of lighting would decrease instead of increase?

Mr. WOODS. We had a very material increase in the size of the plant for the library part of the Capitol and it requires \$19,900 for salaries of the men and the running of the plant twenty-four hours a day.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is it you said you had a very material increase?

Mr. WOODS. In the library part of the Capitol.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Mr. WOODS. The new rooms which we put in the library section of the Capitol. Those have been outfitted.

The CHAIRMAN. That has caused the increase—

Mr. WOODS. In the salary list; yes, sir. We have been at more expense to operate that section of the building. Then we have estimated for electric wiring, additional work, \$5,200, and for electric wiring and fixtures—that is, small cut-outs and things like that—\$2,200. Electric material other than that, \$3,000. Then we find after five or six years' service we will be compelled to renew in the Capitol grounds an amount of wiring in the conduits costing approximately \$4,975. Those wires were very much disturbed during the recent heavy rains. The grounds east of the Capitol are very level and in spite of all we

can do we do not seem to be able to keep the water out of the man-holes and conduits, and that has injured the wires considerably in the last three or four years and has necessitated renewing. We estimate \$7,400 for new chandeliers for the corridors of the House, one corridor in front of the Supreme Court, and one corridor in the Senate wing.

The CHAIRMAN. Making a total of \$42,500?

Mr. WOODS. Making a total estimate of \$42,675, but I have estimated \$42,500.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs and improvements to steam fire engine and Senate and House stables. Why should not that be on the District bill?

Mr. WOODS. So far as the fire-engine house is concerned, I do not see why it should not.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me it ought to be abandoned.

Mr. WOODS. But in the same yard is the Senate stable. Now, it costs the office about an average of \$500 a year to pay for repairs to that engine house, the balance being expended on the House and Senate stables.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, are the stables free to the Senate—the Senators?

Mr. WOODS. I do not know that. I know for the keep of the horse our office uses we have to pay a stated rate of \$15 a month. I believe in connection with the wagons of the House the folding-room horses are kept in the House stables, and I believe they furnish quarters for the horses used in the contract work.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir.

## NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

SATURDAY, *March 22, 1902.*

### STATEMENT OF GEN. MARTIN T. McMAHON, ACCOMPANIED BY HON. GEORGE W. STEELE.

The CHAIRMAN. You are familiar with the estimates submitted for the Soldiers' Home?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

#### CENTRAL BRANCH, DAYTON, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is, "At the Central Branch, at Dayton, Ohio: For current expenses," and your estimate is \$53,000; for the present year you have \$51,750?

General STEELE. That increase is caused by the additional number of members cared for, the average yearly increase, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. That estimate is less than the appropriation was some years ago; in 1896 it was \$63,000. Have you any desire to change that estimate?

General McMAHON. No, sir.

General STEELE. All these estimates have been increased on account of the increasing age of the clerks at the Homes, and it is found very necessary to employ civilian clerks, and that accounts for this increase.

The CHAIRMAN. You have that power now?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.



The CHAIRMAN. The increase is simply from \$51,750 to \$53,000—that is all you care to say?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; except that we desire to have inserted, after the words “for payments due heirs of deceased members,” the following:

Provided that all receipts on account of the effects of deceased members during the fiscal year shall be also available for such payments.

The Comptroller of the Treasury held that where the items for the payment of the effects of deceased members was specifically mentioned in the bill we could not use the posthumous fund available under previous laws for the same purpose, and so it is at his suggestion that we add the proviso.

General STEELE. This is exactly what was intended to be done in the original law—that the funds should go into the “current expenses” fund, on account of which the “current expenses” have been reduced; but it has been held that when the money was turned into the Treasury it had to be reappropriated.

General McMAHON. The last bill specifically appropriated a sum for the payment of the money, and then the Comptroller held that we were limited to that appropriation because it was specifically mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. If a soldier happens to have some money in his pocket when he dies, that money goes into the custody of an officer of the Home?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir. As it is now the money is covered into the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year, provided it has not been claimed by some heir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the money is claimed in two years or five years by some heir?

General McMAHON. It is payable out of “current expenses” for three years afterwards, but it must be paid out of “current expenses” for the year in which it is claimed. Sometimes we can not anticipate when the claims will be paid, and the specific sum for “current expenses” will not meet some of the large claims, and the Comptroller held that the claims must be paid out of the specific appropriation and that no other funds could be used for that purpose.

Suppose that within a week before the end of the fiscal year a man dies and his heirs can not make a claim for the money until the end of the fiscal year, we must turn the money into the Treasury. Then two years afterwards his children or heirs apply for it and we have not got it in the specific appropriation made here; we may have it in the “current expenses” of that year, but under this provision the Comptroller held that we could only use the specific appropriation made in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you want to make available for the payment of “current expenses,” in addition to the amount appropriated, all the effects of deceased members. Nobody can tell what that will be?

General McMAHON. No, sir.

General STEELE. Only we know by experience that the Government loses nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose all the money is not used, what becomes of it?

General McMAHON. At the end of the fiscal year it goes into the Treasury, and then becomes a part of “current expenses,” always

subject to the demand, but if the demand is not made for two or three years the Comptroller says we have no right to use that money as long as there is a specific appropriation made for the purpose, and that the money must go into the Treasury and wait two or three years of delay. The whole trouble arises from making this money—the “posthumous fund,” as we call it—a part of “current expenses,” to be paid out of “current expenses” for another year. It causes a great deal of delay.

There is a recommendation made by the Commissioner of Pensions which would obviate all this delay. He recommends that the pension money belonging to deceased members which now under the law goes to the widow or to the children, the law reads, “or in default of each”—it means “in default of both”—“then his legal representatives,” go to the United States. The relatives are sometimes people who never had any connection with the deceased, and sometimes people living abroad. The Commissioner of Pensions has raised the point, why should this money go to people who are remote relatives, why should it not revert to the United States? I would suggest, why should it not revert to the Home? The Home has been to the man both father and mother for years, and now that there is not any father or mother or children, why should not the money go to the Home to be used for the general comfort of the men as a part of the post fund?

If that were to be the law, upon the death of a man in the Home any pension fund accrued would go to his wife or children, or in default of a wife or children, then it would go to the post fund of the Home, for the general use and comfort of the men. That would be a very proper disposition to make of it, and would relieve all of this trouble about the appropriation and the payment of claims. Of course any claim made at any time could be paid out of the post fund instead of our fund, and we could come to Congress and get a special appropriation to pay it. It used to be that way. Although we called attention several times to the subject, we never could get any instruction until the fund amounted to about \$150,000, and then we were directed by Congress to turn it all into the Treasury, subject to future claims, and, therefore, we turn in the money at the end of every fiscal year. The greater part of that money is the pension fund. If that money became a part of the Home, then it would go where the Government intended, for the use of its old soldiers.

General STEELE. It would not make any difference to the Home so far as the officers are concerned. If you should say that the amount to be paid to deceased members within a year would be \$1,000, then you would appropriate \$1,000 and would receive from the deceased member's effects \$1,000. That would go into the Treasury and we would get no credit for it. So the Home ought to avail itself of what belongs to it, and that is the necessity for this legislation, so we may get all that belongs to the Home and not make appropriations unnecessarily large. We can anticipate that the amount to be paid year by year will come in from deceased members, so the item “current expenses” ought not to be a dollar more each year than it would be without this provision.

General McMAHON. I have had a case of the grandchildren of a man who died twelve years ago at the Dayton Home, leaving about \$70. The grandchildren are abroad and there has been a great deal of correspondence through the State Department and the Treasury

Department and the claim is not settled yet. These grandchildren under existing laws would be entitled to the money, but the only way they can get it now is by an act of Congress. Still they think the authorities of the Home ought to be able to pay the claim, and I have had correspondence with the solicitors in London for two years.

General STEELE. The amounts are small or we would be in court all the time. We have no trouble where we can find a father or a mother or a brother or a sister, but when the granddaughter or other grandchildren come in it is a great deal of trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For subsistence."

General McMAHON. The only change we recommend in that item is after the words "cost of all articles purchased for the regular rations" the insertion of "and the subsistence of civilian employees regularly employed and residing at the Branch." As it is now we have a number of employees who are residing at the Branch and who have to be there day and night, and we are not allowed to furnish them rations or anything else under the recent decision of the Comptroller, and he recommends that this insertion be made.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been doing that?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; but now they say we shall not do it.

The CHAIRMAN. That amendment is to cure a decision of the Comptroller?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For household."

General STEELE. A similar amendment is suggested to that item, "and of the civilian employees permanently employed and residing at the Branch."

The CHAIRMAN. You have been doing that heretofore?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to cure the Comptroller's ruling?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

General STEELE. The Comptroller suggested some of these amendments.

General McMAHON. In the paragraph under "hospital" we recommend the insertion of the words "and for the quarters of the assistant surgeons, nurses, and other civilian employees attached to the hospital permanently employed and residing at the Branch."

The CHAIRMAN. That is about the same as the other items?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For transportation?"

General STEELE. There is no change there.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For extension of electric-light plant." That plant at Dayton seems to have been appropriated for last year \$10,000, and you have now made an estimate of \$20,000.

General STEELE. That item has been provided for in the urgent deficiency bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For pumping station, pipe, and so forth, \$11,000?"

General STEELE. This is urgently needed to insure a sufficient supply of water for the needs of the Branch. Much inconvenience has been suffered at the Branch during the dry seasons for the last two or three years by reason of an insufficient water supply. They have not even been able to get sufficient water to bathe in at the Branch.

General McMAHON. We have had a great deal of trouble about that.

We had to make an emergency detail to the waterworks at Dayton, as they could not do anything on account of lack of appropriation, and so we borrowed the money from the post fund to lay the pipes. The city will pay for them and furnish us with water hereafter. The lakes had almost disappeared, and an order was issued to use the water only up for cooking and drinking purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you get your supply of water from the city waterworks?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir, temporarily; just to tide over the emergency.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you get the water for your pumping station?

General McMAHON. From driven wells on the Miami.

General STEELE. I think we will have to continue getting the water from the city waterworks.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the idea of this item; you have it already?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; but we borrowed the money temporarily from the post fund to put down this temporary pipe. Then the city agreed that they would pay for the pipe, but they did not have the money available; so we borrowed a part of the money from the post fund with which to pay for the work.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you have everything you want there, and this item is simply to reimburse your post fund; that is all?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why not make it read "To reimburse the post fund for money expended on pumping station?"

General McMAHON. We paid for that work with the expectation that the city would refund the money, and this is for an increase of the water supply to the pumping station, and it will probably result in making a permanent arrangement with the city. This temporary arrangement was only made a little over a year ago. We laid the pipe on the surface, and they said, "We will charge you so much for the water hereafter; we will pay for the pipe, but the money is not available and can not be paid at once."

The CHAIRMAN. Then this is for actual work?

General McMAHON. This is for an additional water supply.

The CHAIRMAN. Work yet to be done?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this is not for reimbursement in any sense?

General McMAHON. The city will reimburse the post fund.

#### NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. In House Doc. No. 89 you ask for \$15,700 for the extension of electric-light plant, and \$6,000 for a greenhouse, making \$21,700 that is asked for the Northwestern Branch, 1903. The document says:

The amount estimated is required to extend the electric-lighting plant so as to render it adequate for the Branch, thus making it practicable to dispense with the use of gas, which is very desirable in the interests of economy.

You have an electric-light station there already?

General STEELE. Yes, sir; a very bad one.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the document says:

Greenhouse: The amount estimated is required for the erection of a suitable greenhouse to take the place of the present structure, which is in a dilapidated condition and beyond repair.

Then you have an item in regard to the Western Branch. Which is the Western Branch?

WESTERN BRANCH, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

General STEELE. Leavenworth.

The CHAIRMAN. The document says:

Chaplain's quarters: The amount estimated is required in addition to the sum previously appropriated, it having been found that, owing to the increase in cost of material and labor, the building can not be constructed within the amount originally appropriated.

What amount was that?

General McMAHON. Fourteen thousand dollars, making in all \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For chaplain's quarters?

General McMAHON. For the extension of boiler plant.

General STEELE. That was appropriated for.

The CHAIRMAN. In the deficiency bill?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is a supplemental estimate for the Marion Branch.

Barracks, dining room, and kitchen combined: The amount estimated is required in addition to the sum previously appropriated, it having been found that, owing to the increase in cost of material and labor, the building can not be constructed within the amount originally appropriated.

This has been provided for?

General STEELE. Yes, sir; in the urgent deficiency bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want the electric plant and the greenhouse at Milwaukee and the \$1,500 additional for chaplain's quarters at Leavenworth?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.

EASTERN BRANCH, TOGUS, ME.

The CHAIRMAN. We now come to the item, "For new barracks, \$30,000," on page 230 of the bill, under "Eastern Branch, at Togus, Maine."

General STEELE. That is for accommodation barracks, I suppose.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For new boilers, \$3,500."

General McMAHON. That item has been submitted since the original estimates went in.

The CHAIRMAN. No, sir. Last year we gave you an appropriation of \$7,500 "For two boilers, connections, and setting up, to replace old and worn-out boilers."

General McMAHON. That work has all been done and now they want to take out the other two boilers and replace the whole battery.

The CHAIRMAN. That is without reference to the new barracks and guard barracks?

General STEELE. Yes, sir. The new boilers are required to replace ones worn out and condemned by the boiler inspectors.

SOUTHERN BRANCH, HAMPTON, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. "For subsistence" under "Southern Branch, at Hampton, Virginia," there is an increase of \$15,000. Is that for additional people or additional cost?

General STEELE. Additional cost, undoubtedly.

The CHAIRMAN. "For household," you ask an increase of \$7,000?

General STEELE. Last year there was a deficiency of \$7,000.

The CHAIRMAN. "For new water-tube boilers," an appropriation of \$8,000 is asked?

General STEELE. These boilers are required to replace two old ones condemned by the boiler inspectors. I do not know anything about the price, but it seems to me that \$4,000 is a pretty good price for a boiler.

The CHAIRMAN. If you buy water-tube boilers, it is not very high. These boilers are for heating purposes only?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are satisfied this item "For new water-tube boilers" is necessary?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For new frame barracks, \$13,000."

General STEELE. We ought to have that appropriation. The officers have been having men living in tents, and the men have been driven from the tents to the barracks, and so the barracks are overcrowded.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a chaplain's quarters there?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.

#### WESTERN BRANCH, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. "For subsistence," under "Western Branch, at Leavenworth, Kansas," you ask an increase of \$18,000.

General STEELE. That is for coal.

The CHAIRMAN. You had an appropriation of \$2,500 for chaplain's quarters, and it seems that you now want \$1,500 more.

General McMAHON. Yes, sir. We have not built the quarters. We found that we could not build a house for that money, and we need this additional appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For extension of electric-light plant, \$7,500."

General STEELE. This extension is required in order that the purchase of gas may be discontinued, and is in the interest of economy.

The CHAIRMAN. You have your own plant?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For extension to laundry, \$2,500?"

General STEELE. This extension is said to be necessary to provide for the necessary laundry work of the Branch. I do not know about that.

General McMAHON. They did apply for a sort of private laundry, which was disapproved.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For combination barracks, \$40,000." That is new?

General STEELE. Yes, sir. They have not any headquarters building at Leavenworth.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you occupy?

General STEELE. We occupy a building belonging to the post fund and the post fund ought to have it as an amusement hall and library.

General McMAHON. They want to extend the library. There is also a good basement, all of which they will use for the post fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard this appropriation as of the first importance?

General STEELE. I think so. It is just holding them up to keep them out of this building.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For open feed shed for cattle, \$1,000." You want that appropriation?

General STEELE. Yes, sir; we must have something of that kind there. They went out of the dairy business, but the people charged them so much for milk and they could not get good milk, so they are going to try it again. There is a great deal of land there and they are doing better than ever before. They have to have something of the kind.

The CHAIRMAN. You have added the words, "and for purchase of additional land" to the item "For farm?"

General McMAHON. That is for the land running along between the railroads.

PACIFIC BRANCH, SANTA MONICA, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Under "Pacific Branch, at Santa Monica, California," on page 240 of the bill, there is the item "For addition to hospital dining room and kitchen, and a septic tank for hospital sewage, \$11,000." You have already had that appropriation the current year?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For repairing and completing attics over north and south wings of hospital, \$8,750."

General STEELE. I have always been opposed to that myself, but I think it will have to be done.

General McMAHON. We are now compelled to quarter the nurses in a portion of the attics of the hospital,

The CHAIRMAN. How many stories high is the hospital?

General McMAHON. Two and a half stories—two stories and attic.

The CHAIRMAN. The half story has never been finished?

General McMAHON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now occupied by the nurses?

General McMAHON. Part of it is; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are comfortable?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir. They seem to like it, but it is pretty hot. The attic has never been plastered, and that makes it very hot in California, on account of the sun shining on the roof, but if they can plaster it they can convert it into very nice quarters, particularly for men who need a little seclusion. They expect to get nurses' quarters and get the nurses out of the hospital, which is very desirable.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For repairing and completing attics in four barracks, with fire escapes, \$12,250." What is the size of the barracks there?

General McMAHON. Just about the same as the other two stories and attic.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you repair these attics so as to put the people in them?

General McMAHON. I would be very sorry to have to do it. I do not think much of putting the men in the attics. Some like it and prefer it, but I do not think it is good for them. What is chiefly needed however is the plastering of the attics.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For addition to general dining room, \$12,100." What is the size of your dining room now?

General McMAHON. I do not remember its capacity, but it is one of the smallest; I do not think they can feed over 800 men at one time.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people are there at the Branch?

General McMAHON. About 2,500.

General STEELE. We dine there about 1,500 to 1,600; that makes about two and a half sittings.

The CHAIRMAN. Not if you have capacity in your dining room for 800?

General STEELE. I do not think there is capacity for 800; I think 500 or 600 is about the capacity.

The CHAIRMAN. You want this appropriation?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For repairing and completing attics, over north and south wings of hospital, \$8,750"—you want that appropriation?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For repairing and completing attics in four barracks, with fire escape, \$12,250"—you want that appropriation?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For two additional barracks, \$54,100."

General McMAHON. That Home is getting very greatly crowded. We do not send anybody there east of the Rocky Mountains, but it is filling up, and they are taking in more of the Philippine veterans than any of the other Homes. These people come invalided from the Philippine Islands, and naturally go to the Home at Santa Monica.

The CHAIRMAN. The repairing and completing of these attics would give you room for how many people—120?

General STEELE. Easily.

#### MARION (IND.) BRANCH.

The CHAIRMAN. Under "Marion Branch, at Marion, Indiana," there is an item for heating plant, \$100,000.

General McMAHON. That item is very important.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

General McMAHON. Because the natural gas is giving out, has given out practically, and we have had to resort to all kinds of expedients.

The CHAIRMAN. "For barrack, dining room, and kitchen (combined) and furniture, \$38,000." Has that work been done? Is the barrack occupied?

General STEELE. No, sir; we only got the appropriation last spring, but the contract is made within the appropriation, so there will be no trouble about that.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the item "for blacksmith's shop, \$1,000?"

General STEELE. That has been provided for, and is being built.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the item "for officers' quarters, \$5,000?"

General STEELE. That is being built—provided for, but not built.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you going to expend this \$100,000 for a heating plant?

General STEELE. In securing the most improved and economical system. I have written to Lockport and had an expert go there and look over the field, and also Mr. Richardson, an architect, and we are advised that it will cost not less than \$100,000.

General McMAHON. That includes the tunnel and everything else.

The CHAIRMAN. Includes the house and the boilers and the mains and the radiators—includes the entire plant?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had a competent man to look over it?

General STEELE. Yes, sir; I think he is a very competent man.



The CHAIRMAN. Your natural gas is giving out and so you have nothing to heat with?

General STEELE. There is no provision.

General McMAHON. Last winter the men suffered intensely.

The CHAIRMAN. And you expect to abandon the natural gas?

General STEELE. It is abandoning us. We had to take gas from the city this year.

The CHAIRMAN. From a private plant?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have all your heating apparatus and everything for gas?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you take from the city gas when it is necessary to supplement the other? Can not you do that to better advantage?

General STEELE. It was just by grace that they let us have the gas last year.

General McMAHON. We tried that at Dayton for one winter or two and it did not work very well. The gas was admirable, the cleanest work and the cleanest boiler house you ever saw.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you pay for the gas this year? Wasn't it expensive?

General STEELE. It would seem to be cheap.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a fuel gas plant?

General STEELE. No, sir; this was natural gas.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you bought the gas from a private gas company?

General STEELE. There was a line run down from Gas City to Marion in the vicinity of the Home. We got the gas largely because under a law of our State they must not waste natural gas; it must go into consumption. There must be a hundred oil wells from which this gas comes and goes into a main, and that has been sold to Marion very cheaply in order to relieve them of the gas, put it into consumption, and get it out of the way of the oil. This year exceeded their expectations. Now they have to get the gas out of the oil and it must go into commercial use, but there are so many oil wells that a great deal of the gas is wasted, notwithstanding the vigilance of the officers, and we were short of gas in Marion this winter.

General McMAHON. Is it the oil or the gas that is ruining all the buildings?

General STEELE. Both. We have an inspector there, but at night they will turn off the gas and then open it up, and of course more or less oil goes with the gas, and the whole atmosphere is full of it, and our buildings look like faded paint. It makes them lead color. In the vicinity of Marion there are a great many oil wells, but they do not want the gas at all; they want the oil. This summer there may be plenty of gas, but the minute there is a cold spell, so you would require gas for heating, we would not have any.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you said that the gas was deleterious?

General STEELE. For appearance. So far as health is concerned, there is nothing in it. I have no doubt in my mind but it is healthy.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to say whether this heating plant at \$100,000 is absolutely necessary.

General STEELE. It is absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. And you agree with General Steele?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For combination barrack, \$16,000." You want that item put in the bill this year?

General STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You insist on it?

General STEELE. I do not like to say that I "insist" on it, but I really think we need it and ought to have it.

General McMAHON. I think it is very necessary, Mr. Chairman.

In regard to the heating, Mr. Chairman, we will have to re-lay all the pipes at the Danville Branch.

DANVILLE (ILL.) BRANCH.

The CHAIRMAN. What pipes?

General McMAHON. The heating pipes, and put them into a tunnel. They have been practically condemned by all our inspectors. It was unfortunate that we did not put the pipes in a tunnel at first.

General STEELE. I really think it would be economy to take the plant out. It is very expensive to find a break in that thick clay, and when anything is wrong to know where the damage is.

General McMAHON. It would be economy to put in the tunnel and save the heat from escaping.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no estimate here for the Danville improvement touching the heating plant.

General STEELE. The General ought to have brought that over; there is something at the headquarters about it.

General McMAHON. That was sent out to Mr. Clements for an estimate. If it does not return before I leave to-morrow I shall telegraph for it. I think it is very desirable to do that work at once, and to do it before next winter.

General STEELE. It will have to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 246 there are certain increases in the salaries of officers.

General STEELE. These officers have to live in cities; they are not provided with barracks and are not given any more pay than officers stationed in comfortable places.

General McMAHON. These increases were not asked for by the officers, but the change was made upon the motion of the board. The officers' salaries are too low for the class of work they have to do and the expenses they are put to. Certainly the clerical force of that office, considering the size of the institution it manages, is very small. We have only 7 clerks and we have 49,000 men to look after. The Inspector-General and the 2 assistants, when they are not inspecting, are always on duty doing clerical work at the headquarters. They have their families, whom they are separated from nearly all the time. Of course they get their mileage, but it is at Army rates, and it really does not pay.

There is just one other point. It is not new. It is in connection with this provision, which the committee inserted last year, I think:

Hereafter the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers may, in their discretion, designate and authorize an officer at each or any of the several branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to perform such duties in connection with the offices of the treasurer and quartermaster at any such Branch as they may direct, and in the necessary absence or inability of either of said officers from any cause whatever to have power to act in their places and perform all of the duties connected with the said respective offices. All officers so designated and authorized to act as provided hereunder shall give bond to the

general treasurer of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in such amount as he may require, and to be approved by him, faithfully to account for all public moneys and property which they may receive.

That is a similar provision to the one which authorized us, some three or four years ago, to appoint an assistant general treasurer. When Major Birmingham died Major Harris succeeded him as treasurer and the work went on very carefully, and with very little interruption. Of course all the funds had to be turned into the subtreasury at New York, and we were subjected to some little delay on that account. There is a vacancy in the office of the assistant general treasurer and the person who the treasurer wants is Mr. George Patrick, whom you may know, who was General Franklin's secretary, and who is thoroughly familiar with all the duties. But he is not eligible under the law, and if it could be arranged so that we could appoint to such places men who did not serve either in the war of the rebellion or in any other war it would be a great advantage. My friend and associate here is rather opposed to it, and I think he had something to do with striking it out last session.

General STEELE. As a matter of fact it has never been in the bill.

General McMAHON. This committee approved it.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not remember it.

General McMAHON. We desire to have section 4829 of the Revised Statutes amended to read as follows:

The officers of the National Home shall consist of one general treasurer, one assistant general treasurer, one inspector-general, two assistant inspectors-general, and such other officers as the Board of Managers may deem necessary. They shall be appointed, so far as may be practicable—

The CHAIRMAN. That is new?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir. This is also new:

from persons whose military or naval service would render them eligible, if disabled and not otherwise provided for, for admission to the Home, and they may be appointed, removed, and transferred, from time to time, as the interests of the institution may require, by the Board of Managers.

General STEELE. That part is to take in the Spanish soldiers. The other part is to take in civilians.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you gentlemen agree about this paragraph?

General McMAHON. No; General Steele will not agree with me.

The CHAIRMAN. You want one assistant general treasurer and you want him to be a man who was not in the Army?

General McMAHON. Yes; Mr. George Patrick.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any objection to Mr. George Patrick?

General STEELE. I have no objection to Mr. Patrick.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the bill so amended that the assistant general treasurer may be selected without regard to his military service?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; and I want to go further than that and allow us to select all the minor officers in the same way, because now we have to select men who served in the war and they are naturally over 60 years of age.

General STEELE. I will withdraw my objection to that amendment.

Mr. McRAE. Would it accomplish your purpose if we let in the soldiers of the Spanish war with the same exception?

General McMAHON. A good many of the Spanish soldiers have already applied for admission to the Home. Some of the young men

come in at 25 and 26 years of age, and expect to stay there all their lives.

General STEELE. We never make officers from that class of men.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to provide for the appointment of civilians in the discretion of the Board?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; to this particular office, and to permit us to select the minor officers in the same way.

General STEELE. That is, where it is found practicable.

General McMAHON. Mr. Chairman, for the information of the committee I will submit the following memoranda relating to our estimates:

*Memoranda to accompany suggested change in the wording of the appropriation for support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.*

UNDER CURRENT EXPENSES.

The appropriation act of August 18, 1894, contained the following provision:

"Hereafter all receipts on account of the effects of deceased members shall be credited to the appropriation for current expenses of the fiscal year during which such amounts were received, and all repayments of such amounts shall be made from and charged to the like appropriation for the fiscal year in which such repayments shall be made."

Taken in connection with the full reading of the appropriation act, it was clearly the intention of Congress that such sums so taken up should be used annually in making such repayments, the unexpended balance at the end of the fiscal year being covered into the Treasury. Subsequently there was added to the form of appropriation for "current expenses" the clause "for payments due heirs of deceased members."

Should the question be raised, it is clear that under a strict construction of the law as it stands the intention of Congress would be defeated and no part of the effects of deceased members so taken up each year permitted to be used in making the repayments to heirs, but that the amount which would necessarily be paid to the heirs would be payable only from the sum total mentioned in the appropriation act under current expenses. This would render the appropriation for current expenses utterly inadequate to meet the necessities of the Home. The suggested change in the wording of the appropriation will render clear the intention of Congress and avoid the possibility of the Home being placed in an embarrassing position.

UNDER THE HEADS OF SUBSISTENCE, HOUSEHOLD, AND HOSPITAL.

Under date of December 6, 1901, the president of the Board of Managers, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, addressed a letter to the Comptroller of the Treasury, requesting his decision upon the following questions relating to payments to be made from the appropriation contained in the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1174), for the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers:

1. "From what appropriation should payment be made for the furniture for quarters for assistant surgeons and nurses, whether such quarters be provided in the hospital or a separate building?"

2. "From what appropriation should payment be made for furniture for quarters of a chief engineer who is a civilian and neither an officer nor a member of the Home?"

3. "To what extent has the National Home authority to provide quarters and furniture for the use of civilian employees?"

In reply to these questions the Comptroller of the Treasury, under date of December 19, 1901, called attention to the act of March 3, 1887 (20 Stat., 390), whereby the expenditures of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are made subject to the general laws governing the disbursements of public moneys, so far as the same can be made applicable thereto, and to the act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 412), which specifically requires that all disbursements for the Home shall be made in conformity with section 3678 of the Revised Statutes. This section provides that "all sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others."

In view of this the Comptroller holds "that the authority of the National Home to apply the appropriations made by Congress to any particular object must be found in an appropriation made for that object, and hence the question to be decided is whether the appropriation made for the support of the Home is in terms, or by

necessary implication, available for furnishing quarters and furniture for the use of civilian employees."

The Comptroller states that "the National Home is a quasi public institution, supported by the Government, and, as shown above, its expenditures are subject to the general laws governing the expenditures of public moneys wherever applicable, but it differs in many essential particulars from the ordinary civil establishments of the Government. Each Branch of the Home is a little community within whose borders dwell its officers, employees, and beneficiaries, for whose pay and maintenance Congress each year makes appropriation with most careful detail. An examination of the appropriation act shows that Congress in providing for the support of the Home and the pay of its officers and employees has authorized expenditures on account of its officers and employees which in ordinary cases would not be considered proper charges against the public funds, and in so doing has made an exception to the rule of law above referred to ('that quarters and furniture can not properly be furnished to civilian officers and employees of the Government at the public cost.')

He cites as an instance the appropriation for "expenditures for officers' quarters," which are authorized at all Branches of the Home, and that certain articles of clothing which are usually considered as personal expenses are also provided for certain civilian employees.

The conclusion reached by the Comptroller is that "the National Home has no authority to provide quarters and furniture for the use of civilian employees, except under specific authority of law," as in the cases to which he has referred. He adds: "But briefly it may be said that I find in the act of March 3, 1901, *supra*, no appropriation which may properly be applied to the payment for furniture for quarters of assistant surgeons, nurses, or chief engineers."

Under the conditions existing at the several Branches it is impracticable for the Home to avail itself of the services of civilian employees without giving them certain allowances. These conditions are in part recognized in the Comptroller's decision above, in the following terms: "Each Branch of the Home is a little community, within whose borders dwell its officers, employees, and beneficiaries." In the large number of positions filled by civilian employees they are required to render services, when called upon, throughout the whole twenty-four hours. They must be provided with subsistence and lodging or their services can not be secured. The average age of the Home membership is now nearly 64 years, and owing to the increasing infirmities of the members the employment of civilians for the performance of services that are indispensable is becoming more and more necessary, and the object for which the Home is maintained, and for which it was incorporated by Congress, can not be accomplished without bringing within the household of the Home a certain number of civilian employees.

In this connection, and as an instance, it may be cited that it is a recognized fact that a hospital can not be properly conducted without a staff of assistant surgeons, druggists, nurses, etc., and that when hospitals are located at some distance from towns or cities, as is the case at all the Branches of the Home, it becomes necessary that this staff shall reside in or near the hospital. These persons must, therefore, be provided with certain allowances suitable to the nature of their employment. To secure efficient service from women nurses, now employed at all of the Branches, it has been found necessary to provide quarters for them outside the hospital. Furniture for these quarters is absolutely necessary.

While the Board of Managers had no doubt as to its authority to fix the allowances of its various civilian employees, in such cases as the necessity of the work required allowances, it was in some doubt as to the proper head of the appropriation chargeable with certain items. As its request for a decision on these points has been met with an opinion from the Comptroller of the Treasury which, if adhered to, would greatly embarrass the management of the Home, overturn systems which are the growth of years of experience with the conditions confronting the management, and cause the expenditure of a much larger sum of money for less efficient service, it is desired that the wording of the appropriation under the several heads should be slightly modified, by the suggested additions, so as to avoid the further raising of this question, and thereby permit the Board of Managers to continue to carry out such rules and regulations as years of study have demonstrated to be needful to secure to these wards of the nation, in their old age, the best of care and the greatest amount of good from the money appropriated for their maintenance.

In reply to a further communication from the Home, representing the difficulties and embarrassments that would follow the view taken by the Comptroller, he reviewed the matter and stated as follows:

"I wish, however, to disclaim any desire to embarrass the management of the Home or overturn systems of long standing which have any possible legal standing, but the question at issue being, as I have endeavored to show, one on which opinions may honestly differ, I hope that, as you suggest, the matter will be brought to

the attention of Congress, in order that in the future specific authority may be given for expenditures by the board, which I can not but think are now at least questionable under the ordinary rules of construction and in the light of the practice of Congress in the matter of appropriations for the Home."

*Explanations relating to the annual estimate of funds required for the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, fiscal year 1903, for the information of the Appropriations Committees of Congress.*

#### CURRENT EXPENSES.

The general causes for an increase in the appropriation asked for under this head of expenditure are as follows:

(1) The increase in the estimated number of members to be cared for over that of previous year. Average yearly increase for the last four years has been 1,135 members; the increase for the fiscal year 1901 over fiscal year 1900 was 1,669 members, or a little more than 5 per cent.

(2) The necessity for an increase in clerical and administrative services. The Home has in the past relied largely upon the members for clerical services, but, with the increasing age and consequent disabilities of the members, it is found necessary, from year to year, to employ more civilian clerks, which necessitates some increase in expenditure.

The special appropriation for fire apparatus at the several branches of the Home made by act of January 4, 1901, places the fire-protection equipment in very fair condition, but a liberal yearly expenditure is believed to be prudent in order that this department shall be kept at all times in a state of efficiency.

At the Eastern Branch the duties of the respective offices of quartermaster and commissary of subsistence have heretofore been combined; it is now found that efficient administration requires that an additional officer to fill the office of commissary of subsistence be appointed, and his salary is included in the estimate.

At the Western Branch the band has heretofore been paid out of the post fund, but, on account of other demands upon the post fund, connected with the provision of amusements for the members, it is now found advisable to include the maintenance of the band in the estimate under this head of expenditure.

At the Pacific Branch also it has been found advisable to discontinue the maintenance of the band out of the post fund and to include the necessary amount in the estimate under this head.

It is noted that with the increase in the age of the members the receipts of the post fund from sales are diminishing.

At the Marion Branch it has been found advisable to provide for the salary of an additional officer—commissary of subsistence.

At the Danville Branch there is a necessary increase in the amount of the estimate due to the fact that the Branch being now completed, its normal membership must be provided for; this has not heretofore been done.

#### SUBSISTENCE.

The general causes for an increase in the appropriation under this head of expenditure are: The normal increase in membership and the necessity of providing for an increase in the paid service of the dining room and kitchen. It has been the practice heretofore to require much of the kitchen and dining-room work to be done by the detail of members without pay, but, on account of the increased age and feebleness of the members, it is now found necessary to largely discontinue this practice, and in order to get anything like efficient service a small compensation must be given to such members as are able to do the work.

It has not been deemed prudent to count on any considerable reduction in the present high price of all subsistence supplies.

At the Central Branch a deficiency appropriation for the present fiscal year of \$25,000 has been found necessary, which, considered in connection with the amount appropriated in the regular appropriation bill, shows that this estimate is \$10,000 less than the total amount estimated to be expended during the present fiscal year.

At the Western Branch also a deficiency appropriation for the present fiscal year of \$22,500 has been asked for, which, considered with the amount regularly appropriated, shows this estimate to be \$4,500 less than the amount estimated to be expended during the present fiscal year.

At the Pacific Branch there has been a very constant yearly increase in membership, and, in view of the fact that appropriations for additional barracks and dormitory room have been requested, it has been thought advisable to provide subsistence for an increased membership.

At the Marion Branch a new barrack has been authorized by existing appropriations, and the consequent increase in membership has been provided for under this head of expenditure.

At the Danville Branch the increased membership due to the completion of the Branch is provided for.

#### HOUSEHOLD.

The general causes for an increase in the appropriation under this head of expenditure are the increase in membership and the cost of heating and lighting additional barracks and quarters which it is necessary to provide.

Deficiencies have occurred in the appropriations for the several Branches for the present fiscal year and provided for in the urgent deficiency bill as follows: Central Branch, \$10,000; Northwestern Branch, \$6,500; Eastern Branch, \$5,000; Danville Branch, \$13,000. The heating and lighting of the following authorized additional buildings are provided for in this estimate: Central Branch, 1 additional barrack; Northwestern Branch, nurses' quarters, and 1 chaplains' quarters; Eastern Branch, 1 quarters commissary of subsistence; Southern Branch, extension to hospital; Pacific Branch, addition to hospital dining room; Marion Branch, 1 barrack and 1 officers' quarters; Danville Branch, 1 memorial hall and 1 nurses' home. The lighting and heating of additional buildings also necessitates some increase in the pay roll for services.

#### HOSPITAL.

Under this head, in addition to the general cause for the increase in the appropriation, due to increase in the membership, it is found that, year by year, a larger proportion of the members require hospital treatment; this is doubtless due to increase in age and disabilities of members. It is also found that some increase over previous expenditures for hospital appliances is necessary in order to keep the hospitals equipped with the most approved appliances for the amelioration of diseases incident to old age.

The appropriation under this head for the Pacific Branch for the current fiscal year was found insufficient, and the additional sum of \$2,500 has been asked for in the urgent deficiency bill.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The increase of the estimate under this head is due to the increase in the number of members requiring transportation when first admitted to the Home. At the Danville Branch there is an estimated deficiency of \$1,000, which has been asked for in the urgent deficiency bill.

#### FARM.

The general causes for increase in the estimate under this head are: The increase in the membership of the Home and the high price of feed for animals.

At Branches where the conditions are favorable it is deemed advisable to maintain dairies for the purpose of insuring a supply of pure milk. The increase asked for at the Central and Western Branches is for the purpose of making additions to the herd of milch cows.

#### REPAIRS.

There is a decrease in the estimated amount required under this head, amounting in the total to \$14,000.

At each of the following Branches a small increase is called for, viz, Northwestern, Eastern, and Pacific. The Northwestern and Eastern were among the first Branches established, and the buildings are old, requiring constant repairs. At the Pacific Branch the buildings are of wood, for which the cost of repairs is greater than for brick buildings.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

*Central Branch.*—Extension to electric-light plant: This item, having been provided for in the urgent deficiency bill, the appropriation will not be required.

*Pumping station:* This is urgently needed to insure a sufficient supply of water for the needs of the Branch. Much inconvenience has been suffered at this Branch during the dry seasons for the last two or three years, by reason of an insufficient water supply.

*Eastern Branch.*—New barrack: This barrack is needed to relieve the overcrowded condition of the Branch.

*New boilers:* A new boiler is required to replace one worn out and condemned by the boiler inspectors.

*Guardhouse:* This building is badly needed, the guard force being at present

quartered in a small frame building originally constructed for a different purpose and entirely unsuitable and inadequate for its present use.

*Southern Branch.*—Chaplain's quarters: The building now occupied by the chaplain as quarters is said to be unsuitable and badly located.

New frame barrack: This barrack is required to relieve the overcrowded condition of the Branch.

Two new water-tube boilers: These are required to replace two old ones condemned by the boiler inspectors.

*Western Branch.*—Combination barrack: This Branch is overcrowded and this barrack is required to relieve the pressure. It has been found by experience that a barrack provided with a dining room and kitchen is very desirable for aged members, whose general health is such as not to render them hospital patients, but who are too infirm to go to the general mess hall, which, in many instances, is some distance from the quarters of the members. Such a barrack at the Western Branch will give much comfort to the aged and infirm members.

Extension of electric-light plant: This extension is required in order that the purchase of gas may be discontinued, and is in the interest of economy.

Extension of laundry: This extension is said to be necessary to provide for the necessary laundry work of the Branch.

Headquarters building: The building now used for administrative purposes was built from the special funds of the Home, and it is now required to provide suitable amusement and reading rooms for the members.

Open feed shed: This shed is needed for the shelter of the milch cows kept for dairy purposes.

*Pacific Branch.*—Addition to general dining room: This is much needed to provide for the present membership. It is now necessary to set all of the tables twice and some of them three times for each meal. Repairing and completing attics over north and south wings of hospital and repairing and completing attics over four.

Barracks and fire escapes: These improvements will provide quarters for a considerable number of members at a small expense and will help to relieve the crowded condition of the Branch. The fire escapes are a necessary protection in case of fire.

Two additional barracks: This Branch has been generally crowded since its establishment. Its location and climate are very favorable, and it has always been found necessary to limit membership. Considering the crowded condition of this and most of the other Branches, it is believed that the appropriation for this purpose will be of great advantage to the Home.

*Marion Branch.*—Combination barrack, frame: This barrack, combined with a dining room and kitchen, it is believed, will be of great benefit in providing quiet and comfortable quarters for the old men who are unable to go out of doors for their meals in inclement weather and who dread to become hospital patients.

Heating plant: The gradual exhaustion of the natural-gas supply renders it imperative necessary to make other provisions for heating the buildings at this Branch. During the present winter there has been much discomfort, and in the early part of the season, when the mercury fell to 10° below zero, it is possible that some positive suffering from the cold occurred, though all possible efforts were promptly made to supply heat by supplementing the inadequate gas supply with coal burned in stoves and furnaces. It is believed that it would be unwise to delay longer the installation of an adequate steam-heating plant.

#### CLOTHING FOR ALL THE BRANCHES.

The amount asked for in the estimate is the same as was appropriated for the present fiscal year—\$300,000. It is believed that a mistake was made in not providing for the probable increase in membership of the Home, and it is desired that this amount be increased, if practicable, to \$310,000.

#### FOR SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF BOARD OF MANAGERS, ETC.

An increase of \$1,000 in the salary of each officer of the inspector-general's office has been included in the estimate. It is thought that the salaries heretofore paid these officers have not been commensurate with the important and responsible duties discharged by them. No allowances are attached to these positions, except mileage when traveling under orders; and, taking into consideration the fact that Branch officers are allowed furnished quarters, fuel, light, and medical attendance, the compensation heretofore paid to these staff officers has been less than that received by many of the Branch officers whose duties are of less importance. It is believed that the increase asked for is reasonable and just.



There is a constant increase in the amount of clerical work required in the headquarters office, which is in part provided for by the slight increase asked for under this head—\$500.

The increase in the estimate of the incidental expenses for the headquarters office, rent, etc., \$1,000, is due to the increased volume of business transacted, incident to the establishment of new branches, and to the fact that rent and other services required are higher in New York City than they were at Hartford, Conn., where headquarters were formerly located.

*Appropriation for the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.*

#### WESTERN BRANCH.

Extension of boiler house and plant: In addition to the amount previously appropriated, \$14,000, making in all \$20,500.

An appropriation of \$6,500 was made for this purpose by the act approved March 3, 1901, but, upon advertising for bids for the work, the sum was found to be entirely insufficient. The experience of the present winter has further demonstrated the need for a substantial increase in the heating capacity of the present plant, and it has been thought best to make the enlargement sufficient to provide for all future probable needs.

NOTE.—The estimate of the above was received from the Western Branch, strongly indorsed by Col. Sydney G. Cooke, local manager, January 17, 1902, and has not been forwarded to the Secretary of War, as it was thought that the committee might see fit, in consideration of the reasons given, to include it in the bill without such formality.

#### MOUNTAIN BRANCH.

For maintenance:

For current expenses, subsistence, household, hospital, transportation, repairs and farm, including the same objects specified under these heads for the Central Branch.....	\$40,000
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For construction, namely, for the objects specified under this head in act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for prior years, and for other purposes, approved February 14, 1902.....	300,000
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It appears probable that the hospital and possibly one or more barracks will be completed and ready for occupancy before the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and it is therefore deemed prudent to make provision for the support of a limited number of members.

NOTE.—A formal estimate for the above was forwarded to the Secretary of War, February 20, 1902.

### TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN.

#### ARGUMENT OF JAMES C. HALLOCK AGAINST THE ABUSE OF THE FREE TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee on Appropriations, under the act of March 3, 1901, providing for the free transportation of silver coin, the United States Government is being robbed under form of law. Nevertheless, last fall when Boston banks and merchants repeatedly requested him to prevent this robbing the Secretary of the Treasury refused on the ground that the law permitted what was complained of. As the Secretary believes he has not a particle of discretion and can not stop it, those who suffer from this perversion of the law must look to Congress for relief.

The abuse is not new or confined to any one section of the country. It has existed for nearly twenty years, and will exist, I fear, as long as the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to trans-

port silver dollars free of charge when requested to do so. The examples I will give are taken from a gigantic conspiracy of 58 banks in New England to have silver transported at the cost of the Government in order to cause insupportable expense to the Boston clearing-house when it was engaged in a most laudable effort to relieve bank depositors from the consequences of the rapacity of these banks.

Here are the facts: From August 23 to November 13, 1901, there was transported \$2,316,250 in silver from the subtreasuries in Boston and New York to these 58 banks, free of charge, an equal amount in silver certificates having been deposited therefor. During the same period, but beginning six days later, the Boston clearing house received \$2,247,250 in silver from these 58 banks. On August 29 the clearing house made its first deposit of this silver, \$7,000, for redemption at the subtreasury in Boston. By that time \$180,000 had been shipped from the subtreasuries in Boston and New York. This left \$173,000 outstanding. As the shipments to the 58 banks and the receipts for redemption from the clearing house proceeded from day to day there was always an outstanding balance which averaged \$194,153, the highest being \$254,880 on September 20.

On the last day of the receipts for redemption, November 13, the amount not returned to the subtreasury in Boston was \$117,350. As the clearing house had received from the 58 banks silver to an amount only \$69,000 short of what had been shipped to them, and as some was received in the original packages with the Treasury seals unbroken, we see that practically all the silver moved in triangular course, from the subtreasury to the country bank, from the country bank to the Boston clearing house, and from the clearing house back to the subtreasury.

All the silver, 68 tons in weight, was transported to the country banks by express at Government expense. The contract rate for the transportation of silver coin is forty one-hundredths of a cent per mile with a minimum rate of \$1 per 1,000 to each express carrying, when the distance at the prescribed rate does not equal that sum. Except the 6 banks in Aroostook County, Me., all the banks to which silver was shipped were located about 250 miles or less from Boston or New York, and the cost of shipping \$1,722,750 to these 52 banks was, therefore, \$1 per thousand, or \$1,722. The shortest shipment to Maine was 385 miles, and the longest 445. Hence the contract rate on \$593,500 shipped varied from \$1.54 to \$1.78 per \$1,000. The contract cost of shipments to Maine was about \$984. The total cost to the Government of all the shipments was about \$2,700.

All the silver received by the Boston clearing house from these 58 banks was received by its agents (expressmen) at the counters of these banks in payment of checks collected by express. It was then transported by express to the Boston clearing house, and finally carted from the clearing house to the subtreasury in Boston. The cost to the clearing house of returning the silver from the country banks to the subtreasury was about \$8,500. Consequently, the whole expense to the Government and the clearing house of moving this silver over its triangular course away from and back to the subtreasury was \$11,200.

As soon as the Boston clearing house, beaten by this combination of the Government and a few banks, stopped collecting checks by express (November 8), and an appeal to Congress became inevitable,

representatives of these banks in Vermont and northern New Hampshire met at Wells River, Vt., on November 15, 1901, and appointed a committee of three who, to influence the action of Congress, have issued a circular letter, dated February 1, 1902, in which they declare that continuance of the appropriation for the transportation of silver is of considerable importance to banks throughout the country, a great majority of whom find it necessary to obtain their supplies of standard dollars and fractional silver from the Treasury or subtreasuries.

Of what importance is the free transportation of silver to these 58 banks? I can answer from observations on the spot, for the Boston Associated Board of Trade sent me to them last spring (1901) when I visited 53, traveling from Greenwich Conn., to Swanton, Vt., and Caribou, Me., all these banks being located in the farthest corners of New England from Boston.

Take the Howard National Bank, of Burlington, Vt., to which the largest total was shipped (\$271,200 in 60 shipments, averaging \$4,520). Previously, say, for convenience of illustration, \$10,000 of checks drawn on this bank would be mailed to it in one letter from the Boston clearing house, which, you understand, clears New England checks as well as Boston checks.

The bank would remit in payment to the clearing house a draft on its Boston correspondent for \$9,990. Its officers told me the bank made a net profit of \$4,000 yearly by such deductions on checks presented for payment by mail. They threatened, if the clearing house presented the checks at their counter and thus obtained 100 cents on the dollar, to pay in silver transported to them, free of charge, from the subtreasury in Boston. On August 13 the clearing house decided to collect by express, and began on August 27. In anticipation this bank had silver shipped to it, beginning on August 23, and soon placed an order in Boston for the shipment of 5,000 silver dollars daily until forbidden.

Of what real use was this silver to that bank? For over ten weeks, from August 28 to November 29, the bank paid the full value, 100 cents on the dollar, for all good checks presented by express. The silver did not prevent that. To obtain 10,000 silver dollars, the bank had to pay \$10,000 out of its balance with its Boston correspondent, who then deposited \$10,000 of silver certificates with the assistant treasurer in order to have the silver shipped. The bank was thus compelled to make a transfer of its funds in Boston by draft, which was all that the clearing house would have required. As its correspondent allowed interest on its balance, and the transfer was necessarily made before the payment of the coin to the clearing house, the bank lost several days' interest on \$10,000. Thus the silver was an expense (though a very small one) to the bank, and of no legitimate use at all. It also put the United States Government to an expense of \$10 to bring these useless pieces to its counter. Though of no use to the bank, they were a positive injury to the clearing house, that had to pay \$24 to return them from the Burlington bank to the subtreasury in Boston.

The bank practically said to the clearing house: Pay us \$10 or pay expressman and cartman \$24; take your choice. Now, the clearing house is simply an agency. The expenses are borne by the Boston banks composing its membership. They charged nothing for collecting checks drawn on 560 banks in New England that remitted at par

to the Boston clearing house. But they did charge \$1 per thousand on checks on some 78 banks that like this Burlington bank remitted less than the face value of the checks. Thus it was that they charged their depositors with \$10 of the \$24. The collections by express were undertaken, at the urgent solicitation of Boston merchants, to compel these 78 banks to remit at par. After spending \$8,500 to relieve their depositors of all collection charges on New England checks, and charging their depositors only \$3,500 of the expense, the Boston banks succumbed to a combination of the United States Government and some banks in remote parts of New England.

This one Vermont bank, then, caused the Government an expense of \$270, and caused the Boston clearing house an expense of \$650 (a total of \$920), to retain its net profit of \$4,000 annually, which is nothing more than a tax on 600 banks in New England and their depositors. To retain annual profits ranging from \$500 to several thousand, 58 banks in New England, with an average capital of \$100,000, thus abused the privilege of having silver coin transported free of charge from the Treasury or subtreasuries.

The existence of this abuse is officially recognized by the Treasurer of the United States in his annual report for 1901, page 32, as follows:

Complaint has more than once been presented to the Department that certain banks take advantage of this free transportation to secure standard dollars, not for business purposes, but to pay to rival institutions to annoy them and put them to the cost of forwarding the coins for redemption. As the standard dollars are legal tender, the creditor bank can not refuse to receive them. Such a violation of banking comity would be impossible if Congress would repeal the provision making the cost of transportation of standard dollars a charge on the Treasury.

It is not to be understood by this statement that the abuse has been confined to the annoyance of rivals. There is no rivalry between the Boston clearing house and these 58 banks.

The committee of three appointed at Wells River, Vt., to see that this appropriation for transporting silver coin is not omitted from the sundry civil bill, intimate in their circular of November 15, 1901, that a bank deducting \$1 per thousand from the face value of checks sent to it by mail does so on account of the expense of transporting funds to meet the checks in Boston. I informed all these banks personally that if they shipped currency in payment of their daily letter from the clearing house, the expressage would be paid by the clearing house. Since New England checks were first collected through the clearing house on June 8, 1899, the clearing house has always been willing to pay the expressage on currency shipped to it in settlement. The only expense that any bank in New England has to bear in remitting funds to the Boston clearing house is a postage stamp.

So far from being their rival the Boston clearing house specially favors these 58 banks. It collects for them at par checks on 550 other banks in New England outside of Boston, though these 58 charge for paying checks on themselves when collected by the 550 through the Boston clearing house. Four hundred New England banks have expressed to me in writing their desire for reciprocity, that is, both to remit at par or both to charge what the 58 charge. The Boston clearing house adheres to its rule, to collect without charge checks paid to it at par, and to charge for collecting any not paid in full. Rather than lose the advantages of mutually collecting their checks at par,

the 550 honor all checks on them at par, though indorsed by the 58 when presented by the Boston clearing house. In consequence, it favors the 58 banks, letting them charge on checks from the others and yet not letting the others charge on checks from them.

To demonstrate that the free transportation of silver to the 58 banks was not for business purposes, I took a single example—a single bank, a single shipment, a single collection by express, a single payment of the silver at the counter at the country bank, a single receipt for redemption of silver returned by the clearing house to the subtreasury. The bank paid for the shipment in advance to use the silver in meeting a future demand of the Boston clearing house. But the clearing house did not want the silver; it wanted only payment, just what the bank had to render to get the silver. The movement of the silver dollars, therefore, was superfluous. The bank would not have had them shipped without free transportation, and its victim—the clearing house—would not have received pieces so expensive to transport back to Boston, if not compelled by law to accept them as a legal tender.

There is no lack of examples to prove that these shipments were not for business purposes. Instead of only one bank there were 58 engaged in such disreputable proceedings. Instead of only one shipment there were 1,014. Instead of only one payment in silver dollars there were probably 3,000 payments, all made to annoy the clearing house and put it to the cost of forwarding the coins for redemption; and there were sixty-nine days of shipment from the subtreasury in Boston. The National Bank of White River Junction, Vt., which received next to the largest total shipment, and whose cashier is on the Wells River committee, received \$210,700 (equal to 210 per cent of its capital) in 65 shipments, averaging \$3,241. This bank missed having a shipment only four days out of the sixty-nine.

The bank standing third in total amount of shipments is the First National of Houlton, Me., which, with a capital of \$50,000, had \$152,300 shipped, equal to 304 per cent of its capital. There are only 6 banks in Maine that do not remit at par to the Boston clearing house. They are all located in Aroostook County—at Houlton, Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield, and Caribou. Their total capital is \$300,000 and they had \$593,500 of silver shipped to them, equal to nearly 200 per cent of their capital. These 6 little banks received over 25 per cent of the total shipment to the 58 banks. And on account of their greater distance from the subtreasury in Boston, the shipments to them cost over 36 per cent of the total cost of the shipments—that is, \$984 out of \$2,700.

Whether viewed in detail or in general, this remarkable movement of silver in New England last year shows plainly that it was not for business purposes. If we compare the total shipments of standard silver dollars from the subtreasury in Boston during the four months of August, September, October, and November, 1900 (\$584,000), with the total shipments during the same months of 1901 (\$2,580,000), we find an increase of about \$2,000,000 in the shipments. At the same time 572,110 standard silver dollars were presented for exchange in the four months of 1900, and 2,672,160 in the four months of 1901, showing an increase of 2,100,000 in receipts for redemption. The total amount of standard silver dollars presented for exchange during

the fiscal year 1901 was only 1,625,430, showing an excess of more than 1,000,000 during August, September, October, and November, 1901, over the total of the whole preceding fiscal year. Omitting those presented by the Boston clearing house, the 534,380 presented during these four months of 1901 were only 38,000 less than the amount presented during the same months of 1900. The following table is sufficient proof that the excessive movement of silver victimized the Boston clearing house, the representative of 600 banks and many thousands of bank depositors in New England.

*Standard silver dollars presented monthly for exchange at the subtreasury in Boston.*

Month.	1900.	1901.	
		By others than clearing house.	By Boston clearing house.
August .....	152,020	138,460	42,000
September .....	143,800	117,500	780,000
October .....	144,500	140,620	954,000
November .....	131,790	137,800	349,000
Total .....	572,110	534,380	2,125,000

There is another proof, one made by rule of thumb. From the subtreasury—a point in Milk street, Boston—the silver was sent in diverging lines that stretched like a fan over New England from New Britain, Conn., to Caribou, Me.; and the silver returned in similar converging lines, and was brought together again at another point in Boston—the clearing house in State street, a most conspicuous place. Hurried into the clearing house, it was hurried out again to the subtreasury in Milk street. For weeks, day after day, wagons would haul the heavy metal to and from the clearing house. Sometimes 50,000 silver dollars (weighing one and a half tons) would be loaded at the curb. The use of silver in large payments was unusual, unheard of. It became the talk of the street, a public scandal. Everybody knew that the country banks would not have sent the silver if it had not been transported to them free. The Treasury was evidently being duped and robbed, greatly to the derision of the bystanders.

The iniquity of the law was denounced in the House debate February 16, 1901, on this very appropriation under which this silver was transported. We read in the Record that the law is used fraudulently, illegitimately, entirely outside of its scope and bearing and the intent of the men who originally started this experiment of transporting silver free; that the United States Government is being robbed.

I agree with those who contend that the Treasury Department could prevent the fraud and end the trouble by making such regulations as would prohibit the abuse of the privilege. But the Secretary of the Treasury thinks he has no discretion and exercises none in this particular. The safest and surest remedy, then, would be to strike out the provision for transportation of silver coin. If, however, the provision be retained in the bill, it should at least be amended to provide further that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have discretionary power to protect the interests of the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 21, 1902.*

*Statement of the total shipments of silver coin from the subtreasuries in Boston and New York to the banks named from August 23 to November 13, 1901.*

Bank.	State.	Bank's capital.	Silver shipped from—	Number of shipments.	Average shipment.
			Boston. New York		
Burlington, Howard National Bank.	Vermont .....	\$300,000	\$271,200 .....	60	\$4,520
White River Junction, National Bank of.	.....do .....	100,000	210,700 .....	65	3,241
Houlton, First National Bank.	Maine .....	50,000	152,300 .....	27	5,640
Burlington, Merchants' National Bank.	Vermont .....	500,000	146,000 .....	18	8,111
Fort Fairfield National Bank....	Maine .....	50,000	110,900 .....	61	1,818
Littleton National Bank.....	New Hampshire..	150,000	108,700 .....	47	2,312
Caribou, Aroostook Trust and Banking Co.	Maine .....	50,000	107,100 .....	58	1,846
Houlton, Farmers' National Bank.	.....do .....	50,000	100,200 .....	18	5,566
Presque Isle National Bank....	.....do .....	50,000	93,000 .....	54	1,722
St. Albans, Welden National Bank.	Vermont .....	100,000	89,000 .....	45	1,977
Burlington Trust Co .....	.....do .....	50,000	75,300 .....	13	5,792
Derby, Birmingham National Bank.	Connecticut.....	300,000	75,000 .....	17	4,411
Newport, National Bank of....	Vermont .....	100,000	73,600 .....	40	1,840
Woodstock National Bank.....	.....do .....	300,000	39,800 .....	7	5,685
Whitefield Bank and Trust Co.	New Hampshire..	30,000	39,500 .....	51	774
Ansonia, National Bank of....	Connecticut .....	200,000	38,000 .....	6	6,333
Swanton, People's National Bank.	Vermont .....	50,000	35,800 .....	38	968
Danbury, National Pahquoque Bank.	Connecticut.....	250,000	31,000 .....	11	2,818
Derby Line, National Bank of.	Vermont .....	150,000	30,800 .....	48	642
Colebrook, Farmers and Traders' National Bank.	New Hampshire..	50,000	30,500 .....	15	2,033
Barton National Bank.....	Vermont .....	150,000	30,100 .....	57	528
Presque Isle, Merchants' Trust and Banking Co.	Maine .....	50,000	30,000 .....	12	2,500
Thomaston National Bank.....	Connecticut .....	50,000	29,600 .....	17	1,741
Lyndonville National Bank....	Vermont .....	75,000	29,400 .....	58	507
Middlebury National Bank....	.....do .....	200,000	27,000 .....	37	729
Lisbon Savings Bank and Trust Co.	New Hampshire..	30,000	24,800 .....	33	751
Richford Savings Bank and Trust Co.	Vermont .....	50,000	22,600 .....	10	2,260
Enosburg Falls Savings Bank and Trust Co.	.....do .....	20,000	22,200 .....	13	1,708
Woodsville National Bank ....	New Hampshire..	50,000	21,500 .....	10	2,150
Danbury National Bank.....	Connecticut.....	218,000	19,500 .....	7	2,785
Lancaster National Bank.....	New Hampshire..	125,000	19,000 .....	14	1,857
Newport, Orleans Trust Co .....	Vermont .....	50,000	18,500 .....	15	1,233
Poultney, First National Bank	.....do .....	50,000	17,200 .....	3	5,733
Proctorsville, National Black River Bank.	.....do .....	50,000	15,000 .....	9	1,666
Manchester Center, Factory Point National Bank.	.....do .....	75,000	14,500 .....	15	966
Danville, Caledonia National Bank.	.....do .....	100,000	12,100 .....	24	504
Fairhaven, Allen National Bank.	.....do .....	50,000	12,100 .....	4	3,025
Ludlow Savings Bank and Trust Co.	.....do .....	25,000	11,500 .....	4	2,875
Chester, National Bank of....	.....do .....	50,000	10,000 .....	10	1,000
Lancaster Trust Co .....	New Hampshire..	100,000	10,000 .....	3	3,333
Berlin National Bank .....	.....do .....	75,000	9,700 .....	9	1,077
Fairhaven, First National Bank.	Vermont .....	100,000	9,000 .....	5	1,800
Morrisville, Union Savings Bank and Trust Co.	.....do .....	50,000	9,000 .....	9	1,000
Naugatuck National Bank .....	Connecticut.....	100,000	6,000 .....	2	3,000
Bristol National Bank.....	.....do .....	100,000	5,000 .....	5	1,000
Montpelier National Bank.....	Vermont .....	150,000	3,500 .....	2	1,750
Island Pond National Bank....	.....do .....	75,000	3,300 .....	3	1,100
Southport National Bank.....	Connecticut .....	100,000	2,400 .....	4	600
Greenwich Trust, Loan, and Deposit Co.	.....do .....	50,000	2,350 .....	4	587
Groveton, Coos County National Bank.	New Hampshire..	25,000	2,200 .....	4	550
Mystic River National Bank....	Connecticut.....	100,000	2,000 .....	4	500
New Britain, Mechanics' National Bank	.....do .....	100,000	2,000 .....	1	2,000
Rutland, Clement National Bank	Vermont .....	100,000	1,200 .....	2	600
Randolph National Bank.....	.....do .....	75,000	1,000 .....	1	1,000

*Statement of the total shipments of silver coin from the subtreasuries in Boston and New York to the banks named from August 23 to November, 1901—Continued.*

Bank.	State.	Bank's capital.	Silver shipped from—		Number of shipments.	Average shipment.
			Boston.	New York		
Chelsea, National Bank of Orange County.	Vermont .....	\$50,000	\$900	.....	1	\$900
St. Albans, Franklin County Savings Bank	.....do.....	50,000	900	.....	2	450
Groveton National Bank.....	New Hampshire..	25,000	500	.....	1	500
Colebrook National Bank.....	.....do.....	75,000	300	.....	1	300
Total.....		5,848,000	2,105,400 210,850	\$210,850	1,014	.....
			2,316,250			
Average .....		100,827	39,935	.....	174	2,284

*Statement of the shipments of silver coin from the subtreasuries in Boston and New York to the 58 banks, and receipts for redemption of silver coin at the subtreasury in Boston from the Boston clearing house, showing the silver coin outstanding on each business day from August 23 to November 13, 1901.*

Year 1901.	Total shipments to date.	Total redemptions to date.	Silver outstanding.	Daily—	
				Shipments.	Redemptions.
August 23.....	\$29,800	.....	\$29,800	\$29,800	.....
24.....	44,000	.....	44,000	14,200	.....
26.....	81,900	.....	81,900	37,900	.....
27.....	112,300	.....	112,300	30,400	.....
28.....	137,300	.....	137,300	25,000	.....
August 29.....	180,000	\$7,000	173,000	42,700	7,000
August 30.....	215,800	21,000	194,800	35,800	14,000
August 31.....	242,700	42,000	200,700	26,900	21,000
September 3.....	280,000	76,000	204,000	37,300	34,000
September 4.....	306,500	106,000	200,500	26,500	30,000
September 5.....	340,900	143,180	197,720	34,400	37,180
September 6.....	364,900	153,180	211,720	24,000	10,000
September 7.....	398,300	215,820	182,480	33,400	62,640
September 9.....	431,300	234,120	197,180	33,000	18,300
September 10.....	452,800	277,120	175,680	21,500	43,000
September 11.....	486,700	308,120	178,580	33,900	31,000
September 12.....	520,900	334,120	186,780	34,200	26,000
September 13.....	565,900	361,120	204,780	45,000	27,000
September 14.....	592,700	397,120	195,580	26,800	36,000
September 16.....	624,700	442,120	182,580	32,000	45,000
September 17.....	685,700	479,120	206,580	61,000	37,000
September 18.....	728,400	514,120	214,280	42,700	35,000
September 20.....	795,100	540,120	254,880	66,700	26,000
September 21.....	827,600	601,120	226,480	32,500	61,000
September 23.....	870,800	629,120	241,680	43,200	28,000
September 24.....	910,800	662,120	248,680	40,000	33,000
September 25.....	946,300	708,120	238,180	35,500	46,000
September 26.....	978,200	755,120	223,080	31,900	47,000
September 27.....	1,004,200	784,120	220,080	26,000	29,000
September 28.....	1,041,800	815,120	226,680	37,600	31,000
September 30.....	1,074,400	852,120	222,280	32,600	37,000
October 1.....	1,098,800	890,120	208,680	24,400	38,000
October 2.....	1,130,800	923,120	207,680	32,000	33,000
October 3.....	1,165,300	952,120	213,180	34,500	29,000
October 4.....	1,223,300	980,120	233,180	58,000	38,000
October 5.....	1,243,300	1,031,120	212,180	20,000	41,000
October 7.....	1,289,300	1,064,120	225,180	46,000	33,000
October 8.....	1,315,900	1,100,120	215,780	26,600	36,000
October 9.....	1,350,600	1,131,120	219,480	34,700	31,000
October 10.....	1,403,500	1,175,120	228,380	52,900	44,000
October 11.....	1,439,600	1,208,120	231,480	36,100	33,000
October 12.....	1,459,500	1,261,120	198,380	19,900	53,000
October 14.....	1,493,600	1,296,120	197,480	34,100	35,000
October 15.....	1,529,400	1,337,120	192,280	35,800	41,000
October 16.....	1,576,400	1,376,120	200,280	47,000	39,000
October 17.....	1,608,300	1,425,120	183,180	31,900	49,000
October 18.....	1,648,800	1,463,120	185,680	40,500	38,000
October 19.....	1,668,500	1,500,120	168,380	19,700	37,000
Oct 20 & 21.....	1,744,000	1,529,120	214,880	75,500	29,000
October 22.....	1,788,000	1,572,120	215,880	44,000	43,000



*Statement of the shipments of silver coin from the subtreasuries in Boston and New York to the 58 banks, etc.—Continued.*

Year 1901.	Total shipments to date.	Total redemptions to date.	Silver outstanding.	Daily—	
				Shipments.	Redemptions.
October 23 .....	\$1,820,000	\$1,604,120	\$215,880	\$32,000	\$32,000
October 24 .....	1,841,800	1,687,120	204,680	21,800	33,000
October 25 .....	1,875,400	1,676,120	199,280	33,600	39,000
October 26 .....	1,903,400	1,709,120	194,280	28,000	33,000
October 28 .....	1,952,650	1,750,120	202,530	49,250	41,000
October 29 .....	1,978,550	1,783,120	195,430	25,900	33,000
October 30 .....	2,010,150	1,811,120	199,030	31,600	28,000
October 31 .....	2,058,250	1,837,120	221,130	48,100	26,000
November 1 .....	2,103,550	1,868,120	235,430	45,300	31,000
November 2 .....	2,127,650	1,904,120	223,530	24,100	36,000
November 4 .....	2,153,450	1,931,120	222,330	25,800	27,000
November 5 .....	2,180,450	1,977,120	203,330	27,000	46,000
November 6 .....	2,198,950	2,007,120	191,830	18,500	30,000
November 7 .....	2,227,150	2,042,120	185,030	28,200	35,000
November 8 .....	2,246,050	2,076,120	169,930	18,900	34,000
November 9 .....	2,277,950	2,107,120	170,830	31,900	31,000
November 11 .....	2,293,450	2,142,120	151,330	15,500	35,000
November 12 .....	2,308,650	2,181,120	127,530	15,200	39,000
November 13 .....	2,316,250	2,198,900	117,350	7,600	17,780
Average outstanding .....			194,153		

*Standard silver dollars presented at the subtreasury in Boston for exchange.*

Fiscal year 1900 .....	\$1,731,910
Fiscal year 1901 .....	1,623,430
Fiscal year 1902 (first five months) .....	2,820,260

*Amount presented monthly for the first five months in each of the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.*

Month.	1901.	1902.	Increase.
July .....	\$141,700	\$148,100	\$6,400
August .....	152,020	180,460	28,440
September .....	143,800	897,500	753,700
October .....	144,500	1,094,620	950,120
November .....	131,790	499,580	367,790
Total .....	713,810	2,820,260	2,106,450

*Shipments of standard dollars from Boston.*

Fiscal year 1901 .....	\$1,550,500
Fiscal year 1902 (five months) .....	2,720,000

*Monthly shipments from Boston for the first five months in each of the fiscal years 1901 and 1902.*

Month.	1901.	1902.	Increase.
July .....	\$110,000	\$141,000	\$31,000
August .....	164,000	382,000	218,000
September .....	150,000	853,500	703,500
October .....	144,000	1,007,500	863,500
November .....	126,000	336,000	210,000
Total (5 months) .....	694,000	2,720,000	2,026,000

THE BOSTON ASSOCIATED BOARD OF TRADE,  
*Boston, Mass., March 3, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: As chairman of the "Committee on extension of New England clearing-house system" of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, and as representing the Boston Merchants' Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, I take the liberty of bringing before your committee the desire of the mercantile community of Boston and its vicinity, that if an appropriation for the coming year is recommended by your committee for the free transportation of silver, the clause covering such appropriation may be modified from past wordings of these appropriations so that this privilege given by the Government, and intended to facilitate the actual circulation of silver, may not be abused and the Government defrauded by the action of certain national banks.

To make the position of our association clear to you, I would state that under the Boston clearing-house system almost 600 banks throughout New England clear their checks at par in Boston and with the various other banks throughout New England in this system. Some sixty-odd banks have refused to enter this system and have made a charge on the payment of the checks drawn by their own customers on their banks of one-tenth of 1 per cent, 10 cents being the minimum, so that on a small check of \$10 this became a tax of 1 per cent; on a check for \$5, 2 per cent. The mercantile community felt that this was so unjust and so unfair that they endeavored by all legitimate efforts to bring these limited number of banks into the general New England clearing-house system, but they refused, stating they made a revenue varying from five to twelve hundred dollars each year by this charge, which they would not sacrifice even for the public benefit and facilitation of business. Consequently, the various merchants' associations persuaded the Boston Clearing House to send all checks drawn by these banks to them by express for collection at their face value over their own counters.

In order to meet this action which would at once force them to remit at par, these nonpar banks drew silver from the subtreasury and paid this out to the express for return to the Boston Clearing House; thus the United States Government was paying the expressage on this silver to the various country points while the clearing house, as representing the mercantile community, were obliged to pay the expressage for returning this to Boston, having the great expense of handling and counting all this silver and then turning it directly back into the United States subtreasury at Boston.

From August 27 until November 8 these nonpar banks had 2,078,000 silver dollars transported to them free of charge from the subtreasury in Boston under the act of March 3, 1901. At the date spoken of, November 8, 1,965,000 of these silver dollars had already been returned through the express agents and the clearing house to the subtreasury. In many cases the bags came back with the treasury seals unbroken, showing absolute proof that not a dollar of their contents had in any way been circulated. At this time the undersigned was sent to Washington to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury as to this misapplication of a privilege granted by the Government. After a long interview with Mr. Gage in which the subject was carefully gone over, Mr. Gage said that he could see no way in which he could regulate the matter, as the terms of the act were explicit, and while he agreed fully

with the mercantile bodies that this was totally foreign to the intent of Congress passing this appropriation, yet he had no power to regulate the matter and that our only recourse was to appear before your committee at such time as you might be prepared to take up the question of recommending a renewal of this act of March 3, 1901, and obtain a change in its wording that would restrict its use purely to the clear intent of the framers of the original bill.

We might add that at a later period in December the assistant treasurer at Boston notified the officials of the Boston Clearing House that the enormous shipments and receipts of silver dollars had absolutely swamped the Boston subtreasury, their work in other directions being far in arrears, and that he was therefore obliged to notify the officials of the Boston Clearing House that he would have to refuse to receive any further deposits of silver and issue certificates therefor. Partly for this reason and partly because the expense of the collection of the checks on these nonpar banks, owing to the free transportation of silver by Government, was such an onerous tax on the clearing house, necessitating an expenditure at the rate of over \$30,000 annually, for about three months on their part, they were obliged to rescind their action and give up their endeavor to secure the payment of check drawn on the nonpar banks at par by collecting over the nonpar banks' counters.

We have no objections to urge against the passage of an act similar to that of March 3, 1901, but we feel that there should be a clause inserted that would cover this misuse of the liberality of the Government in the future. We feel hesitation about suggesting any change in the wording of the act, believing that your committee can much more wisely embody this if they feel that our plea is a correct one.

My committee, either as a whole or by representative, would have appeared before you, but we understood that it would be preferable and equally effective to submit our request in writing.

In closing we urge upon you, not only as citizens but as representatives of a great business community, that this abuse of Government funds be prevented in the future, and I remain,

Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. BIRD,

*Chairman of Committee on Extension of New England Clearing House System of Boston Associated Board of Trade; also representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Boston Merchants' Association.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

*Chairman of Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

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BOSTON, MASS., *March 6, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: I am only in receipt of your favor of the 3d instant, asking for information in regard to certain transactions connected with the free transportation of silver by the United States Government during the past fall, and the connection of the Boston Clearing House with the matter. I beg to state that between August 27 and Novem-

ber 8 last year the total amount of checks sent by the foreign department of the Boston Clearing House by express to banks in New England not remitting at par for checks drawn on themselves amounted to \$3,544,813. There was received in part payment of these checks at the clearing house from said banks silver to the amount of \$2,247,000.

Of this amount \$2,219,000 was delivered to the subtreasury in this city direct, the balance being disposed of among the banks. The manager estimates that the cost of the return of this silver to the clearing-house banks was about \$8,500. About November 8 the clearing-house committee discontinued collecting by express checks drawn on banks that did not remit at par, accepting in payment of said checks the usual bank checks, and submitting to the exchange charge that banks saw fit to make. The shipment of silver was not indulged in to any extent prior to the checks being sent by express by the Boston clearing house, nor has silver to any extent been received by the clearing house since above date, November 8.

I trust the above will give you the information desired.

In stating these facts the clearing-house committee would not be understood to advocate or oppose the repeal of the present law. This subject has never been formally considered or passed upon by them.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. P. BEAL,

*Chairman Clearing-House Committee.*

Hon. E. J. HILL,

*House of Representatives United States, Washington, D. C.*

FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

DEAR SIR: The information reaches us from reliable sources that a concerted attempt will be made at the present session of Congress by certain interested parties to prevent the appropriation of funds for the transportation of silver coin, as heretofore. The last enactment of this provision was embodied in public act No. 158 (session of 1900-1901) and is as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN: For transportation of silver coin, including fractional silver coin, by registered mail or otherwise, one hundred thousand dollars; and in expending this sum the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to transport from the Treasury or subtreasuries, free of charge, silver coin when requested to do so: *Provided,* That an equal amount in coin or currency shall have been deposited in the Treasury or such subtreasuries by the applicant or applicants. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress the cost arising under this appropriation. \* \* \*

At a meeting of bankers at Wells River, Vt., in November, 1901, this matter was discussed, and it was decided that if the opposition rumored at that time became apparent after Congress convened the attention of bankers in other sections of the country should be called to it, in order that they might join in supporting the retention of the provision which has been thus periodically enacted for many

years past. The undersigned were appointed a committee for this purpose, and in their opinion the time has arrived to carry out the duties imposed upon them. Those present at the meeting referred to were unanimously of the opinion that continuance of this statutory provision for the transportation of silver *is of considerable importance to banks throughout the country*, a great majority of whom, it is safe to say, find it necessary to obtain their supplies of standard dollars and fractional silver from the Treasury or subtreasuries.

If interested in the reenactment of the law (as we assume you will be), will you not write the members of your State delegation in Congress, giving your views and asking them to work for the embodiment of this provision in the appropriation bill to be passed at the present session, and to oppose any attempt having *for an object its omission, or practical nullification by means of useless and annoying restrictions?*

Respectfully,

OSCAR C. HATCH,  
*President Littleton (N. H.) National Bank.*

LUTHER B. HARRIS,  
*Cashier Lyndonville (Vt.) National Bank.*

JOHN L. BACON,  
*Cashier National Bank of White River Junction, Vt.*

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS,  
*St. Louis, February 7, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: You recollect that I was talking to you about the misuse of the law furnishing banks in the interior points with silver when I was in Washington, and, on thinking it over, I concluded that it would be well to make a petition regarding it. I was stimulated to do that by a circular sent to me by the very banks in New England that have been bothering the assistant treasurer in Boston, asking for a petition in favor of the continuance of this scheme of sending silver out into the country. My impression is that it is utterly unnecessary and does more harm than good. I inclose the petition requesting a discontinuance of the appropriation.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours,

CHARLES PARSONS.

Hon. E. J. HILL, M. C., *Washington, D. C.*

ST. LOUIS, MO., *February 1, 1902.*

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Your petitioners respectfully request that the appropriation for the transportation of silver dollars into the country be discontinued. We see no possible advantage in transporting the silver into the country and then back again, and consider that, so far as silver-dollar transportation is concerned, the whole thing is unnecessary and a failure, and besides it is often made use of as a means of oppression and annoyance to bankers. Many country bankers will get the Government to transport silver to them at Government cost and force a high rate of exchange on the party sending collections, or else pay in silver which the party receiving is forced to transport at large expense to the point where he resides or does business. Very many instances of this description have occurred, and we can see no reason why one and two dollar silver certificates shall not answer every purpose in the interior points that silver

itself can answer. We consider it utterly unnecessary to try to keep up the reputation of silver at such an expense and just as proper that gold should be transported to various points as silver.

CHARLES PARSONS,

*President State National Bank of St. Louis.*

BOATMEN'S BANK.

By R. J. LACKLAND, *President.*

W. H. LEE,

*President The Merchants' Laclede National Bank of St. Louis.*

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS.

By H. H. FORMAN, *President.*

GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

By P. MOSBY, *Cashier.*

FRANKLIN BANK.

By G. W. GARRETS, *President.*

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

By WALLAR HILL, *President.*

## LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

*Washington, D. C., March 22, 1902.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,*

*House of Representatives.*

DEAR SIR: Some time ago Congressman Moody requested this committee to investigate the matter of the amount to be appropriated for the making of the Government exhibit authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1903, and to report to your committee the result of such investigation, recommending the amount which, in the judgment of this committee, should be appropriated for that purpose.

I herewith inclose copies of the hearings before this committee, together with a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, and other communications, upon which the recommendations of this committee are based.

As you will observe from the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount recommended for the Government exhibit is \$159,000 less than was appropriated for the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. As you know, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is to be an international exposition, all foreign nations having been invited by the President, under authority of Congress, to participate. Many of the leading nations of the world have accepted the invitation and are preparing to make elaborate and extensive exhibits. It is the judgment of the Government board appointed by the President, as you will observe from their testimony, that to make a Government exhibit that will compare favorably with the exhibits made by other nations at this exposition it will be necessary to expend at least the amount which this committee recommends. There are other conditions which will add somewhat to the expense of the Government exhibit that did not exist in making the Government exhibit at Chicago. The item of transportation will be much larger.

The recommendation of this committee for an increase of \$200,000 for the Government building, over and above the amount appropriated by the last Congress for the Government building at this exposition,

is absolutely necessary to give sufficient space for the Government exhibit and to cover the additional cost in material and cost of construction above that which the material and labor in the construction of the Government building at Chicago cost. Another element which adds materially to the cost of the building is the shortness of the time in which it is to be erected. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury estimates this additional cost to be about 15 per cent if the building is to be ready by March 1, 1903, instead of the end of that year.

The appropriation which the Fifty-sixth Congress made for a Government building at this exposition would not afford as much floor space as was contained in the Government building at Buffalo.

It is for these reasons that the committee, after hearing all the parties interested and going over the ground thoroughly at a full meeting of the committee, held March 8, 1902, unanimously decided to recommend, and directed me to recommend to your committee the foregoing appropriations for the Government exhibit, Indian exhibit, and the building of a life-saving station on the grounds of the exposition.

The appropriation of \$40,000 for the Indian exhibit is independent of the appropriation for the Government exhibit, because under the law authorizing a Government exhibit at all of the expositions heretofore held there was no provision for this Indian exhibit, and separate enactments and appropriations were had for that purpose in each instance. The appropriation for the Indian exhibit at the Omaha Exposition was \$40,000, the same amount it is proposed to appropriate for this exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. You will observe from the language of the provision authorizing this exhibit and appropriating the money therefor that it does not properly come under the control of the Government board. The exhibit is intended to illustrate a very important fact connected with the growth and development of the territory the purchase of which this exposition is to commemorate.

I sincerely hope that the recommendations of this committee will receive the favorable consideration of the Committee on Appropriations.

Yours, very truly,

J. A. TAWNEY,

*Chairman Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.*

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#### LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Government exhibit: For the selection, purchase, preparation, arrangement, and transportation of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the United States Fish Commission, the Department of Labor, and the Library of Congress may decide shall be embraced in the Government exhibit, and such additional articles as the President may designate for said exposition, and for the installation of said exhibit, and for the employment of proper persons as officers and assistants to the Government board and management of the Government exhibit appointed by the President in accordance with the provisions of an act "to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea in the city of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri," approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to become immediately available upon the passage of this act: *Provided*, That all expenditures made for the purposes and from the appropriations specified herein shall be subject to the approval of said Govern-

ment board and management and of the Secretary of the Treasury, as now provided by law.

*Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be assembled at the city of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri, at such time and for such period as he may designate and as a part of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at the city of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri, pursuant to an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea in the city of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri," approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, such representatives of the different Indian tribes and such exhibits from Indian agencies, schools, and archives as he may deem advisable or necessary to illustrate the past and present conditions of the Indians and the Indian tribes of the United States and progress made by such in education, art, and industry, and the methods of education and government, and such other matters and things as will fully illustrate Indian advancement in civilization, the details of which shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. And for the purpose of carrying into effect this provision the sum of forty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; but the Secretary of the Interior is hereby prohibited from making, or causing to be made, any expenditure or creating any liability on behalf of the United States in excess of the sum hereby appropriated.

*And provided further*, That section fifteen of the act above entitled, approved March third, nineteen hundred and one, shall be amended so as to read as follows: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be erected in connection with the exhibit of his Department, upon such grounds as shall be allotted for the purpose by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, a building for an exhibit of the United States Life-Saving Service at a cost of not to exceed the sum of eight thousand dollars, the said exposition company to furnish suitable water facilities for exhibition drills with the beach apparatus and boats used in said Life-Saving Service, and the sum of eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the erection of said building and making of said exhibit, is hereby appropriated for said purpose."

For the erection of a suitable Government building for said Government exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in addition to the amount heretofore appropriated for said purpose, two hundred thousand dollars; said sum to be immediately available and to be expended in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea in the city of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri," approved March third, nineteen hundred and one.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, December 18, 1901.

Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY,  
*Chairman Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions,  
House of Representatives.*

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of December 13, 1901, requesting an estimate as to the amount of money that would be required to cover the expenses of preparing, transporting, installing, and maintaining a United States Government exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., during the year 1903; and also to be informed as to whether or not the appropriation made by the last Congress will enable the Government to erect a building of sufficient size properly to display its exhibits at an international exposition.

In reply, you are informed that in the judgment of this Department, the appropriation for preparing, installing, etc., the Government exhibit should be not less than \$800,000. The sum appropriated for



a similar exhibit at Chicago in 1892 amounted to \$959,000. The amount named herein, \$800,000, for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is \$159,000 less than was available at Chicago, but it is believed that, owing to the experience which the Executive Departments and other governmental establishments have had in connection with expositions, an exhibit can be prepared and installed, on lines not heretofore followed, more comprehensive and interesting than any that have preceded it, producing an exhibit that will be a credit to the Government and an honor to the exposition.

The building projected, based upon the appropriation of \$250,000 already provided, can contain only 100,000 square feet of available floor space, or about one-half the space afforded by the United States Government building erected at Chicago for exposition purposes in 1892. In order that a building may be constructed containing at least 150,000 square feet of floor space, exclusive of galleries and the annex for the exhibit of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, that would be commensurate with the occasion and afford all necessary space without crowding, I would suggest that an additional appropriation of \$200,000 be provided, making a total of \$450,000 for the building. The United States Government building at the World's Columbian Fair cost \$400,000, but it was erected at a time when the price of labor and material was much less than at the present time.

Section 15 of the act approved March 3, 1901, making an appropriation to aid the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, provides as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to place on exhibition, in connection with the exhibit of his Department, upon such grounds as shall be allotted for the purpose, one of the life-saving stations authorized to be constructed on the coast of the United States by existing law, and to cause the same to be fully equipped with all apparatus, furniture, and appliances now in use in all life-saving stations in the United States.

I desire to state in connection therewith that I am informed by the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service that the plan therein outlined is not the best that could be devised. He states as follows:

This section seems to have been modeled after the laws authorizing the exhibition of life-saving stations at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876, and at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill., in 1892-93 (19 Stat., 213, and 26 Stat., 65, respectively).

The building erected at Philadelphia was removed at the close of the exposition and reerected and used for a life-saving station on the coast of New Jersey near by, where the establishment of a station had been authorized by law.

The station building erected upon the exposition grounds at Chicago was permitted by law to remain there, and has since become a permanent station.

The only life-saving stations authorized to be constructed on the coast of the United States by existing law which have not yet been built are authorized to be located at points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. To build a station suitable for use on either of said coasts would cost from \$8,000 to \$10,000, and the cost of removing such a station from St. Louis to any other place now authorized by law and reerecting it would probably be considerably more than the last-mentioned figure.

To construct a station building for the exposition at St. Louis that would answer every purpose would cost not more than \$8,000. For the reasons above given the method of constructing a life-saving station for use in connection with the exposition at St. Louis, as provided by section 15 of the act of March 3, 1901, is not deemed practicable, and it is recommended that in lieu of the first portion of said section, down to the word "and," in the fifth line therein, further legislation be asked from Congress, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be erected at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, upon such grounds as shall be allotted for the purpose, a building for an exhibit of the United States Life-Saving Service, at a cost not to exceed for said building the sum of \$8,000: *Provided*, That the exposition authorities shall furnish convenient and suitable water facilities for exhibition drills with the beach apparatus and the boats used in the Service.

In view of the statement of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, I would recommend that an appropriation of \$8,000 be provided for the erection of a life-saving station on the grounds at St. Louis, Mo., a station that will not only be adapted to the requirements of the Life-Saving Service, but that will be in harmony with the surrounding buildings and topography of the grounds.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 25, 1902.*

Hon. J. A. TAWNEY,

*Chairman Committee on Arts and Expositions,  
House of Representatives.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request for a statement as to the general character of the exhibit to be made by the United States Government at the St. Louis Exposition, and an estimate of the cost thereof, I submit the following, which includes an estimate of the cost prepared by Mr. William M. Geddes, disbursing officer of the Government board, Pan-American Exposition.

The law creating the Government board of the St. Louis Exposition says—

that there shall be exhibited at said exposition by the Government of the United States from its Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Museum, the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, and the Department of Labor such articles and material as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people; and the Bureau of American Republics is hereby invited to make an exhibit illustrating the resources and international relations of the American Republics, and space in the Government building shall be provided for the purpose of said exhibit; and to secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of such Government exhibit a board to be known as the United States Government Board shall be created, independent of the commission hereinbefore provided, to be charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, installation, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of such articles and material as the heads of the several Executive Departments, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, the Commissioner of Labor, and the Director of the Bureau of American Republics may, respectively, decide shall be embraced in said Government exhibit.

The board so far has met only for organization and approval of plans for the Government building. No definite plan for the exhibit can be formulated until the amount of the appropriation is known.

A statement of the estimated cost of the exhibit at St. Louis must necessarily be based upon the cost of exhibits made at previous expositions.

An appropriation of \$500,000 was made for the Government exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition, \$200,000 of which was expended for the building. The balance of \$300,000 was allotted to the several departments as follows:

Department of State.....	\$6, 500
Treasury Department.....	30, 000
War Department.....	17, 000
Navy Department.....	17, 000
Post-Office Department.....	21, 000
Department of Justice.....	4, 000
Interior Department.....	30, 000

Agricultural Department.....	\$27, 000
Smithsonian Institution.....	50, 000
Fish Commission.....	40, 000
Department of Labor.....	3, 500
Bureau of American Republics.....	9, 000
Common fund .....	45, 000
Total appropriation.....	300, 000

The building consisted of a main structure, with two wings connected by colonnades, and contained a floor area of 74,340 square feet. Of this area about 12,000 square feet were required for aisles; all the remaining space was utilized for the exhibit. This did not include the ordnance exhibit, the exhibit of the Army hospital corps, the marine camp, the life-saving station, nor the grass garden, which are located outside of the Government building.

Some idea of the character and scope of the Government exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition can be obtained from the following report of the special jury of awards appointed by the exposition company:

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture necessarily is one of the chief sources of the wealth of any nation. The mineral resources may attract settlers, but it is the yielding of the fertile earth that makes a nation permanent and powerful. At this time, when the United States is occupying a prominent position in the world of commerce, agriculture has an increased importance to the greatest number of the citizens. The Government aids in solving the many problems met by the farmers and at the same time in discovering methods of improvement and introducing new products. This work is intelligently and thoroughly interpreted by these exhibits. It teaches the farmer how he can make the most of his land and raise the most remunerative crops.

The department occupies three quadrants of the space in the north annex of the Government building. The Bureau of Animal Industry exhibits interesting series on the dairy industry, meat inspection and inspection of export animals, diseases of animals, scabies in sheep, and the horse's foot and shoe. A practical demonstration of the microscopical inspection of meat is also given.

The Weather Bureau exhibits meteorological, storm-warning and kite-flying apparatus used by the Bureau, and a series of weather maps and charts, and photographs of clouds and lightning. A large printing press is in daily operation on which copies of the local weather maps are printed, and after they have been folded in a machine they are distributed to visitors.

The Division of Soils displays an extensive exhibit of domestic leaf tobacco. The Division of Pomology exhibits photographs illustrating the different phases of American horticultural work, a case of choice pecan nuts showing possibilities of improvement, about 1,000 models of fruits of the United States, and a case illustrating standard grades of apples in barrels ready for shipment. The Division of Botany exhibits representative grades of commercial seeds, photographs of California seed farms, and of seed tests and purification, showing the methods and apparatus used by the division. The Division of Agrostology exhibits a series of specimens and transparencies and photographs of the more important grasses, forage, and sand-binding plants. It has also prepared a grass garden on the ground to the east of the Government building, consisting of plots of native and cultivated grasses and clover and sand-binding grasses. This plot has a fine appearance and is of a great practical value.

The Division of Chemistry exhibits foods, condiments, and beverages in glass jars, representing pure and adulterated articles, as well as various forms and kinds of adulterants. The Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology exhibits cases illustrating diseases and improvements in American corn, cotton, timber, citrus and other fruits. The Office of Agriculture Experiment Stations exhibits apparatus for irrigation investigations, a display illustrating the work of the experiment stations in Alaska, and what are termed respiration and bomb calorimeters. In the Agriculture building of the exposition group there is also a collective exhibit from agricultural experiment stations in the several States, which has been made under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

The Division of Forestry makes an attractive display, which calls the attention of the citizens to the very important subject of the development and preservation of the forests of the country.

We commend the completeness of the display of this exhibit and its great practical value, with the evident care and thought which have been given in its preparation.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION AND NATIONAL MUSEUM.

At every exposition in which the Smithsonian Institution has participated its collections have proved a very attractive, substantial, and prominent feature, as they are here at Buffalo. We are familiar with the excellence of the work of the Institution and its dependencies, and we believe this to be the best exhibit it has ever made. It has almost endless resources to draw upon for exhibit material, and it has always available the aid of a corps of collectors, investigators, and administrators whose work is of the highest grade. We have noted with much gratification the careful system which is manifest throughout the exhibit, and have been especially attracted by its fine installation.

So many different branches of science are represented on this space that we are unable to report the length we should like on the individual series. From the Smithsonian Institution proper there are exhibits illustrative of its history—a complete set of its publications and those of its bureaus; an exhibit of the history of painting and portraiture, including reproductions of portraits by the greatest artists of all schools, a display which it has given us much pleasure to examine, and transparencies representing the exterior and interior of the buildings of the Institution and National Museum at Washington. There are also portraits of the Secretaries of the Institution, copies of publications and medals of the Hodgkins fund, and photographs of the aerodrome. We were also gratified to find on exhibition here three transparencies made from the original negatives of photographs of the total eclipse of the sun as observed by the Institution at Wadesboro, N. C., last year, added interest being given by prints showing the apparatus used. On this line are shown by the Astrophysical Observatory, under the direction of the Institution, an enlarged photograph of the solar spectrum and the bolometer, or electric thermometer, an instrument of marvelous delicacy; photographs of the exterior and interior of the observatory at Washington and of the principal instruments there in use.

Another bureau of the Institution, that of International Exchanges, is one with whose work the public is likely quite unfamiliar, but which carries out directly the purpose of James Smithson of the "diffusion of knowledge among men," for we learn that this Bureau has agencies all over the world, through which it exchanges the publications of the Government and of scientific societies for similar publications of other nations. The exhibit comprises photographs of the Bureau's office at Washington and its agencies abroad, and a complete set of publications of the Government of one year's issue. This last is of itself an interesting series. The National Zoological Park, which, under direction of the Institution, has rapidly become a rival of any of its kind in the world, is represented by a well-executed relief map of the park, supplemented by photographic transparencies of views in the park.

The largest dependency of the Institution, and one which is almost an exposition in itself, is the United States National Museum. It is divided into three departments—anthropology, biology, and geology—all of which are represented.

From the department of anthropology are exhibited groups and individual lay figures representing the American aborigines. We desire to call special attention to the excellence of this particular feature of the exhibit. These groups and figures are the best in all respects of any we have ever seen; the pains and skill which have been put to them is commendable. There are also models of American aboriginal dwellings, implements, utensils, and other objects showing aboriginal American achievements in various directions; collections of figures and paintings of American Indians, including a large painting of a Moki Indian ceremonial, and transparencies of typical American Indians. We note with pleasure that here, as well as in the entire exhibit of the National Museum, the collections have been very appropriately made mainly, if not exclusively, from the Americas.

The department of biology has an exhibit which for attractiveness to all classes of visitors could not be exceeded. We particularly refer to the collections of characteristic American mammals, the taxidermic work of which has, in our opinion, a high rank of excellence. The collection also includes characteristic American reptiles, birds, amphibians, and fishes. On the Pan-American idea we find series of North and South American fishes in formalin, and in the popular line an enlarged model of a deep-sea fish with its phosphorescent organs represented by the aid of electricity.

Naturally enough, in visiting the space of the department of geology our attention was first directed to the restoration of the Triceratops. We appreciate that this massive exhibit represents a great deal of original research, study, and skillful modeling. It is undoubtedly an exhibit which catches the eye of the layman, the

student, and the scientist alike. The small model and large oil painting of the *Triceratops* increase the public interest and usefulness of this exhibit. The department also exhibits bones of other large American fossils; the skeleton of the *Hesperornis*; series of fossil mollusks and crinoids; of minerals, chiefly American; of rocks of the Hawaiian Islands, and photographs of interiors of Hawaiian volcanoes; concretionary structures found in minerals and rocks; series of deposits from geysers and hot springs of Yellowstone Park, with views of geysers; specimens of American fossil woods, and a collection of geological cave products. These are all interesting, and it is evident here, as throughout the Smithsonian space, that great care has been given to the selection, preparation, and installation of every exhibit.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The great extent of the exhibit of the Treasury Department is likely the first impression which is given the visitor. It includes collections from six large and important bureaus of the Government, namely: The Mint, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Marine-Hospital Service, the Light-House Establishment, and in a separate building on the exposition grounds the Life-Saving Service. These are all of such a character as to furnish material suitable for exhibition purposes, and they stand in intimate relations with the people in their daily operations. This department, like one or two others, has operating exhibits which never fail to win popular approval. For example, there are the coining press of the Mint, the plate-printing presses of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Coast and Geodetic Survey—the former for printing the paper money of the Republic and the latter for printing coast and harbor charts; the revolving lenses of the Light-House Establishment, the fog bells and fog horns of this service, and the exceptionally attractive exhibitions of the Life-Saving Service on the lake.

These moving features, however, have by no means been wholly relied on for interesting the visitors, but they have been supplemented by collections which are substantial in their educational character. There are cases filled with the coins of this and foreign nations; specimens of engraving for the currency of the United States and the bonds and national-bank notes, and many varieties of light-house apparatus and equipments, buoys, sirens, and fog signals; the intricate and delicate instruments used by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in scientific calculations and investigations, including the standard weights and measures, deep-sea sounding and charting, and a model of a fully equipped marine-hospital ward; models of different quarantine stations established by the Government, and other exhibits illustrating the great care the Marine-Hospital Service is taking to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases and epidemics. The life-saving station is of the most modern design and has a complete equipment of boats and apparatus. The daily drills of the crew are undoubtedly a principal and a most attractive feature of the exposition. This is evident by the large number of visitors who attend the drills.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

The statistics in regard to labor and the many subjects bearing on the human activities are valuable for the information and guidance of the country. As it develops the social problems become more tedious and we find constantly increasing the importance of conducting such a bureau as the Department of Labor. It is not, however, an easy matter to exhibit by objects or otherwise to the understanding of the masses who attend expositions the beneficial services performed by the department. The exhibit is, of course, small, but sufficient to show the painstaking and capable efforts of those administering the department and making the display.

There is a case containing the annual and special reports and bulletins of the department, photographs and charts illustrative of some of the results which these publications contain, and a series of six monographs on topics of immediate import to the public. These have been edited especially for distribution at the exposition, and this contribution is substantial and praiseworthy.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Department of State, which is of first importance in the administration of the Government, is of such a nature that most of its activities can with difficulty be represented in an exhibition. It is confined largely to the placing before the public the methods of administration. However, there are exhibited a series of original papers—including proclamations signed by the Presidents in succession from Washington to McKinley—which always arouse public interest. Many of these show the

manner in which the Government was organized. There is a general interest also in connection with the felix illustrating the personal history of the men who did so much to give permanency to the Government, and portraits of these men and their successors to the present time. Among the distinct faculties of the Department which are exhibited in a way to attract visitors and convey to them important information are those of treaties, claims and extradition, and the consular and passport services. A rare collection of autograph letters from foreign rulers and celebrities form a unique feature of the exhibit. Whereas this Department naturally occupies a smaller space than that occupied by the other executive departments, we found the exhibit as a whole an interesting one.

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

In a space relatively small, but well filled, the Bureau of American Republics exhibits a number of collections which are of peculiar interest, bearing, as they do, on all the Americas. There is an immense good suggested by the exhibit, as it turns the mind of the visitor immediately to the countries south, where await some of nature's most bountiful storehouses for American energy and capital to develop. The scope of the exhibit is large, and the selections have been made with an evident grasp of the possibilities, even with conditions so limited.

A large relief map of the international railway proposed by the Conference of American Republics held in 1890, looking to an actual binding of North, Central, and South America, clearly suggests the purpose of the Bureau. Next in direct line are the handbooks and maps of these countries and the bulletins issued monthly by the Bureau, presenting the latest information respecting their resources, commerce, and chief features.

The exhibit, considering the information which it supplies both by the articles displayed and by these publications, is commercially one of great value. It is also of much interest historically. We find as a prominent feature of the exhibit collections of photographs and documents—in the original and some in facsimile—relating to the discovery, the conquest, and the history of this hemisphere. There is also a series of reproductions of Columbian mural paintings, which are especially interesting. The remaining feature, and the one deserving particular attention, is that of the principal commercial products of the South and Central American countries. As a typical pan-American exhibit it should receive full recognition.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The space of the Department of the Interior is occupied by exhibits from four of its bureaus, namely: The Patent Office, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Education.

In former expositions the Patent Office has chiefly exhibited many cases filled with motionless models, a display of little interest to the average visitor. For Buffalo, however, it has secured the cooperation of several inventors, and has therefore been able to show various machines in actual operation. Its space, as a result, is always crowded with spectators, and its display is remarkably interesting. Among these machines may be mentioned the telautograph, the electrograph, the voting machine, and the mutoscope. These are only a few of a large number of examples of American mechanical ingenuity, encouraged and protected by the Patent Office, which the exhibit comprises. There are shown also a variety of historical models, and a large case illustrating the many ramifications of the paper industry.

The Geological Survey has a far-reaching means of promoting the public welfare, and this is well brought out in the exhibit it has made. The Survey is ever increasing its invaluable aid to the mineral interests of the country, and its exhibits are particularly worthy of their attention. In addition to maps, relief models, minerals, rocks, and fossils, the Survey has placed in the four large windows of the department space photographic transparencies of regions rich in mineral wealth, and these are as finely executed as any transparencies we have ever seen. Its chief exhibit is its display of map printing. A large lithographic press is in continuous operation, and 1,000 impressions are daily struck off of a map of the Niagara River from Buffalo to its mouth. On the back of this map a full descriptive text is printed, giving the geological history and data of the region. These are distributed to the visitors and are widely and favorably commented on. Of particular interest at this time are two relief maps, one of Porto Rico and the other of the Hawaiian Islands, especially prepared for this exhibit. There are also a number of statistical charts bearing on the mineral products of the country.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs exhibits principally a series of specimens illustrating

the work of the Indian schools conducted by the Government, these being supplemented by some aboriginal objects. The skill displayed in the handiwork of these schools is very gratifying and should have the effect of indorsing the efforts of the Bureau to educate the children of the aboriginal population in various industries, that they may become helpful citizens of the nation in the full sense of the word. The Bureau's exhibit impresses us as being more perfect in detail than it has been at any previous exposition and much finer in installation.

The Bureau of Education exhibits the usual range of school work, and also some material relating to Alaska, with a fine collection of articles sent by the Hawaiian government to illustrate education in those islands. Its one great novelty, however, and what we believe to be the chief new departure, is its exhibit of the biograph and graphophone. By means of the former are given moving-picture representations of manual training in the public schools of Washington City, various exercises at the Carlisle Indian School, drills at the United States Naval Academy, and with the latter recitations and school songs are reproduced. This educational exhibit has a vital interest which has been considered almost an impossibility in the past. It is a certain advance in exhibition methods. Our attention was also attracted by statistical and historical charts and charts in wing frames, giving much valuable information as to educational topics.

#### COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

The exhibit of the Commission of Fish and Fisheries occupies the entire space of the south annex of the Government building.

We doubt if any exhibit on the exposition grounds is so pleasing to the visitors as that of live fish in the aquarium of the Commission. In the completeness of the display and the design and arrangement of the aquarium the exhibit is the best ever made by the Commission. The fishes are seen in their natural conditions, and the specimens are notable for their healthful character.

The work of the Commission in furthering the fishery industry, and thus providing wholesome food for the people, not only near the coast, but far in the interior of the country, is presented so as to be understood and appreciated by all. The relative importance of the several branches of the Commission's activities is judiciously dealt with. It is also gratifying to note the happy cooperation of the National and State governments.

The primary purpose of the exhibit is to show the functions of the Commission, and with this in view, aside from the display of live fish, there is a large number of series classified to show the methods employed in the industry and the products of the same.

From the division of scientific inquiry are exhibited the methods of deep sea and littoral research, both physical and biological. There are included models of vessels and various apparatus used in investigation—trawls, rake dredges, and tow nets, etc. Of particular interest is the sounding machine, by means of which valuable and important data are obtained. There are also very complete collections bearing on the varieties, growth, life history, and principal enemies of the oyster; of crustacea and mollusca; of food fishes, showing the distribution of the most important economic species of the Great Lakes, and investigation of fish diseases.

The division of fish culture presents in practical operation the methods of hatching and rearing the young fish. Several million eggs have been hatched on the space since the opening of the exposition. Deserving special notice are the series of models of modern apparatus for fish culture, particularly the improved fishway. Sea fishing apparatus, models of fishing vessels and their accessories, traps, pounds, fykes, etc., as well as the products of the fisheries, form an attractive feature of the exhibit. We also found elaborate and interesting displays, embracing the products used as food and in the arts and manufactures.

The angling exhibit, the models of New England coast fishing vessels, the complete series showing methods of preserving fish for export, the collection of commercial sponges and of furs, the exhibit of pearl-button manufacture, and of oils and their secondary products, are most comprehensive and exceedingly instructive.

Again, we find an advance in exhibition methods in the presentation, by means of the mutoscope, of fishing scenes, sporting and fish cultural as well as commercial. We realize what a helpful aid this feature is toward the enlightenment of the people on the all-important subject of this great industry.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

The exhibit of the War Department is of great interest to visitors on account of the late war with Spain, in which so many of the citizens promptly volunteered in the defense of the nation. Publications and maps containing military information

are displayed by the Adjutant-General's Department of the Army. At this time the transport service becomes an important problem on account of distant possessions, and in the exhibit of the Quartermaster's Department this one line is of greater interest than at any previous time in the history of the country. The Department also exhibits the uniforms and equipments of the Army in its several branches from the period of the Revolution to the present day, as well as the corps flags of the civil war, which are of special interest to many of the citizens who served in the Army during that critical time. From the Corps of Engineers are exhibited an interesting series of torpedoes and mines used for harbor defense, and models and transparencies illustrating military engineering, embracing the work of the Mississippi River Commission and the breakwater construction in Buffalo Harbor, which are of commercial interest and importance.

In addition to a very extensive collection of ordnance of every type used since the American Revolution, the Ordnance Department exhibits, immediately north of the Government building, field, siege, and seacoast guns, mortars and howitzers. Here have been placed four modern seacoast guns, mounted behind sections of parapet. The daily drills given with these guns by the company of artillery encamped on the grounds form a principal feature of the Exposition. It may safely be said that this is the first time that the public has had an opportunity to witness the handling of these immense seacoast weapons. The exhibit made by this Department of small arms and projectiles is very complete and instructive. The Signal Corps displays the apparatus in use in the service for visual and telegraphic signaling, including the very latest improvements. Among these the most attention is gained by the apparatus for wireless telegraphy, the daily demonstration of which adds much to the popularity of the space. An interesting record of the operations of the American troops in the Philippine Islands is formed by a series of photographs taken by members of this service. The United States Military Academy exhibit consists of textual and photographic mural displays shown on walls resembling in architecture the cadet barracks at the Academy. A feature of special interest is a set of photographs of famous graduates of this institution. The Medical Department of the Army has established immediately south of the Government building a model brigade field hospital. Seldom has the public been able to inspect such an exhibit. It is especially interesting since it represents the new equipment of the Medical Department in the field—scarcely an important article of which but has been adopted since the outbreak of the war with Spain and has never been shown previously.

A detail of enlisted hospital corps men give daily an exhibition drill in first aid to the wounded, litter drill, demonstrations of the various means of transporting the wounded, tent-pitching, and hospital establishment. The drills are very popular, and in connection with them the hospital forms a most complete and creditable exhibit of the medical service of the Army.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The exhibit of the Navy Department, like that of the War Department, is especially interesting on account of the recent war with Spain. We were particularly pleased with the timeliness of the exhibits. The recent rapid progress of the Navy and the substantial development of every branch of its service are brought out clearly and strongly.

The conspicuous feature of the exhibit is a hemi-cyclorama representing naval and marine officers and enlisted men in uniforms of the several grades, grouped on the quarter-deck of a United States man of war. This is a much more attractive method of displaying the uniforms than has heretofore been adopted.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair exhibits models of war vessels of all types; the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery a complete sick bay as constructed and equipped on a man of war, and a model of the hospital-ship *Solace*; the Bureau of Equipment a set of naval signal flags and a map of the world, on which models of the vessels of the Navy under construction, as well as in service, are placed to indicate their actual whereabouts and their daily movements, which forms a very entertaining and instructive feature; the Bureau of Ordnance, great guns, rapid-fire guns, semiautomatic guns and mounts, cartridges, powder and powder tanks, torpedoes, and small arms; the Bureau of Yards and Docks, panoramic views of United States naval yards and naval stations, plats of yards, and photographs of exterior and interior views of prominent naval-yard buildings; the Bureau of Steam Engineering, the spare propeller blade of the old U. S. S. *Maine*; the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, samples of all food, clothing, and equipment issued to enlisted men of the Navy.

The United States Marine Corps exhibits a model camp of marines, which is located to the east of the Government building, and about it have been placed a number of trophy pieces brought from battlefields. We can not commend too highly this camp and the special detail of marines, whose daily drills form so important an attraction at the exposition.



## POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The exhibit of the Post-Office Department is one of peculiar and direct interest to the people, and there is much of a historical nature included in the display. In the way of mail transportation are exhibited models of uniformed mail-carriers of this and foreign countries, fully equipped, with models of steamboats and steamship carrying mail, a model of a railway postal car, mail coaches and delivery wagons. There are also representations of an Indian mail-carrier, a pony express, a Porto Rican and a Cuban letter-carrier.

A complete collection of mail equipment of this country and extensive examples from foreign countries are shown, embracing, among other things, a machine which can cancel 60,000 stamps in one hour. Probably for the first time there is here exhibited a complete set of United States postage stamps from 1853 to the present date. This is supplemented by a series of foreign stamps, and of stamped envelopes and postal cards. While in no way adding to the dignity of the exhibit or its value as a display of the workings of the service, the collections from the Dead Letter Office form a sort of curiosity shop which no doubt entertains a large number of visitors. These consist of articles of every description which have been sent through the mails and forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, because illegibly directed or prohibited by postal laws. In the railway transportation building the Post-Office Department operates as a station on the exposition grounds a modern railway postal car. The wonderful progress of the service is shown by the exhibit as a whole. Considerable attention has been given to the postal services of foreign countries for the purpose of comparison with the service of the United States.

## OUTLYING POSSESSIONS.

Following out the wishes of the management of the exposition the Government board has provided an exhibit from the Philippine Islands, which must be considered as the most intelligent and complete display that has ever been made from them. Since they have become possessions of the United States the people of this country have learned to think of them as more than mere names on the world's map. Heretofore their inhabitants have been considered little more than savages, their territory barren, their location out of the reach of commerce. This exhibit teaches the reverse. We find here extensively represented the ethnological side of the islands. There is a large collection of photographs, which of themselves form a text-book of the inhabitants, their costumes, methods of living, implements, and their industries, and the natural scenery in the different portions of the archipelago. All these subjects are represented by the objects themselves and by models.

The average visitor has first in mind the occupation of the islands by the American troops, the insurrection of the natives, and the conflicts resulting from their subjugation. Illustrating this are displayed numerous arms and weapons, ingenious and odd-appearing implements of warfare captured from the natives, and all sorts of improvised guns.

The collection of handiwork of the natives shows an astonishing degree of skill and taste. The native school work likewise displays a surprising intellectual capacity. The innumerable uses to which bamboo is put, the somewhat crude but effective methods of weaving, and the importance of the rice and hemp industries are strongly impressed upon the visitor. The supplemental series of commercial products, including woods, fibers, tobacco, sugar, spices, and indigo, add great value to the exhibit. It has been collected, prepared, assembled, labeled, and installed with exceptional intelligence and ability, and forms one of the successful features of the exposition.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

While this Department is one that has a meager source of exhibition material, its display is a valuable one. The collection of portraits of the Attorneys-General and the old documents and papers of the Supreme Court are features of the exhibit. Popular interest attaches to the specimens of handiwork executed by prisoners in the various State penitentiaries, showing that the unfortunate inmates are taught industries by which they not only occupy their time in prison but are enabled to support themselves after their release, lessening the chances of their return to crime.

The installation is creditable.

The Government exhibit at St. Louis is expected to be more extensive than that made at any previous exposition. Much more elaborate exhibits will be prepared, and the endeavor of each department will

be to demonstrate in the most attractive manner the methods and materials employed in carrying on its work.

If the proposed Government building at St. Louis shall contain 180,000 square feet of space, inclusive of galleries and annex for the Fish Commission exhibit, it will be more than double the amount of space provided for the Government exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

The estimated expense of an exhibit such as the Government board will be expected to make is between \$800,000 and \$900,000.

These figures are based upon expenses incurred at previous expositions in making exhibits of resources within the United States. No exact information can be given as to the probable expense of procuring exhibits from the new dependencies. A very creditable exhibit from the Philippine Islands was made at the Pan-American Exposition at a cost of \$10,000.

The number of experts and skilled employees needed to properly install the proposed exhibit at St. Louis would not be much greater than the number required at Buffalo, but more employees will be needed in the preparation of an exhibit such as is contemplated for St. Louis.

Only experts skilled in their respective lines of work are sent from the departments for the purpose of installing and caring for the exhibits. Unskilled labor and other necessary attendants can be employed without cost for transportation.

The average expense of transportation for the experts sent to Buffalo was \$27.50 per capita; the cost of transportation of employees to be sent to St. Louis is estimated at \$57.50 each.

In conclusion, I assure you that the Government board will endeavor to make as creditable an exhibit as can be made with the amount of money appropriated by Congress for this purpose, and good business methods will be observed in the disbursement of the funds.

If the exposition is to be held in 1903, it is important that an appropriation be made with as little delay as possible.

Very respectfully,

J. H. BRIGHAM, *Chairman.*

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
*Washington, March 10, 1902.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee is, I understand, to make a recommendation with regard to the appropriation for the Government exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In this connection I wish to call your attention to the fact that in the act of March 3, 1901, authorizing the exposition and providing for a Government exhibit, the Library of Congress was omitted from the list of Government offices authorized to make exhibits and to participate in the membership of the Government board. It seems eminently appropriate that the Library of Congress should participate officially in this exposition, not only for the purpose of displaying what the United States Government is doing for libraries, but also as the custodian of valuable historical material relating to the Louisiana purchase. Such participation has a precedent in the resolution of March 2, 1892, which authorized the Library of Congress "to exhibit at the World's

Columbian Exposition such books, papers, documents, and other articles from the Library of Congress as may relate to Christopher Columbus and the discovery and early history of America."

I feel strongly that it is proper for the Library to be represented at this exhibition and that an exhibition of the Government's activities which should omit those of the Library of Congress would be incomplete. I beg to ask, therefore, whether in introducing the appropriation for the Government exhibit the Library of Congress might not be added to the list of offices directed to participate in the exposition, with representation on the Government board.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM,  
*Librarian of Congress.*

Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY,  
*Chairman Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

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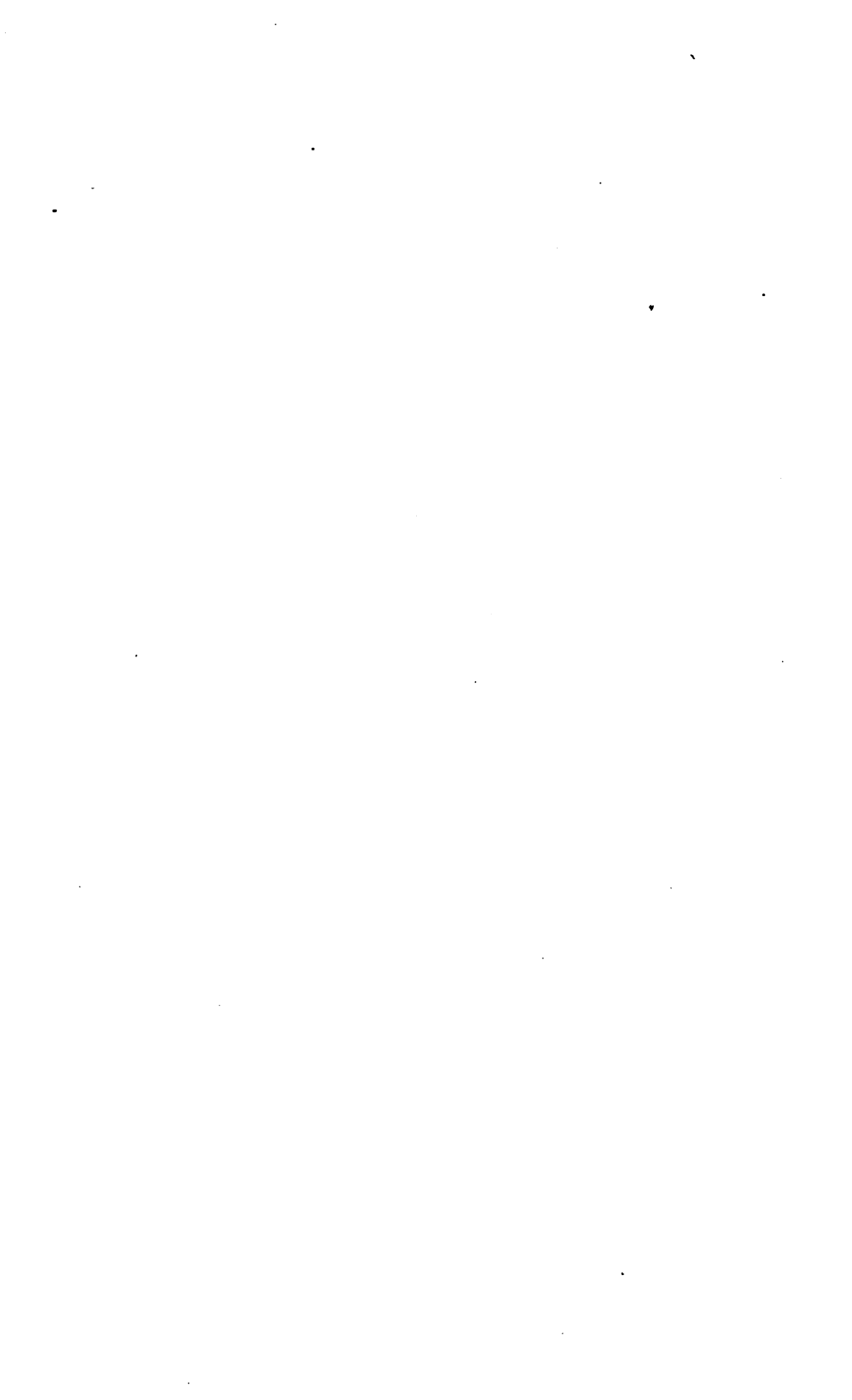
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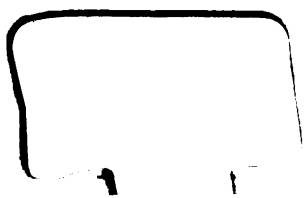
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